BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

The United States Department of the Interior

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2014

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees. Approval for release of the justifications prior to their printing in the public record of the Subcommittee hearings may be obtained through the Office of Budget of the Department of the Interior.

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Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mountain Pond in the Colorado Rockies
Gunnison Field Office, Colorado

MISSION

Sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for present and future generations.

BUREAU OVERVIEW

The BLM is the Nation's largest land management agency and has responsibility for managing 248 million surface acres, primarily in 11 Western States, including Alaska, and 700 million acres of Federal onshore mineral estate, as well as the responsibility for mineral operations and cadastral surveys on 56 million acres of Indian trust lands. In other words, the BLM is entrusted with managing 13 percent of the United States land mass and more than 40 percent of all federally-managed lands. These lands encompass a broad range of habitats, including desert, grassland, sage-steppe, forest, high-mountain, and arctic tundra. BLM management benefits conservation and traditional land users, while contributing to the vitality of State and local economies and delivering benefits to all Americans through outdoor recreation, livestock grazing, mineral development, and energy production.

2014 BUDGET OVERVIEW

The 2014 Bureau of Land Management (BLM) budget request is $1.2 billion, an increase of $32.6 million or 2.9 percent above the 2012 enacted budget. The budget proposes $980.2 million for the Management of Land and Resources appropriation and $115.5 million for the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation, the BLM's two operating accounts.

The BLM's Unique Mission:
The Federal Land Management Policy Act

The *Federal Land Management Policy Act of 1976 (FLPMA)* recognized the value of public lands, provided a framework to manage those lands for the benefit of present and future generations and defined a new concept for public lands – multiple use. That unique multiple use mandate is now recognized as the BLM's greatest strength, allowing the BLM to meet the many and varied demands of the changing West. FLPMA provides the BLM with tools to cooperatively and creatively manage the public lands and provide stewardship permitting a variety of uses and resources to co-exist. The multiple use approach emphasizes the interconnectedness and interdependence of the public lands and people who benefit from them. This balances the diversity of interests and values associated with the public lands through a comprehensive landscape approach to land management.

The BLM's budget request translates to a net cost per acre of about $4.50 to American taxpayers.[1] DOI estimates that BLM lands contribute $151 billion in economic output and support over 756,000 jobs through extractive and non-extractive uses of public lands.[2]

Investment in landscape management provides sustainable benefits across the West. It maintains working landscapes for grazing, timber and recreation. Additionally, these lands provide ecosystem services to society and are measurable in the value they have to people, including the availability of stocks of natural capital, clean water that feeds reservoirs, clean air, carbon sequestration, nutrient cycling and cultural preservation.

The BLM is an excellent investment for America. BLM managed lands generated an estimated $4.6 billion in revenues in 2012, returning more than four dollars for every dollar invested. Beyond the efficient production of non-tax revenue for the U.S. Treasury, the BLM's management of public lands supports significant economic activity and hundreds of thousands of good-paying, secure jobs for Americans. Through its multiple-use mission, the BLM has an outsized effect in many economic sectors, from recreation to minerals, timber, renewable energy and agriculture through rangeland resource management.

INCREASING STRESSES ON THE LANDSCAPE

The 2012 fire season was the worst on record for rangelands and woodlands in the lower 48 States. A decade-long drought, as determined by the USDA National Drought Mitigation Center, coupled with the continued proliferation of non-native plant species and accumulation of hazardous fuels in forests and rangelands, resulted in wildfires in the West that burned more than 3.3 million acres of BLM-managed land. This includes about 2.0 million acres of priority Sage-grouse habitat and 400,000 acres of herd management areas, home to America's wild horses and burros. Fires also burned approximately 18 percent of BLM-managed grazing allotments, which are critical to the

Wildfire Burns Sagebrush in the Great Basin

[1] FY 2014 proposed Direct Appropriations
[2] Department of the Interior Economic Impact Report, 2011 (page 16)

economic well-being of ranchers and rural communities. These issues along with competing demands for multiple uses continue to stress BLM-managed public lands.

The BLM manages about half of the remaining sagebrush habitat in the United States. The Greater Sage-grouse, an obligate resident of the sagebrush biome, is a candidate species for listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The BLM is working to maintain and restore sagebrush landscapes on public lands to conserve Sage-grouse populations. An ESA listing of Sage-grouse would significantly affect many facets of public land use, including oil and gas exploration and production, communication towers, electrical lines, grazing, and recreation. While not fully quantified, the impact of listing would be widespread across Western communities where the varied uses of public lands are linchpins of local economies.

The BLM is working to ensure viability of the sagebrush habitat and balance resource use with conservation. Restoring sagebrush habitat is challenging. Low precipitation, fragile soils, competition from invasive plants and availability of material restrict the number of acres where work can be undertaken. Therefore, the BLM works to preserve existing high-quality sagebrush biomes and the Sage-grouse population. However, the combined effects of drought, wildfire, invasive species and new parasites and pathogens, such as West Nile Virus, work against these efforts.

The combined effects of drought and wildfire have also increased the cost burden for managing Wild Horse and Burro populations. Current populations exceed appropriate management levels by 41 percent.[3] Those levels assumed conditions on the rangeland superior than those that currently exist. Combined, the increased herd sizes and the decreased ability of drought-stricken land to support planned herd sizes, stresses the rangelands further, necessitating removal of some horses for the health of the animals and lands.

Wild Horse Herd on Wyoming Grasslands

Meanwhile, the BLM faces increased public scrutiny of and litigation over gather and removal methods, increasing costs of these operations. Once animals are removed from the range, the BLM faces escalating feed prices for animals in short-term holding and decreased availability of long-term holding solutions. On the range, herds can double in size every four years. The removal of excess animals from the range exceeds consumer demand for adopting these animals. In 2012, removals exceeded adoption rates by nearly three and a half to one.

The growth in population in the western U.S., and increased demands on public lands, are an increasing challenge for multiple-use public land management. Sixteen major urban areas are within a day's drive of over 100 million acres of BLM-managed lands and five of the six fastest growing States in the Nation contain significant percentages of Federal land. In 2011, 59 million visitors to BLM lands participated in recreational activities such as hiking, camping, hunting, fishing and rafting. In many parts of the West, the relative importance of resource extraction in the local economy is declining, while amenity values such as scenic landscapes and recreation areas are supporting service-related industries such as health care, restaurants and hotels.

[3] February 2012 estimate of 37,550 wild horses and burros on the range and an AML of 26,550

A STRONG VALUE PROPOSITION FOR THE PUBLIC

Based on DOI estimates, BLM's work supported $151 billion in economic output in 2011, slightly more than one percent of U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP),[4] at a cost of $1.6 billion in total bureau outlays and 0.05% of all FY 2012 Federal outlays.[5]

BLM oil, gas, coal, and non-metallic mineral activities supported an estimated:

- 92,000 jobs and $16.3 billion in economic output for New Mexico,
- 44,000 jobs and $10.8 billion in economic output for Colorado,
- 130,000 jobs and $30.9 billion in economic output for Wyoming, and
- 21,000 jobs and $4.4 billion in economic output for California.[6]

Pump Unit Producing Coal Bed Methane near Price, Utah

Additionally, DOI estimates that the BLM's management of oil and gas leasing of the Federal mineral estate in Montana and North Dakota, including the Bakken Play, supported nearly 30,000 jobs and $6.1 billion in economic output.[7]

The BLM continues its important role in America's electrical infrastructure. In addition to recent increased demand for natural gas, including gas produced on Federal onshore leases, coal produced from BLM's Federal mineral estate powered approximately 22 percent of U.S. electrical generation.[8] Since 2009, the BLM has approved 41 renewable energy projects, including 23 utility-scale solar facilities, eight wind farms and 10 geothermal plants, with associated transmission corridors and infrastructure to connect to established power grids. If all of these projects are built, they could provide more than 12,000 megawatts of power, or enough electricity to power nearly four million homes, and support an estimated 14,000 construction and operations jobs. In 2013 and 2014, the BLM has identified 23 renewable energy projects for review, including 14 solar facilities, six wind farms and three geothermal plants.

BLM timber activities, concentrated in Oregon, support about 3,400 jobs and about $670 million in economic activity. Stewardship contracts managed by the BLM make forests and rangelands more resilient to natural disturbances, while allowing local businesses and communities to retain forest and rangeland products in exchange for services like thinning trees and brush and removing hazardous fuels. These projects foster public-private partnerships that conserve the public lands, support local economies and restore forest and rangeland health at a savings to taxpayers.

DOI estimates BLM grazing supports about 17,000 jobs and about $1.4 billion in economic activity, predominantly in Idaho, Montana, New Mexico and Oregon. By providing livestock-

[4] Department of the Interior Economic Impact Report, 2011 (page 16)
[5] Sources: Budget Enforcement Act Baseline/Policy Comparison Report (FY 2011) from OMB MAX Database – BLM outlays, BLM; FY 2013 President's Budget, Summary Tables -- total outlays and GDP
[6] Department of the Interior Economic Impact Report, 2011 (pages 141-144)
[7] Department of the Interior Economic Impact Report, 2011 (pages 141-144)
[8] Federal Coal Production – Information Collected by Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resource Revenue; Total National Coal Consumption - http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/annual/pdf/sec7_9.pdf; Coal Tonnage Consumed to Generate Electricity - http://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/pdf/chap2.pdf ; Percentage of Electrical Generation from Coal - http://www.eia.gov/electricity/data.cfm#consumption;

based economic opportunities in rural communities, the BLM contributes to and preserves the social fabric and identity of the American West. Together, public lands and the adjacent private ranches maintain open spaces in the fast-growing West, provide habitat for wildlife, offer a myriad of recreational opportunities and help preserve the character of the rural West.

Mountain Bikers in Moab, Utah

Nationwide, recreation on BLM-managed lands supported an estimated 58,000 jobs and contributed over $7.0 billion in economic output. For example, public lands managed by the BLM in and around Moab, Utah received over 1.2 million visits in 2010,[9] with non-local visitors spending an estimated $169 million and supporting over 2,400 local jobs (over 40 percent of the Grand County, Utah labor force). The BLM supports recreational land use in the Moab area for about $3.65 per visitor. These metrics compare favorably to costs for other federally-managed lands in the Moab area of $7.89 per visit.

2014 BUDGET REQUEST

The 2014 budget request reflects tough, yet careful decisions, made within a fiscally constrained environment and supports the BLM's core function - managing resources on the landscape for the present and for posterity. To do so, the 2014 budget reflects deliberate consideration of many alternatives made to maintain viability of Administration and Secretarial initiatives and meet the Bureau's highest priority requirements.

New Energy Frontier– The 2014 budget request continues strong support for the New Energy Frontier, which invests in renewable energy options for the Nation, advances the Administration's energy goals and strengthens management of onshore oil and gas development. The request provides a $7.1 million program increase for renewable energy environmental studies and geothermal management and provides $6.0 for energy transmission to communities across the West, supporting continued economic growth while sustaining the health of lands, water, and air for the present and future.

While this request recognizes renewable energy is increasingly critical in meeting the Nation's energy needs, the onshore Federal mineral estate remains a critical component of America's economic engine. The budget request enhances BLM's ability to support oil and gas development on Federal lands. The request for Oil and Gas Management represents a total program increase of $23.0 million over the 2012 enacted level. This includes a $10.0 million increase over the 2012 enacted level to fully implement the leasing reforms instituted in May 2010, of which $5.0 million restores a 2012 funding reduction that impeded BLM's ability to implement these reforms and diminished BLM's general oil and gas oversight capabilities. The additional $5.0 million increase in 2014 will allow the BLM to more fully achieve the goal of the leasing reforms without sacrificing other program goals, such as providing industry with timely access to Federal oil and gas resources. The increased opportunity for public participation and a more thorough environmental review process and documentation required by BLM's leasing reforms have increased BLM's costs. The additional funds will enable the BLM to conduct defensible and timely lease parcel environmental analyses. The 2014 request includes an

[9] The last year for which statistics are available

additional $3.0 million increase for large, regional-scale studies and environmental impact statements for conventional energy issues.

The 2014 budget request also proposes to expand and strengthen BLM's oil and gas inspections and oversight capability through new fees on industry that are comparable to those now assessed for offshore inspections. The fee schedule included in the budget is estimated to generate $48.0 million in collections, which would offset a proposed reduction of $38.0 million in appropriated funds and provide for a net increase of $10.0 million in funds available for this critical BLM management responsibility. Increased funding is aimed at correcting deficiencies identified by the Government Accountability Office in its February 2011 report, which designated Federal management of oil and gas resources, including production and revenue collection as high risk. It will help the BLM to more fully implement its new risk-based inspection strategy to improve production accountability, safety, and environmental protection of oil and gas operations.

Coal produced from Federal lands is the source of more than 20 percent of U.S. electricity and public lands account for 13 percent of domestic natural gas production. The 2014 request restores Coal Program funding to nearly FY 2011 levels to ensure coal production on Federal lands is rational, conscientious and remains available to power the Nation's economic recovery.

America's Great Outdoors – On April 16, 2010, President Obama announced the America's Great Outdoors initiative, launching the development of a 21st century conservation and recreation agenda. The result is a call for a grassroots approach to protecting our lands and waters and connecting all Americans to their natural and cultural heritage. The AGO initiative seeks to empower all Americans to share in the responsibility to conserve, restore, and provide better access to our lands and waters to leave a healthy, vibrant outdoor legacy for generations to come. Funding for the initiative is broadly defined to capture programs that are key to attaining conservation goals. That includes funding to operate and maintain our public lands; expand and improve recreational opportunities at the State and local level; protect cultural resources; and conserve and restore land, water, and native species.

America's Great Outdoors:
Sandy River Basin Restoration

The Sandy River, located within 30 minutes of one-third of Oregon's population, is the primary fish-producing river for the Sandy River Basin. The ongoing restoration, a watershed-scale partnership with the Western Rivers Conservancy, The Nature Conservancy, and other, will improve salmon spawning habitat, while acquisitions along Boulder Creek in the Wild and Scenic River corridor will protect critical habitat for the spring Chinook, winter Steelhead, and winter Coho. Special recreation permits, river access, and trail construction provides access to rafters, kayakers and bikers.

In 2013 and 2014, the urban parks and greenspaces goals of AGO will receive additional attention. As part of this effort, the Department will release a report in 2013 that will capture the following –

(1) An inventory of existing Interior urban assets, programs and funding opportunities;
(2) An assessment and recommendations on ways to reduce barriers to Interior working in urban areas;
(3) Identification of twenty signature Interior urban projects; and
(4) Alignment, value and communication of our urban work as a core part of the Department and Bureau's missions.

Given the proximity to so many Americans and the broad range of recreational and other opportunities on BLM-managed lands, the BLM is key to connecting Americans to the outdoors. The America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative promotes the BLM's multiple-use mission by

expanding opportunities for the scope of activities – including hunting, fishing and off-road vehicle use – that have a place on the public lands.

The 2014 budget requests an increase of $6.0 million for the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) and $2.0 million in Recreation Resource Management. The increase for NLCS supports travel management planning that addresses all resource use aspects, increases support for habitat conservation and remediation, and provides additional law enforcement in targeted areas across the 27 million acres and 887 recognized areas of the NLCS. The increase proposed for Recreation Resources Management will strengthen scientific analysis underpinning recreation management practices and policies. BLM will also participate in interagency AGO projects to demonstrate ecosystem and landscape-scale conservation. The BLM budget request includes an increase of $1.1 million for the BLM to collaborate with other AGO partners to advance community-based landscape-scale conservation in the Southwest Deserts, the Crown of the Continent, and the Grasslands of the Northern Great Plains.

The 2014 budget also includes increases for land acquisition programs, including those funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). These acquisitions are a vital component of the America's Great Outdoors initiative.

Youth in the Great Outdoors – Funds proposed in the FY 2014 President's Budget Request will expand BLM youth programs and partnerships to accomplish high priority projects, and promote quality participant experiences and pathways to careers. The request includes an increase of $2.8 million for expanded youth programs and partnerships, including the proposed 21st Century Conservation Service Corps. The BLM continues to provide youth education, engagement and employment programs. Special consideration is given to those programs that involve hiring young people ages 15 to 25 through various student employment programs, youth corps, and other youth partnership organizations. The BLM is also emphasizing hiring youth from diverse backgrounds. Programs for school age youth such as Hands on the Land and Conservation Corps and internship programs expose young people to natural and cultural resources and to career pathways in those fields. In 2014, the BLM will work with partners to support projects that leverage private sector contributions to engage and employ youth in conservation activities, including the proposed 21st Century Conservation Service Corps. The request includes an increase of $1.5 million for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), adding to the $1.0 million in BLM's base NFWF budget that is currently dedicated to advancing the Youth Initiative.

Members of the Lopez Island Conservation Corps Repair a BLM Campsite on Patos Island, Washington

Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy -- The Oregon and California Grant Lands (O&C) are a critical component of the Pacific Northwest economy. The BLM manages these lands for forest diversity and sustainability, while providing a broad range of uses to the local communities. Congress, through *The O&C Act of 1937*, has vested the BLM with managing these lands for sustained yield of timber production. The 2014 budget requests an increase of $3.5 million for implementing the Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy for resource management on the O&C lands. This includes an increase of $1.8 million in the O&C Forest Management program to increase timber volumes offered for sale while increasing surveys of rare and endangered species and facilitating recovery of the northern spotted owl. The request also funds a $1.7

million increase in the O&C Resource Management Planning program for the preparation of six new Western Oregon Resource Management Plans (RMP) announced by the Secretary in February 2012 to replace the 1994 Northwest Forest Plan.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation – The 2014 BLM budget request includes a $2.5 million increase to support an integrated collaborative effort to implement the Department's climate change adaptation policy and an increase of $776,000 to implement programs that improve the utility of Rapid Ecoregional Assessments in land use decisions.

National BLM Foundation – Additionally, the BLM proposes a one-time expenditure of $1.0 million, in Administrative Support, to establish a Congressionally-chartered National BLM Foundation. The creation of the Foundation provides opportunities to leverage private funding to support public lands, achieve shared outcomes, and focus public support on the BLM mission. Several examples illustrate the benefits of this type of foundation, including Congressionally-chartered foundations of the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Forest Service.

Land Acquisition – Public land consolidation increases the efficiency of pursuing land management goals, allowing the BLM to leverage funds spent on the landscape, provide recreation opportunities, preserve natural and cultural heritage resources and protect sensitive and at-risk habitats in order to maintain functioning ecosystems. The budget proposes $48.9 million for BLM Land Acquisition, including $32.6 million in requested discretionary appropriations and $16.3 million in mandatory funding. The 2014 request represents an increase of $26.6 million over the 2012 enacted level. The discretionary request for line-item acquisition projects is $29.3 million, which will fund core projects in four States. The BLM requests $1.6 million for Emergencies and Hardships and $1.9 million for Acquisition Management. The $16.3 million in mandatory funding, to be allocated to the BLM from a proposed new mandatory LWCF account in the Office of the Secretary, would fund projects in seven States. Eight projects, totaling an estimated $11.5 million, are associated with hunter or angler access.

Other Program Increases – Recognizing that protecting the Nation’s natural and cultural resources and landscapes is essential to sustaining not only the U.S. economy but also the American people’s quality of life, the 2014 budget prioritizes critical issues on the western landscape.

The 2014 budget provides an increase of $15.0 million over 2012 enacted levels to support work to enhance the viability of the sagebrush biome, which is critical habitat for the Greater Sage-grouse. The BLM is working to maintain and restore sagebrush landscapes on public lands to conserve Sage-grouse populations. The request maintains funding for Sage-grouse conservation activities at the 2013 Operating Plan level. In March 2010, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) found ESA listing to be “warranted but precluded” and deferred final decision on listing until 2015. In its decision, the FWS found that the BLM was not fully implementing the regulatory mechanisms available to ensure species conservation. A planning process, formally initiated in late 2011, funded in the 2013 Operating Plan, and carried forward into 2014, will enable the BLM to address FWS concerns. As many as 98 BLM RMPs, in 68 planning areas, will address Sage-grouse. The BLM will also conduct on-the-ground restoration projects to improve key Sage- grouse habitat and continue inventory, monitoring, and mapping efforts to delineate areas of highest priority habitat across Sage-grouse range.

Resource management planning is the basis for successful management of multiple uses of public lands and it is the basis for every management action taken on those lands. Keeping plans current in an era of evolving demands for use, changes in ecological condition and continued population growth is a precondition to the BLM's success in achieving its mission. The 2014 budget provides an increase of $4.0 million for these efforts, including the initiation of several plan revisions in 2014 and plan evaluations and implementation strategies.

The budget includes a program increase of $2.0 million for Wild Horse and Burro Management to implement recommendations of the forthcoming National Academy of Sciences study of the program. This maintains funding for the Wild Horse and Burro Management Program level with the 2013 Operating Plan, which included a $2.0 million increase for research and development on population control.

The BLM requests an increase of $3.5 million for applied science, in addition to the $2.0 million for science in Recreation Resources Management that is mentioned in the America's Great Outdoors section above. This includes $2.5 million in the Soil, Water, and Air Management Program for applied science projects and information aimed at improving BLM understanding and management of public lands. This effort will help address complex resource management challenges. The remaining $1.0 million, in Riparian Management, provides support to improve the effectiveness of riparian habitat conservation and restoration projects.

Additionally, the request for Soil, Water, and Air Management includes an increase of $500,000 for activities related to the Klamath Agreements authorized under existing law.

The BLM requests program increases of $2.0 million in the Other Mineral Resources Management Program, returning funding to roughly the 2011 enacted levels.

The request includes an $8.2 million program increase in the Bureau-wide Fixed Cost Program to cover costs previously funded through program assessments. The request will properly align these costs, obviating the need to fund these costs through program assessments.

The BLM will use a requested increase of $1.3 million in Deferred Maintenance to improve management of the BLM's Land Mobile Radio facilities, including modernizing and consolidating facilities and infrastructure.

The FY 2014 President's Budget Request includes $0.6 for BLM participation in the Department's IT Transformation efforts through the Department's Working Capital Fund. These funds will support IT Transformation project-level planning and coordination and the implementation of enterprise IT services.

Program Reductions and Proposals to Offset Costs – The BLM was able to fund the priorities previously described by proposing to reduce funding for select programs and shifting the cost of some commercial activities on public land to users profiting directly from those uses.

As mentioned above under New Energy Frontier, the 2014 budget proposes to shift a significant share of the cost of the oil and gas inspection activity to industry. Through new inspection fees, this plan saves taxpayers $38 million and provides $48 million in offsetting fees, for a net increase of $10.0 million in program resources. These funds will enhance the BLM's inspection and enforcement capacity and address deficiencies identified by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) that have led the GAO to apply a "high risk" designation to management of Federal oil and gas resources since 2011.

A $14.1 million program decrease is proposed in the Rangeland Management program for grazing administration. However, the impact of this funding decrease will be mitigated by a new grazing administration fee of $1 per animal unit month that the BLM proposes to implement on a pilot basis, estimated to generate $6.5 million in 2014 for processing grazing permits.

The budget also requests a $12.3 million reduction for Alaska conveyance in BLM's discretionary appropriation, while proposing to use a portion of receipts from the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska to complete program conveyances.

The BLM proposes to reduce funding of Information Technology Management funding by $2.1 million. This savings supports government-wide efforts to control IT costs.

The BLM proposes to eliminate the Construction appropriation account, with a proposed reduction of $3.6 million. Beginning in 2014, all BLM construction projects will be funded in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements subactivity. This elimination, along with the proposal to shift funding for O&C deferred maintenance to the MLR Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements subactivity allows project prioritization across the public lands.

Proposal for Oil and Gas Leasing Reforms – The Administration proposes a package of legislative and administrative proposals to reform the management of Interior's onshore and offshore oil and gas programs, with a key focus on improving the return to taxpayers from the sale of these Federal resources and on improving transparency and oversight. Proposed changes fall into three general categories: advancing royalty reforms; encouraging diligent development of oil and gas leases; and improving revenue collection processes.

Royalty reforms include evaluating minimum royalty rates for oil, gas and similar products; adjusting onshore royalty rates; analyzing a price-based tiered royalty rate; and repealing legislatively-mandated royalty relief. Diligent development requirements include shorter primary lease terms, stricter enforcement of lease terms, and monetary incentives to get leases into production (e.g., a new per-acre fee on nonproducing leases). Revenue collection improvements include simplification of the royalty valuation process, elimination of interest accruals on company overpayments of royalties, and permanent repeal of DOI's authority to accept in-kind royalty payments. Collectively, these reforms will generate roughly $2.5 billion in net revenue to the Treasury over 10 years, of which an estimated $1.7 billion will result from statutory changes. Many States will also benefit from higher Federal revenue sharing payments as a result of these reforms. In addition, the Department will continue to evaluate the use of internet-based oil and gas lease auctions.

The Budget also proposes to extend and revamp the oil and gas permitting pilot office authority established under the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Under the proposal, the BLM would have flexibility to relocate pilot offices as needed based on changing permitting demands over time. The Administration continues to seek repeal of the Energy Policy Act's prohibition on the BLM establishing cost recovery fees for processing applications for oil and gas permits to drill as well as the diversion of mineral leasing receipts from the Treasury to the mandatory BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund. On repeal of these Energy Policy Act provisions, the BLM will promulgate regulations to establish cost recovery fees for applications for permits to drill. These fees would help replace the termination of mandatory funds, which would become effective in 2015.

Hardrock Mining Reforms – The 2014 budget includes two legislative proposals to reform hardrock mining on public and private lands by addressing abandoned mine land hazards and providing a better return to the taxpayer from hardrock production on Federal lands.

The first component of this reform addresses abandoned hardrock mines across the Country through a new AML fee on hardrock production. Just as the coal industry is held responsible for abandoned coal sites, the Administration proposes to hold the hardrock mining industry responsible for abandoned hardrock mines. The legislative proposal will levy an AML fee on uranium and metallic mines on both public and private lands. The proposed AML fee on the production of hardrock minerals will be charged on the volume of material displaced after January 1, 2014. The receipts would be split between Federal and non-Federal lands. The Secretary would disperse the share of non-Federal funds to each State and Tribe based on need. Each State and Tribe would select its own priority projects using established national criteria. The proposed hardrock AML fee and reclamation program will operate in parallel with the coal AML reclamation program as part of a larger effort to ensure the Nation's most dangerous abandoned coal and hardrock AML sites are addressed by the industries that created the problems.

The second legislative proposal institutes a leasing process under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for certain minerals, gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, and molybdenum, currently covered by the General Mining Law of 1872. After enactment, mining for these metals on Federal lands would be governed by the new leasing process and subject to annual rental payments and a royalty of not less than five percent of gross proceeds. Half of the receipts would be distributed to the States in which the leases are located and the remaining half would be deposited in the Treasury. Existing mining claims would be exempt from the change to a leasing system, but would be subject to increases in the annual maintenance fees under the General Mining Law of 1872. However, holders of existing mining claims for these minerals could voluntarily convert their claims to leases. The Office of Natural Resources Revenue will collect, account for, and disburse the hardrock royalty receipts.

Helium Program Reauthorization and Restructuring – The 2014 budget includes a legislative proposal to reauthorize the BLM's Federal Helium program to facilitate a gradual exit from the helium market, while ensuring the short-term availability of sufficient helium supplies to meet government and industry demand. Under current law, once the helium program debt is retired, the authority for the helium production fund terminates and the program will no longer have the funding resources to continue operations. The Secretary will be making the final repayment on the helium debt at the beginning of 2014.

Alaska Land Conveyance and Remediation of Legacy Wells - The 2014 budget includes a legislative proposal to make mandatory funding available for two BLM activities of high priority to the State of Alaska, the Alaska Conveyance program and BLM's efforts to remediate legacy wells on the Alaska North Slope. The proposal would revise the current revenue sharing arrangement for NPR-A revenue to direct 50 percent of the revenue stream to a special Alaska Land Conveyance and Remediation Fund, which would be used to supplement discretionary funds in the BLM budget for these two activities, enabling the BLM to accelerate its progress in completing the final transfer of lands to Alaska Native Corporations, individual Alaska Natives, and the State of Alaska and in addressing legacy wells that pose a threat to the fragile North Slope environment. The regular 50/50 revenue sharing arrangement would resume once the work on these two activities is complete.

Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act – The 2014 budget proposes to reauthorize the

Act, which expired in July 2011, and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal to be sold. Revenues will fund acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

The tables below summarize the BLM 2014 budget request by major appropriations:

($000)	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted	2014 President's Budget	
			vs. 2012	Requested
CURRENT DISCRETIONARY				
Management of Land and Resources (MLR)	966,238	960,361	+19,867	980,228
Oregon and California Grant Lands	112,549	111,864	+3,679	115,543
Land Acquisition	22,481	22,344	+10,274	32,618
Construction	3,592	3,570	-3,570	0
Service Charges, Deposit, and Forfeitures	[31,965]	[32,448]	[+17]	[32,465]
TOTAL - Current Discretionary	1,104,860	1,098,139	+30,250	1,128,389
CURRENT MANDATORY				
Range Improvements	10,000	10,000	0	10,000
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	23,125	20,815	+2,310	23,125
TOTAL - Current Mandatory	33,125	30,815	+2,310	33,125
TOTAL - CURRENT	1,137,985	1,128,954	+32,560	1,161,514
OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS*				
Mining Law Administration	39,696	39,696	0	39,696
Communications Sites Management	2,000	2,000	0	2,000
Applications for Permit to Drill (APD Fees)	32,500	32,500	0	32,500
Onshore Oil and Gas Inspection Fees	0	0	+47,950	47,950
Service Charges, Deposit, and Forfeitures	31,965	32,448	+17	32,465
TOTAL Funds Available from Offsets	106,161	106,644	47,967	154,611

($000)	2012 Actual	2013 Estimated	2014 President's Budget	
			vs. 2013	Requested
PERMANENT FUNDS				
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	43,766	45,729	-41,360	4,369
Permanent Operating Funds	56,993	65,342	-4,166	61,176
Miscellaneous Trust funds (Permanent)	3,264	1,800	0	1,800
Land Acquisition	0	0	+16,308	16,308
TOTAL - Permanent Funds	**104,023**	**112,871**	**-29,218**	**83,653**
OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS*				
Helium Fund	198,419	212,000	-28,064	170,335
TOTAL Funds Available from Offsets	198,419	201,000	-28,064	170.335

* This category of funding lists major programs in which BLM has additional spending capacity, but does not affect appropriation totals because funding is offset by collections.

	2013 Estimated	2012 Actual	2014 President's Budget	
			vs. 2012	Requested
FTEs**	**10,301**	**10,565**	**-274**	**10,291**

** This includes: 2012 – 2,353 FTEs funded though the Department's Wildland Fire appropriation account ("Fire FTEs"); 2013 – 2,253 Fire FTEs; and 2014 – 2,114 Fire FTEs

Administration's Management Agenda

Enterprise Reforms – The Department of the Interior supports the President's Management Agenda to cut waste and implement a government that is more responsive and open. The BLM budget supports the Department's plan to build upon the Accountable Government Initiative through a set of integrated enterprise reforms designed to support:

- Collaborative, evidence-based resource management decisions;
- Efficient Information Technology (IT) Transformation; optimized programs, business processes, and facilities; and
- A network of innovative cost controlling measures that leverage strategic workforce alignment to realize an effective 21st Century Interior organization.

Campaign to Cut Waste – The Department of the Interior has committed to reducing administrative spending by $217 million by the end of FY 2013 through targeted reductions in high-priority areas including travel, transportation of things, advisory and assistance services, contractual services, supplies, and other administrative expenses. The Department is aggressively working to meet the required 20% reduction by building on the Department's other ongoing efficiency initiatives such as Information Technology Transformation and Strategic Sourcing. The BLM is committed to achieving specific reductions during FY 2013 and sustaining them in FY 2014 in the amounts described below:

- The BLM will achieve $5.0 million savings in travel during FY 2013 and sustain this reduction during FY 2014 through increased use of technology, including teleconferencing, video conferences, shared web sites, and web conferences as well as enhanced management attention and internal controls.
- The BLM supports the Department's goal to reduce spending on advisory and assistance contracts by 20 percent by the end of FY 2013 and sustained into 2014. The BLM will achieve $26.8 million savings in advisory and assistance services/other contractual services by monitoring spending, implementing requirements for justifications and higher-level approvals, designating a central location for justification documentation, and conducting regular review of contracts to identify consolidation opportunities.
- The BLM will achieve $3.5 million in combined savings on supplies and equipment by leveraging strategic sourcing contracts and the FedBid Reserve Auction tool for the purchases of commercial products/services by the end of FY 2013 and sustained into 2014.

The BLM is controlling other administrative expenses by initiating internal controls requiring senior-level preapproval of conference-related spending and tracking/reporting funds spent on conferences. Further, the BLM is committed to limiting the publication and printing of hard copy documents in support of more efficient spending practices, while continuing to effectively communicate necessary data for public consumption. Finally, the BLM is actively engaged in reducing funds spent on promotional materials as specified by Departmental policy guidance issued March 29, 2012.

Real Property – In support of the Administration's real property cost savings efforts, the Department issued a policy restricting the maximum amount of Bureau/Office-leased and GSA-provided space to FY 2010 levels and reducing the target utilization rate (sq. ft. per person) for office space by 10 percent. Through actions such as consolidations, collocations, and disposals, the BLM plans to achieve a utilization rate of 209 usable sq. ft. per person by the end of FY 2014.

The Department has a moratorium on construction of new facilities and required each Bureau/Office to set aside a minimum of 3 percent of its construction budget request for disposal activities that support real property cost savings goals. In FY 2014, these efforts will result in the BLM achieving a net reduction of 20,921 gross square feet and an annual cost savings in Operations and Maintenance of $ 48,813 that will be redirected to the Bureau's/Office's higher priority facilities.

Data Center Consolidation – As part of the Administration's Management Priorities, the Department has initiated a plan for Information Technology (IT) Transformation designed to reduce spending by the consolidation of IT infrastructure and services under a single Chief Information Officer. The new IT shared services organization will transform the way that IT is delivered to over 70,000 DOI employees, using advances in technology to provide better services for less. The BLM supports the Department's initiative to reduce 95 data centers by FY 2015 without disruption to mission. As part of this initiative, Interior is planning to consolidate 14 data centers during 2014, none of which are managed by the BLM.

Summary of Program Changes

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The following describes the major increases, decreases, transfers, legislative and administrative changes and management efficiencies in the BLM's 2014 budget. Funding increases and decreases are summarized in the table and described more fully below.

Table 3: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY ($000)

FY 2012 Enacted (current appropriation)	**1,128,954**
2014 Program Changes	
America's Great Outdoors	**+9,144**
• Soil, Water and Air Management : America's Great Outdoors Demonstration Landscapes	+1,100
• Recreation Resources Management: Program Increase - Applied Science	+2,000
• National Monuments & National Conservation Areas: Program Increase - America's Great Outdoors	+6,044
Cooperative Landscape Conservation	**+3,276**
• Soil, Water and Air Management: Cooperative Landscape Conservation/REAs	+776
• Soil, Water and Air Management: Climate Adaptation	+2,000
• Rangeland Management: Climate Adaptation - Invasive Species	+500
Land Acquisition - America's Great Outdoors	**+10,253**
• Land Acquisition - LWCF: Increase Landscape Acquisition Projects	+10,135
• Land Acquisition - LWCF: Inholding, Emergency and Hardship General Program Increase	+118
New Energy Frontier	**-17,829**
• Oil and Gas Management: Leasing, Oversight, and Environmental Studies	+8,000
• Oil & Gas Management: Leasing Reform	+5,000
• Oil & Gas Management: Inspection and Enforcement - Shift Cost to Fees	-37,950
• Oil & Gas Management: Inspection and Enforcement – Inspection Fees/Offsetting Collections	[+47,950]
• Renewable Energy Management: Geothermal Energy Management and Renewable Energy Studies	+7,121
Youth in the Great Outdoors	**+2,750**
• Soil, Water and Air Management: Youth in the Great Outdoors	+1,250
• Wildlife Management: Youth in the Great Outdoors (NFWF)	+1,500
Other Program Increases	**+51,673**
• Soil, Water and Air Management: Applied Science	+2,500
• Soil, Water, and Air Management: Klamath Basin Restoration	+500
• Riparian Management: Applied Science	+1,000
• Wild Horse and Burro Management: Implementation of NAS Recommendations	+2,032
• Wildlife Management: Sage Grouse Conservation Activities	+15,000
•Coal Management: Inspections and Enforcement	+2,421
• Other Mineral Resources Management: Inspections and Enforcement	+2,025
• Lands and Realty Management: Transmission Corridors	+6,000
• Resource Management Planning: High Priority Planning Efforts	+4,000
• Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements: Land Mobile Radio	+1,250
• Administrative Support: National BLM Foundation	+1,000
• Bureau-wide Fixed Costs: Realign base funding	+8,164
• O&C Forest Management: Increase Base Funding for Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy	+1,801

• O&C Resource Management Planning: Increase Base Funding for Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy	+1,670
• Miscellaneous Trust Funds	+2,310
Program Decreases	**-32,027**
• Rangeland Management: Grazing Permit Renewal and Monitoring	-14,065
• Rangeland Management: Propose New Grazing Administration Fee	[+6,500]
• Alaska Conveyance: General Program Decrease	-12,320
• Information Technology: General Program Decrease	-2,072
• Construction: Program Elimination	-3,570
Permanent Reprogrammings and Internal Transfers	**0**
• Transfer Geothermal funds from Oil & Gas Management to Renewable Energy	[2,000]
• Transfer Land and Resources Information System funds to Lands and Realty Management	[3,000]
• Create new Information Technology Management subactivity	[27,500]
• Transfer O&C Deferred Maintenance to MLR Deferred Maintenance	[1,039]
• Create new O&C Operations and Annual Maintenance subactivity	[9,945]
Fixed Costs	**5,320**
• General Fixed Costs (Salary and Benefits; Rents/Leases, Workers Comp, Unemployment Comp; Working Capital Fund (WCF), etc.)	5,320
Total FY 2014 Budget Request	**1,161,514**

AMERICA'S GREAT OUTDOORS

Soil, Water and Air Management: America's Great Outdoors Demonstration Landscapes (+$1,100,000/0 FTE) – The 2014 budget request includes a $1.1 million increase to support integrated, multi-partner, landscape-scale restoration efforts, including restoration of sage-grouse habitat.

Recreation Resources Management: Program Increase – Applied Science (+$2,000,000/0FTE) - Funding increases totaling $2.0 million is for science-related crosscutting initiatives.

National Monuments & National Conservation Areas: Program Increase – America's Great Outdoors (+$6,044,000/+2 FTE) –The requested increase in funding will strengthen the BLM's management of the 40 separate units within the National Monuments and NCA program and will enhance the BLM's ability to conserve, protect, and restore congressionally and presidentially designated areas. Specifically, funds will be used to enhance monitoring of natural and cultural values, improve the use of landscape scale scientific data and increase the presence of law enforcement officers for public health and safety.

COOPERATIVE LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

Soil, Water and Air Management: Cooperative Landscape Conservation/REAs (+$776,000/0 FTE) – The 2014 budget request includes a $776,000 increase for Cooperative Landscape Conservation/Rapid Ecoregional Assessments to evaluate the first seven REAs and develop decision models for how managers can effectively use

data from the Rapid Ecoregional Assessments and other large scale assessments to answer critical management questions.

Soil, Water and Air Management: Climate Adaptation (+$2,000,000 /0 FTE) – The 2014 budget request for Soil, Water & Air Management includes a $2.0 million increase for three climate adaptation efforts (listed in the table above) that aim to fill data gaps for climate adaptation planning, provide decision support for invasive species management, and support regional coordination by aligning bureau and interagency resources and actions in the Great Basin. These efforts include:

- **Vegetation surveys ($500,000):** As part of the effort to determine vulnerabilities, the Interagency Land Management Adaptation Group identified the incomplete coverage of vegetation inventories as a major gap for adaptation planning. The BLM has taken the lead and is coordinating with NRCS, USFS and USGS to develop a plan to extend existing vegetation surveys to cover all lands in the lower 48 States, to synthesize data from the major surveys to support preparation of regional analyses across all vegetation communities, and to use the data to enhance the accuracy of LANDFIRE. The resulting information will provide baseline data essential for adaptation planning and will allow agencies to more systematically monitor changes in vegetation, including trends in bio-carbon sequestration.

- **Regional coordination pilot/sage grouse ($1,000,000):** There is considerable ground-level work necessary to ensure DOI bureaus and their partners in the field are able to turn information and strategy into coordinated, effective management actions that build resilience to changing conditions.

  The Great Basin faces numerous land health stressors, is well-suited for the development of renewable energy, and will soon have the benefit of a Rapid Ecoregional Assessment for climate-related information and science. There is also an existing inter-bureau collaboration regarding sage grouse habitat, and engagement from the Great Basin Landscape Conservation Cooperative, the Northwest and Southwest Climate Science Centers and NOAA. Aligning bureau and interagency resources and actions in this region will provide a model for regional climate adaptation coordination that can be exported to the large landscape demonstration areas of the America's Great Outdoors initiative, and may inform the eventual expansion of the AGO portfolio. This effort would be led by the BLM with ongoing participation from other Interior bureaus and partner agencies.

- **National landscape decision tool pilot ($500,000):** Analytical tools must be designed to help predict the spread of invasive species on lands and waters managed by the Department. The Department's Landscape Decision Tool (LDT) provides a common platform for such tools. Though it has been populated with an extensive collection of Department databases, the predictive tools have not yet been built or acquired to anticipate the spread of invasive species and predict the outcomes of management actions. The Department will develop the analytical tools that take advantage of this storehouse of information to provide decision support for managers and their partners.

Rangeland Management: Climate Adaptation – Invasive Species (+$500,000/0 FTE) – The 2014 budget request includes a $500,000 increase for climate adaptation efforts related to invasive species.

LAND ACQUISITION – AMERICA'S GREAT OUTDOORS

Landscape Acquisition Projects (+$10,135,000/0 FTE) – In 2014, the BLM will acquire high priority acquisition projects in the core and collaborative landscape planning land acquisition programs. The 2014 core program is $5.5 million and will fund three of BLM's highest priorities. The collaborative landscape planning component builds on efforts started in 2011 to strategically invest in interagency landscape-scale conservation projects while continuing to meet bureau-specific programmatic needs. The 2014 request includes a total of $23.6 million for 2 collaborative landscape planning projects.

Emergencies and Hardships (+$118,000/0 FTE) – The BLM will continue to acquire lands available on short notice on a case-by-case basis. Funding will prevent adverse land use that may conflict with management objectives for adjacent public lands.

NEW ENERGY FRONTIER

Oil and Gas Management – General Program Increase: Leasing, Oversight, and Environmental Studies (+$8,000,000/+49 FTE) – A $5.0 million program increase restores the BLM's leasing and oversight capacity to the 2011 enacted level. This additional funding in 2014 will allow BLM to more fully achieve the goal of the leasing reforms and to effectively oversee energy permitting and development activities, given the larger onshore well inventories, with more sophisticated operations that include complicated completions for the newer horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing taking place. In addition, the BLM is requesting an additional $3.0 million for large, regional-scale analysis and studies, including environmental impact statements, for conventional energy issues.

Oil and Gas Management: Leasing Reform (+$5,000,000/+20 FTE) – A $5.0 million programmatic increase is requested to enable the BLM to effectively implement its leasing reforms without sacrificing other program needs, such as providing industry with timely access to Federal oil and gas resources. The increased opportunity for public participation, transparency and a more thorough environmental review process with the appropriate documentation required by BLM leasing reforms have increased operational costs. The additional funds will enable the BLM to conduct defensible and timely lease parcel environmental analysis as a heavily scrutinized portion of the program.

Oil and Gas Management: Decrease Base Funding for Inspections/Shift Cost to Fees (-$37,950,000/-162 FTE) - The 2013 budget proposes shifting a significant share of the cost of oil and gas inspections to industry fees, for a savings of $38.0 million in requested funding.

Renewable Energy Management: Geothermal Energy Management and Renewable Energy Studies (+$7,121,000/+51 FTE) – The 2014 budget proposes an increase of $7.1 million in new funding and 51 FTE. This will enable the BLM to continue ongoing program management responsibilities associated with geothermal energy development by replacing mandatory funding previously provided for this purpose through the Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund, which has expired. New deposits into this Fund ceased in 2010. These funds will also support additional environmental studies, environmental reviews, and planning efforts to accelerate the identification of prime areas for utility scale renewable energy development.

YOUTH IN THE GREAT OUTDOORS

Soil, Water and Air Management: Youth in the Great Outdoors (+$1,250,000 /0 FTE) – Youth in the Great Outdoors (+$1,250,000 /0 FTE) – The 2014 budget request includes a $1.3 million increase for the Secretary's Youth Initiative in the Soil, Water & Air Management Program. Funding will allow the BLM to expand efforts to educate, engage, and employ young people. Special consideration will be given to those programs that provide youth from diverse backgrounds with hands-on learning in the sciences.

Wildlife Management: Youth in the Great Outdoors (+$1,500,000 /0 FTE) – The 2014 Budget includes a program increase of $1.5 million to support efforts to involve America's youth in the management and enjoyment of America's public lands. The additional funding will be provided to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to provide more youth with outdoor work experience and implementing wildlife habitat restoration and improvement projects on public lands.

OTHER PROGRAM INCREASES

Soil, Water and Air Management: Applied Science (+$2,500,000/0 FTE) – The 2014 budget request includes a $2.5 million increase for applied science. This funding increase will be directed to efforts that will help inform the development and effective implementation of management strategies.

Soil, Water and Air Management: Klamath Basin Restoration (+$500,000/0 FTE) – The 2014 budget request includes an increase of $500,000 for activities related to the Klamath Agreements that are authorized under existing law. The BLM is collaborating with other Federal agencies and stakeholders on this effort. Funds will support planning, technical analyses, and interagency coordination efforts.

Riparian Management: Applied Science (+$1,000,000/0 FTE) – The 2014 budget request includes a $1.0 million increase for science-related crosscutting initiatives. .

Wild Horse and Burro Management: Implementation of NAS Recommendations (+$2,032,000/+0FTE) – Funding increases totaling $2.0 million are for new and existing applied research towards the development of tools intended to improve wild horse and burro management and rangeland health. The multi-year research studies will primarily focus on developing more effective and longer lasting fertility control agents and techniques for suppressing population growth, and determining their relative efficacy and effects. Additional projects will include research on human dimensions and socio-economic factors related to the program. This funding will also be used in consideration of a forthcoming National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on the WHB Program, which is currently scheduled for release in June 2013

Wildlife Management: Sage-grouse Conservation Activities (+$15,000,000/+2 FTE) – The budget includes a $15.0 million increase over the 2012 enacted level to allow the BLM to continue implementing sage-grouse conservation and restoration measures to help prevent the future listing of the species for protection under the Endangered Species Act.

Coal Management: Inspections and Enforcement (+$2,421,000/+6 FTE) – The 2014 budget proposes an increase of $2.4 million to be used for inspection and enforcement of coal

production on Federal and Indian lands, returning the program to a level near its 2011 enacted level of $9.7 million. The BLM will continue efforts to pursue new cost recovery within this program. By statute, cost recovery fees from Indian lessees go to the Treasury and are not available for accomplishing program workloads.

Other Minerals Management: Inspections and Enforcement (+$2,025,000/+7 FTE) – The 2014 budget proposes an increase of $2.0 million to be used for inspection and enforcement of other minerals activities on Federal and Tribal Lands. The requested increase will fund the program at approximately the 2011 level.

Lands and Realty Management: Transmission Corridors (+$6,000,000/0 FTE) - The 2014 budget proposes a $6.0 million increase to enhance BLM's ability to identify and designate energy corridors in low conflict areas and site high-voltage transmission lines, substations, and related infrastructure in an environmentally sensitive manner.

Resource Management Planning: High Priority Planning Efforts (+$4,000,000/+8 FTE) – The BLM is requesting an increase of $4.0 million to support high-priority planning efforts, including the initiation of several new plan revisions in 2014, as well as plan evaluations and implementation strategies.

Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements: Land Mobile Radio (+$1,250,000 /0 FTE) –This increase of $1.25 million supports an Interior-wide, integrated approach to manage the Land Mobile Radio (LMR) facilities, launch efforts to consolidate radio infrastructure, and leverage resources through better coordination. These funds will be coordinated with the Department's corporate approach to achieve critical program components such as establishing user priorities, inventorying sites, establishing coverage models, assessing condition and remediating findings at retained sites, identifying redundancies, and disposal of facilities that are no longer needed.

Administrative Support: National BLM Foundation (+$1,000,000/0 FTE) – The BLM proposes an increase of $1.0 million to establish a congressionally-chartered BLM Foundation. This foundation is an opportunity to leverage private funding to support public lands, achieve shared outcomes, focus public support of the BLM mission, and improve messaging.

Bureau-wide Fixed Costs: Realign Base Funding (+$8,164,000/0 FTE) – The program increase of $8.2 million will fund certain increased fixed costs funded through program assessments in FY 2012. The increase will continue investments in management tools that cannot be identified as benefiting any one program (e.g., Activity Based Cost-Management System) and other expenses, many mandated by statute or regulation, which benefit all bureaus and bureau programs. This also includes increased document storage costs paid to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) as result of a litigation hold preventing the BLM from destroying old records per NARA government-wide document retention policies.

O&C Forest Management: Increase Base Funding for the Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy (+$1,801,000/ 0 FTE) – The strategy aims to increase the volume of timber offered for sale; increase survey of rare, uncommon, or endangered species; facilitate the development and implementation of a recovery plan for the northern spotted owl; and provide landscape-level timber sale project environmental analyses.

O&C Resource Management Planning: Increase Base Funding for the Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy (+$1,670,000/0 FTE) – The funding will implement a new process to

respond to protests, appeals, and litigation, support an early consultation team involving NOAA/FWS for successful ESA consultation for the RMPs for Western Oregon. The funding will be used to increase support for analytical model review in order to properly validate model inputs and outputs, expand outreach efforts and coordination to stakeholders and the State of Oregon regarding potential solutions for forest management in western Oregon and the relationship with the BLM planning effort.

Miscellaneous Trust Funds (+$2,310,000/0 FTE) – The 2014 President's Budget assumes increased revenue compared with the 2012 enacted level within the Miscellaneous Trust Funds account.

PROGRAM DECREASES

Rangeland Management: Grazing Permit Renewal and Monitoring (-$14,065,000/-46 FTE) – In 2012, the BLM received an increase in appropriations to address numerous challenges, including completion of grazing permit renewals, allotment monitoring, and quality environmental documents related to livestock grazing. In 2014, the BLM requests a reduction to this amount. The BLM will address similar issues by use of a permit administrative fee that will result in collections of $6.5 million in 2014 (see Legislative Changes section below for a detailed description of the proposed administrative fee).

Alaska Conveyance: General Program Decrease (-$12,320,000/-60 FTE) – The BLM is reducing base funding for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program as part of its continued effort to reevaluate and streamline the conveyance process. Additional funds will be available for conveyance activities if Congress accepts the Department's separate mandatory proposal to temporarily reallocate the state share of NPR-A receipts to fund Alaska-specific BLM needs (discussed further below).

Information Technology Management: General Program Decrease (-$2,072,000/-22 FTE) – The BLM will continue the national data center consolidation started in 2010.

Construction: Program Elimination (-$3,570,000/-12 FTE) – The budget eliminates the Construction Appropriation account with a proposed reduction of $3.6 million. Beginning in 2014, construction projects undertaken by the BLM will be funded in the newly named Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Program in the Management of Land and Resources appropriation.

PERMANENT REPROGRAMMINGS AND INTERNAL TRANSFERS

Transfer Geothermal funds to Renewable Energy **(+2,000,000/+10 FTE)** – The 2014 President's Budget proposes a transfer of $2.0 million of geothermal base funding from the Oil and Gas Management Program into the more appropriate Renewable Energy Management Program.

Transfer Land Resource Information Systems funds to Lands and Realty Management Subactivity **(+$3,000,000/+0 FTE)** – The budget transfers $3.0 million from Land and Resource Information Systems to the Lands and Realty Management subactivity for the funding of lands and realty information systems. This business practice is consistent with the ownership, management, and funding of other BLM information systems by benefitting programs.

Create New Information Technology Management Subactivity **(+$27,500,000/+152 FTE)** – The 2014 budget request proposes transferring a total of $27.5 million and 152 FTE from two subactivities—$12.8 million and 96 FTE from Land and Resource Information Systems and $14.7 million and 56 FTE from Information Systems Operations—to create a new Information Technology Management subactivity. The establishment of a unified subactivity will allow the BLM to more effectively implement the Department of the Interior's Information Technology Transformation initiative, and more efficiently manage its IT funding overall.

Transfer of funds from O&C Deferred Maintenance (+$1,039,000 /+3 FTE) –The 2014 budget request includes a transfer of +$1.0 million from the O&C Deferred Maintenance subactivity to the MLR Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements subactivity. Beginning in 2014 all construction, deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects on all BLM-managed lands will be funded in this account in the MLR appropriation.

Create New O&C Operations and Annual Maintenance Subactivity (+$10,063,000/+76 FTE) – The 2014 budget includes a transfer of $2.1 million into this new subactivity from the former Operations subactivity and a transfer of $7.9 million from the former Annual Maintenance subactivity. The consolidation of these two subactivities into one will promote program management efficiencies and better recognize the overlap between the type of work that is funded and performed within these two programs.

FIXED COSTS

Fixed Costs Increases **(+$5,320,000/+0 FTE)** – Requested fixed cost increases include costs such as planned pay increases, space rental costs, retirement system costs, health plan costs, workers compensation costs, unemployment compensation costs, and specified Department of the Interior costs funded through the Department's Working Capital Fund.

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Grazing Administrative Processing Fee – The budget includes appropriations language for a three-year pilot project to allow BLM to recover some of the costs of issuing grazing permits/leases on BLM lands. BLM would charge a fee of $1 per Animal Unit Month, which would be collected along with current grazing fees. The budget estimates the fee will generate $6.5 million in 2014, and that it will assist the BLM in processing pending applications for grazing permit renewals. During the period of the pilot, the BLM would work through the process of promulgating regulations for the continuation of the grazing administrative fee as a cost recovery fee after the pilot expires.

Oil and Gas Inspection Fee – The 2014 budget proposes to shift a significant share of the cost of the inspections activity to industry fees, for a savings of $37,950,000 in requested appropriations. The estimated collections generated from the proposed inspection fees will total $47,950,000, fully offsetting the proposed reduction in appropriated funding and providing for a net increase of $10.0 million in funds available for this critical BLM management responsibility. The increased funding is aimed at correcting deficiencies identified by the Government Accountability Office in its February 2011 report, which designated Federal management of oil and gas resources, including production and revenue collection, as high risk. The increase will help BLM achieve the high-priority goal of increasing the completion of inspections of Federal and Indian high-risk oil and gas cases by nine percent over 2012 levels. The BLM will also complete more environmental inspections to ensure environmental requirements are being

followed in all phases of development. The BLM anticipates adding approximately 55 FTE with this increased funding capacity.

Proposal for Oil and Gas Leasing Reforms - The Administration proposes a package of legislative and administrative proposals to reform the management of Interior's onshore and offshore oil and gas programs, with a key focus on improving the return to taxpayers from the sale of these Federal resources and on improving transparency and oversight. Proposed changes fall into three general categories: advancing royalty reforms; encouraging diligent development of oil and gas leases; and improving revenue collection processes.

Royalty reforms include evaluating minimum royalty rates for oil, gas, and similar products; adjusting onshore royalty rates; analyzing a price-based tiered royalty rate; and repealing legislatively-mandated royalty relief. Diligent development requirements include shorter primary lease terms, stricter enforcement of lease terms, and monetary incentives to get leases into production (e.g., a new per-acre fee on nonproducing leases). Revenue collection improvements include simplification of the royalty valuation process, elimination of interest accruals on company overpayments of royalties, and permanent repeal of DOI's authority to accept in-kind royalty payments. Collectively, these reforms will generate roughly $2.5 billion in net revenue to the Treasury over 10 years, of which an estimated $1.7 billion will result from statutory changes. Many States will also benefit from higher Federal revenue sharing payments as a result of these reforms. In addition, the Department will continue to evaluate the use of internet-based oil and gas lease auctions.

The Budget also proposes to extend and revamp the oil and gas permitting pilot office authority established under the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Under the proposal, BLM would have flexibility to relocate pilot offices as needed based on changing permitting demands over time. The Administration continues to seek repeal of the Energy and Policy Act's prohibition on BLM establishing cost recovery fees for processing applications for oil and gas permits to drill as well as the diversion of mineral leasing receipts from the Treasury to the mandatory BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund. On repeal of these EPAct provisions, BLM will promulgate regulations to establish cost recovery fees for applications for permits to drill. These fees would help replace the termination of mandatory funds, which would become effective in 2015.

NPR-A State Share of Revenues to Alaska Programs – The Budget proposes to temporarily halt revenue sharing payments to the State of Alaska from NPR-A oil and gas development in order to reallocate these resources to a new Alaska Land Conveyance and Remediation Fund. This fund would be used to address priority BLM program needs in Alaska, specifically the remediation of oil and gas legacy wells in the NPR-A and the completion of remaining land title conveyances to the State of Alaska, Alaska natives, and native corporations. This approach of suspending revenue sharing payments is similar to the approach taken several years ago to address priority site remediation needs in the Naval Oil Shale Reserve No. 3 located in the State of Colorado. Deposits of $3 million are estimated in 2014 and are expected to increase to $28.5 million in 2021. By that time, the remediation of legacy wells and conveyance of Alaska lands will be completed and the NPR-A revenues would again be paid to the State of Alaska.

Helium Fund- The 2014 President's Budget includes a proposal to re-authorize the BLM's Helium Fund in combination with substantive reforms to BLM helium sales based on recent recommendations from the National Academy of Sciences.

This proposal will allow continued operations of the Helium program while facilitating a gradual exit from the helium market. To minimize impacts to the helium market, the proposal will

gradually increase the sales price of helium while reducing the total volume of helium sold each year, until the amount in storage reaches 3,000,000,000 standard cubic feet. At that point, the remaining helium will be reserved for Federal users. The proposal would enable the sale of helium and related products and deposits of net proceeds to the Treasury.

Geothermal Revenue Sharing with Counties – The Administration proposes to repeal Section 224(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Prior to passage of this legislation, geothermal revenues were split between the Federal government and States, with 50 percent directed to States, and 50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 changed this distribution beginning in 2006 to direct 50 percent to States, 25 percent to counties, and for a period of five years, 25 percent to a new BLM Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund. The allocations to the new BLM geothermal fund were discontinued a year early through a provision in the 2010 Interior Appropriations Act. The repeal of Section 224(b) will permanently discontinue payments to counties and restore the disposition of Federal geothermal leasing revenues to the historical formula of 50 percent to the States and 50 percent to the Treasury. This results in estimated savings of $4.0 million in 2014 and $48.0 million over ten years.

Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) – The Administration proposes to reauthorize FLTFA, which expired July 25, 2011, and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the Act's authority. FLTFA's sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. Reauthorization of FLTFA will provide the BLM, NPS, USFWS, and USFS with an alternate funding source dedicated to the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands. During its 11-year history, the FLTFA provided for the acquisition of over 18,000 acres of high-value conservation lands.

Mandatory Funding of Land Acquisition Appropriation – The 2014 President's Budget proposes to permanently authorize annual mandatory funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund programs of the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior, beginning in fiscal year 2014. The mandatory appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the Bureau of Land Management in 2014 is estimated to be $16.3 million. Supporting a mandatory FY2014 funding level of $16.3 million will increase stability in the BLM's land acquisition program.

Recreation Fees Mandatory Appropriation – The Administration proposes to permanently reauthorize the Department of the Interior's and the Department of Agriculture's recreation fee programs under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which is set to expire on December 8, 2014.

Reauthorization of Secure Rural Schools payments –
In 2012 under PL 112-141, the Secure Rural Schools Act was reauthorized for one year (2012). The payments made to counties in 2013 (for 2012) again used a formula based on acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income. The President's budget includes a legislative proposal to reauthorize the Secure Rural Schools (SRS) Act with funding through mandatory U.S. Forest Service appropriations. This SRS proposal revises the allocation split between the three portions of the program from the current authority emphasizing enhancement of forest ecosystems, restoration and improvement of land health and water quality, and the increase of economic activity.

If no proposal is enacted, payments to O&C and CBWR counties in 2014 would be under the

1937 and 1939 statutes.. For more information on this proposal, see the U.S. Forest Service 2014 Budget Justification.

Stewardship Contracting Timber Sales – The 2014 President's Budget proposes to permanently authorize stewardship contracting authority for both BLM and the Forest Service through a proposal in the Forest Service budget request. In 2014, the BLM plans to offer new stewardship contracts and agreements. The agreements allow the BLM to pool resources with other groups to work towards common goals and have resulted in very successful forest restoration and wildlife habitat improvement projects. The BLM will accomplish this through sales and stewardship contracts to achieve desired future conditions on the 58 million acres of forests and woodlands in the Public Domain, offering economic benefits present and managing forest health for the future.

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Performance Overview

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

This section discusses the BLM's Priority Goals and their relationship to the BLM's major initiatives, and the BLM's contributions to the Department of the Interior's Strategic Plan.

PRIORITY GOALS

The four areas where BLM contributes toward DOI's success in meeting its priority goals are:

- Renewable Energy,
- Climate Change Adaptation,
- Youth in the Great Outdoors, and
- Improved Management of Federal Oil & Gas Resources.

The BLM programs affected include: Soil, Water, and Air Management; Range Management; Forestry; Riparian Management; Wildlife and Fisheries Management; Threatened and Endangered Species Management; Wild Horse and Burro Management; Recreation Management; National Monuments and Conservation Areas; Wilderness Management; Oil and Gas Management; and Renewable Energy Management.

Renewable Energy – By September 30, 2013, the Department of the Interior will increase the approved capacity authorized for renewable (solar, wind, and geothermal) energy resources affecting Department of the Interior managed lands, while ensuring full environmental review, by at least 11,000 megawatts. By the end of 2014, the approved capacity authorized through the Priority Goal for renewable energy affecting DOI managed lands and waters is targeted to reach over 15,000 MW cumulatively since the start of 2010.

- Impact Statement: Increase the approved capacity for production of energy from domestic renewable resources to support a growing economy and protect our national interests while reducing our dependence on foreign oil and climate-changing greenhouse-gas emissions.

BLM Contribution: The BLM's renewable energy program contributes to the Secretary's New Energy Frontier Initiative. Public lands managed by the BLM in the western United States have high potential for wind, solar and geothermal energy production. Public lands also provide crucial transmission corridors for renewable energy generated on non-Federal lands. The BLM has identified approximately 20 million acres with wind energy potential in eleven western States, 22 million acres with solar energy potential in six southwestern States, and 149 million acres with geothermal potential in several western States and Alaska. The 2014 President's Budget requests $29.1 million for Renewable Energy Management, an increase of $9.4 million over the 2012 enacted budget. The total increase includes a program increase of $7.1 million and an internal transfer of $2.0 million in geothermal program funding formerly in the Oil and Gas Management subactivity. The request also includes an increase of $237,000 for fixed costs.

Implementation Strategy: In 2014, the BLM will continue work on implementation actions resulting from the solar energy development Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement. The Record of Decision on the Solar PEIS includes 17 solar energy zones, totaling about 285,000 acres potentially available for solar energy development. Making these lands available

for BLM leasing proposals will provide for the best siting locations for environmentally-sound solar energy development projects. The BLM will initiate this leasing program through a nomination and request for proposal process, ultimately ending in a competitive leasing program to accelerate the process of offering public lands for solar energy development. The BLM is also working on a rulemaking effort to establish the regulatory framework for a solar and wind energy leasing program under current FLPMA authority.

The funding requested in the 2014 President's Budget for planning studies of regional wind energy zones will update the previous analysis in Wyoming done under the Wind Energy Programmatic EIS completed in 2005 in order to address a greater level of wind energy development and will further streamline the environmental review of site-specific wind projects. It will also include analysis of additional planned transmission development.

Performance Metrics: The Department is presently employing a set of internal measures and milestones to monitor and track achievement of the priority goals. Progress in these areas is reported and reviewed throughout the year by the Deputy Secretary's Principals Operations Group to identify and address any need for enhanced coordination or policy measures to overcome barriers to the achievement of the priority goal. The BLM has identified the following existing Strategic Plan measure that relates to this priority goal: "Number of megawatts of approved capacity authorized on public land for renewable energy development while ensuring full environmental review." This Strategic Plan measure cumulatively includes all megawatts of capacity on Federal lands which were authorized prior to the development of the Secretary's Priority Goal, in contrast to the Priority Goal which tracks megawatts authorized since the start of fiscal year 2010. Through the end of 2012, the BLM issued decisions on solar, wind, and geothermal energy development project proposals with a combined capacity of more than 9,800 megawatts. Projects approved in 2013 and 2014 are projected to provide sufficient additional capacity to reach the goal of over 15,000 megawatts of capacity.

Climate Change Adaptation – By September 30, 2013, for 50 percent of the Nation, the Department of the Interior will identify resources that are particularly vulnerable to climate change, and implement coordinated adaptation response actions. In 2014, progress for improved climate change adaptation and collaboration across the Department of the Interior will include pursuing the following significant milestones:

- Establishment of climate change adaptation guidance in all of the Interior land management bureaus, distributed throughout each bureau's regional offices and individual management units;
- Establishment of climate adaptation networks within each bureau and across the Department, with individual performance measures in place;
- New climate change adaptation data and decision tools relating to:
  - predicting and anticipating wildland fire trends,
  - predicting the spread or introduction of invasive species, and
  - tracking changed in wildlife abundance and distribution;
- Integrated vegetation surveys representing the entire lower 48 states; and
- Creation of a web-based searchable database of the vulnerability assessments prepared across all federal land management agencies.

BLM Contribution: The BLM has incorporated this priority goal into its Cooperative Landscape Conservation Initiative. To address the landscape-scale changes associated with climate change, the BLM is adopting a multi-level approach to management. This approach involves assessing conditions and potential risks at a landscape scale; developing management strategies to help geographically focus development, conservation, and adaptation activities;

implementing these strategies through changes in land use allocations, development of new best management practices, and on-the-ground treatments and projects; and systematically monitoring to determine the effectiveness of management actions. The development and implementation of many conservation and adaptation activities will be coordinated with Climate Science Centers (CSCs) and the Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs). These strategies will be focused initially on those Eco regions with significant BLM management responsibilities, energy development potential, and climate change vulnerabilities. The 2014 BLM budget request includes $20.8 million for the Cooperative Landscape Conservation initiative.

Implementation Strategy: In 2014, the BLM will release three *Rapid Eco regional Assessments* (REAs) with a goal of four additional REAs in 2015, and will begin to implement adaptation strategies in the seven Eco regions with REAs released in 2013. The REAs will help create systematic baseline information and help inform the development of adaptive management strategies for eight LCCs: Great Basin, Desert, Southern Rockies, Great Northern, Plains and Prairie Potholes, Great Plains, Western Alaska, and NW Interior Forests (AK). They will also help identify critical indicators for systematically monitoring the effectiveness of management activities in these LCCs. With the additional funding provided in 2014, the BLM will evaluate the first seven REAs for lessons learned and best management practices. It will also develop a plan to extend existing vegetation surveys to cover all lands in the lower 48 States and synthesize the data from the major surveys. The BLM will also develop the analytical tools to help predict the spread of invasive species. A pilot project will be developed which aligns bureau and interagency resources and actions in the Great Basin to provide a model for regional climate adaptation coordination. The pilot will focus on sage grouse habitat in the Great Basin; looking at existing planning decisions, developing climate adaptation plans, and how those documents can be used to improve the coordination and integration of regional decision making.

Performance Metrics: The Department is presently employing a set of internal measures and milestones to monitor and track achievement of the priority goals. Progress in these areas will be reported and reviewed throughout the year by the Deputy Secretary's Principals Operations Group to identify and address any need for enhanced coordination or policy measures to overcome barriers to the achievement of the priority goal.

Youth in the Great Outdoors – By September 30, 2013, the Department of the Interior will maintain the increased level of employment of individuals between the ages of 15 to 25 that was achieved in FY 2010 (35 percent increase in total youth employment over 2009) to support the Department's mission of natural and cultural resource management. For FY 2014, the Department is expecting to sustain a level of youth engagement similar to that achieved in FY 2010 (35% increase in total youth employment over FY 2009), based on estimated funding and participation from partners through the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps (CSC). Funds proposed in the FY 2014 President's Budget Request will expand the BLM's youth programs and partnerships to accomplish high priority projects, and promote quality participant experiences and pathways to careers. The request includes an increase of $1.3 million for expanded youth programs and partnerships, including the proposed 21st Century Conservation Service Corps.

- Impact Statement: Build the next generation of conservation and community leaders by supporting youth employment at the Department of the Interior.

BLM Contribution: The BLM has incorporated this priority goal into its Youth in the Great Outdoors Initiative. The Bureau will continue to focus on providing a continuum of experiences

through its youth education, engagement, and employment programs. Special consideration is given to those programs that involve hiring young people ages 15 to 25 through various student employment programs, youth corps, and other youth partnership organizations. BLM is also emphasizing hiring youth from diverse backgrounds. Programs for school age youth such as Hands on the Land and conservation corps and internship programs for high school and older youth expose young people to natural and cultural resources and to career pathways in those fields. The 2014 BLM budget request includes $11.4 million for the Youth in the Great Outdoors initiative, which includes an additional $2.8 million above the 2012 enacted level.

Implementation Strategy: In 2014, BLM will continue to pursue opportunities to facilitate, develop, and sustain partnership activities to support BLM's mission and will continue pursuing collaborative opportunities to educate, engage, and employ youth, particularly throughout the National Landscape Conservation System. The BLM will use $1.5 million of the additional funding to work with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to support projects that leverage private sector contributions to engage and employ youth in wildlife conservation activities.

Performance Metrics: The Department is presently employing a set of internal measures and milestones to monitor and track achievement of the priority goals. Progress in these areas will be reported and reviewed throughout the year by the Deputy Secretary's Principals Operations Group to identify and address any need for enhanced coordination or policy measures to overcome barriers to the achievement of the priority goal.

Improved Management of Federal Oil and Gas Resources – By September 30, 2013, the BLM will increase the completion of inspections of Federal and Indian high-risk oil and gas cases by 9 percent over FY 2011 levels, which is equivalent to covering as much as 95 percent of the potential high-risk cases. In FY 2014, the Bureau of Land Management is targeting to maintain inspection of 95% of the potential high risk cases.

- Impact Statement: Improve production accountability, safety, and environmental protection of oil and gas operations through increased inspection of high-risk oil and gas production cases.

BLM Contribution: The inspection of high-risk-producing oil and gas cases ensures that hydrocarbon production on Federally-managed lands is properly accounted for and results in accurate royalty payments to the public and Indian owners of the minerals. Oil and gas production on Federally-supervised lands represents a significant part of the Nation's hydrocarbon production. Operating regulations at 43 CFR 3161.3 (a) require the BLM to inspect all leases which produce high volumes of oil or natural gas and those leases that have a history of non-compliance at least once a year. By focusing on high-risk-producing cases, rather than randomly selecting producing cases for inspection, the BLM's resources are more efficiently used. The high-risk cases account for about 13 percent of the total cases but account for over 60 percent of the oil and gas produced on Federal and Indian mineral estates. This effort is a component of addressing the deficiencies identified in the GAO High Risk report, including ensuring data on production verification and royalties are consistent and reliable, meeting goals for oil and gas verification inspections, and ensuring that informal employee training is supported by formalized training courses offered on a consistent basis. The 2014 President's Budget proposes to shift a significant share of the cost of the inspections activity to industry fees. The estimated collections generated from the proposed inspections fees will total $48.0 million. This will allow for a reduction of $38.0 million in requested appropriations and will provide an additional $10.0 million in resources for BLM inspections and oversight. The 2014

budget also proposes a programmatic increase to enable the BLM to effectively implement its leasing reforms.

Implementation Strategy: High-risk cases are determined by seven risk factors, four generated by the BLM and three derived from the Office of Natural Resources Revenue risk model. The four BLM factors are: production rating; number of missing Oil and Gas Operations Reports (OGOR); non-compliance rating; and last production inspection date rating. The Field Offices inspect the cases throughout the year, which are then entered into the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS). The Washington Office then runs reports from AFMSS showing the number of high-risk-production inspections completed. The number of high-risk-production cases is determined by the individual Field Offices, based on the Bureau's risk-based inspection strategy. The milestones for 2013 and 2014 will be 95 percent or above at the end of the year.

Performance Metrics: The BLM is presently employing the following milestones to monitor and track achievement of this priority goal: 1) Revising Onshore Oil and Gas Orders 3, 4 and 5 which cover how oil and gas is measured and stored in a secure facility to prevent theft and mishandling of production; 2) Evaluating and adjusting onshore royalty rates; and 3) Reinstating training for managers on oil and gas operations. Progress in these areas is reported and reviewed throughout the year by the Deputy Secretary's Principals Operations Group to identify and address any need for enhanced coordination or policy measures to overcome barriers to the achievement of the priority goal.

THE BLM'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEPARTMENT'S STRATEGIC PLAN

The FY 2011-2016 DOI Strategic Plan, in compliance with the principles of the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, provides a collection of mission objectives, goals, strategies and corresponding metrics that provide an integrated and focused approach for tracking performance across a wide range of DOI programs. While the DOI Strategic Plan for 2011 – 2016 is the foundational structure for the description of program performance measurement and planning for the 2014 President's Budget, further details for achieving the Strategic Plan's goals are presented in the DOI Annual Performance Plan and Report (APP&R). Bureau-and program-specific plans for 2014 are fully consistent with the goals, outcomes, and measures described in the 2011-2016 version of the DOI Strategic Plan and related implementation information in the Annual Performance Plan and Report (APP&R).

GOAL PERFORMANCE TABLE

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure								
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure								
Supporting Performance Measures	**Type**	**2009 Actual**	**2010 Actual**	**2011 Actual**	**2012 Actual**	**2013 Full Year CR**	**2014 President's Budget**	**Long-term Target 2016**
Mission Area 1: Provide Natural and Cultural Resources Protection and Experiences								
Goal 1: Protect America's Landscapes								
Strategy 1: *Improve land and water health by managing the more than 400 million acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian areas that comprise our national parks, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands.*								
Percent of DOI stream/shoreline miles that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP)	C	91% 130,146/ 143,290	85% 131,976/ 154,976	85% 132,466/ 154,976	86% 133,055/ 155,274	86% 133,000 154,976	86% 133,000 154,976	91% 141,000 155,000
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Wildlife and Fisheries Management; O&C Resources; Contributed Funds; Challenge Cost Share; and Other Subactivities.								
Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP)	C	58% 147,325,000/ 253M	59% 149,206,024/ 253M	63% 155,970,340/ 248M	66% 163,558,379/ 248M	69% 170,652,000/ 248M	66% 164,000,000/ 248M	72% 179,086,000/ 248M
Contributing programs: Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Contributed Funds/Reimbursables; and Other Subactivities.								
Percent of baseline acres infested with invasive plant species that are controlled. (SP)	C	1.2% 411,388/ 35,762,000	1.21% 433,905 / 35,762,000	0.99% 333,177/ 35,762,000	0.57% 204,667/ 35,762,000	0.58% 205,000/ 35,762,000	0.39% 143,000/ 35,762,000	0.83% 300,000/ 35,762,000
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Burned Area Rehabilitation; O&C Resources Management; Challenge Cost Share; and Other Subactivities.								

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure								
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure								
Supporting Performance Measures	**Type**	**2009 Actual**	**2010 Actual**	**2011 Actual**	**2012 Actual**	**2013 Full Year CR**	**2014 President's Budget**	**Long-term Target 2016**
Percent of invasive animal species populations that are controlled. (SP)	A	New in 2011	New in 2011	8% 15/182	8% 15/182	8% 15/182	8% 15/182	8% 15/182
Number of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP)	A	779	1,734	749	867	749	749	788
Contributing Programs: O&C Resources Management; Land Resources; Wildlife Management; Reimbursables; Challenge Cost Share and Contributed Funds; and Range Improvements.								
Number of DOI acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP)	A	950,157	1,136,759	848,477	556,457	511,000	500,000	700,000
Comment: In 2014, BLM will continue to prioritize its permit renewal activities, which will result in a decrease in the number of acres restored. Those projects initiated will address Habitat Restoration and Improvement. This funding will restore and improve key greater sage-grouse habitat for the benefit of sage grouse populations.								
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Range Improvements; Forest Ecosystems; SNPLMA Conservation; Resource Management Planning; Forestry Pipeline Restoration; NM&NCA's; Other Reimbursables.								
Percent of surface waters (acres) managed by BLM that meet State (EPA-approved) water quality standards. (BUR)	A	87% 283,616/ 324,628	87% 283,616/ 324,628	87% 283,616/ 324,628	91% 335,765/ 371,060	87% 283,616/ 324,628	90% 11,631,022/ 12,923,358	87% 283,616/ 324,628
Comment: In 2014, BLM will include data from Alaska, which had been underreported in the past due to the challenges of calculating and assessing remote rivers and lakes. Improvements in inclusion and access to data from the National Hydrologic Database and GIS mapping have allowed for the incorporation of Alaska data at this time.								

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure								
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure								
Supporting Performance Measures	**Type**	**2009 Actual**	**2010 Actual**	**2011 Actual**	**2012 Actual**	**2013 Full Year CR**	**2014 President's Budget**	**Long-term Target 2016**
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Range Improvements; Forest Ecosystems; SNPLMA Conservation; Resource Management Planning; Forestry Pipeline Restoration; NM&NCA's; Other Reimbursables.								
Percent of surface waters (stream miles) managed by BLM that meet State (EPA-approved) water quality standards. (BUR)		91% 124,188/ 136,327	91% 124,188/ 136,327	91% 124,188/ 136,327	89% 103,700/ 116,937	91% 124,188/ 136,327	91% 221,722/ 243,706	91% 221,722/ 243,706
Percent of Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas (HMAs) achieving appropriate management levels. (BUR)	A	44%78/ 180	41%74/ 179	39% 69/179	40% 72/179	31% 55/179	34% 60/179	31% 55/179
Comment: In 2014, the program can no longer maintain the existing population levels on the range due principally to holding space limitations. As a result, the program will continue to decrease the number of animals removed from the range resulting in an increase in on-the-range population.								
Percent of Resource Management Plans completed within four years of start. (BUR)	A	44% 28 / 63	39% 28/ 71	41% 28/ 69	39% 28/72	37% 28/76	32% 30/95	32% 30/95
Comment: The 2012 planned performance denominator number was incorrectly set at 75; only two of the plans originally scheduled for completion in FY12 could have met the criteria for completion within four years of start. As a result the actual performance revised the denominator downward from 75 to 72. The ratio represents the total number of Resource Management Plans (RMPs) completed in 4 years divided by the total number of RMPs completed, so the denominator increases over time.								
Percent of Resource Management Plan evaluations completed within 5 years. (BUR)	C	19% 26/ 136	30% 40/ 136	41% 56/ 136	44% 65/149	42% 69/164	45% 73/164	45% 73/ 164
Comment: The 2012 planned performance denominator number was incorrectly set at 157 for this measure. As a result, the actual performance revised the denominator downward from 157 to 149.								

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure								
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure								
Supporting Performance Measures	**Type**	**2009 Actual**	**2010 Actual**	**2011 Actual**	**2012 Actual**	**2013 Full Year CR**	**2014 President's Budget**	**Long-term Target 2016**
Percent of Resource Management Plans with Implementation Strategies. (BUR)	C	16% 22/ 136	34% 47/ 136	36% 49/ 136	38% 56/149	34% 55/164	34% 55/164	34% 55/164
Comment: The 2012 planned performance denominator number was incorrectly set at 157 for this measure. As a result, the actual performance revised the denominator downward from 157 to 149.								
Percent of Resource Management Plans evaluated as making significant progress toward achieving riparian condition goals. (BUR)	A	New Measure in 2010	5.9% 8 / 136	18% 24/136	22% 33/149	25% 40/156	28% 44/160	28% 44/160
Comment: The 2012 planned performance denominator number was incorrectly set at 157 for this measure. As a result the actual performance revised the denominator downward from 157 to 149.								
Percent of public lands where Visual Resource Management data have been recorded in digital format for both inventory and management classes. (BUR)	C	39% 99,624,251/ 256M	49% 124,744,373/ 256M	71% 177,427,913/ 248M	76% 187,663,813/ 248M	79% 195,384,13 9/ 248M	93% 230,115,997/ 248M	93% 230,115,997/ 248M
Comments: Actual results for FY2011 and FY2012 incorrectly included new inventories for which management classes have not yet been established. The results for those two years have been adjusted downward to show the correct number.								
Percent of sites (acres) reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of degradation from past mining. (BUR)	A	58% 2,239/ 3,831	71% 2,718/ 3,831	32% 3,046/ 9,262	51% 4,723/ 9,262	29% 4,058/ 13,747	14% 3,670/ 27,002	80% 30,520/ 37,801
Comments: In 2014, the AML program will report fewer acres remediated due to additional site inventory along with monitoring and maintenance work required on sites remediated in prior years. The AML program has completed its 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) projects. The ARRA funding caused a significant, but temporary increase in the number of reported accomplishments through 2012.								

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Full Year CR	2014 President's Budget	Long-term Target 2016
Percent of known contaminated sites remediated on BLM-managed land. (BUR)	C	17% 46/ 272	23% 63/ 272	34% 92/ 272	39% 108/ 272	44% 122/ 272	49% 131/269	44% 122/ 272
Percent of physical and chemical hazards mitigated in appropriate time to ensure visitor or public safety. (BUR)	A	82%917/ 1,114	91%1,518/ 1,676	92% 740/800	91% 9601/1,052	93% 1,034/1,112	90% 1,098/1,220	93% 1,034/1,112
Number of incidents/investigations closed for natural, cultural, and heritage resources offenses.(BUR)	A	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	4,744	4,450	4,700	4,700	Baseline Established
Number of natural, cultural, and heritage resource crimes detected that occur on BLM lands.(BUR)	A	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	9,438	9,434	9,400	9,400	Baseline Established
Cumulative number of Herd Management Areas (HMAs) treated, or where population suppression techniques were conducted. (BUR)	A	New Measure in 2012	New Measure in 2012	New Measure in 2012	76% 26/34	57% 12/21	75% 15/20	Baseline Established
Strategy 2: *Sustain fish, wildlife, and plant species by protecting and recovering the Nation's fish and wildlife, in cooperation with partners, including States.*								
Number of threatened and endangered species recovery activities implemented. (SP)	A	New in 2011	New in 2011	1,328	1,921	1,500	1,400	1,400
Contributing Programs: Threatened and Endangered Species Management; O&C Wildlife Habitat Management, and NM&NCA's.								

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure								
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure								
Supporting Performance Measures	**Type**	**2009 Actual**	**2010 Actual**	**2011 Actual**	**2012 Actual**	**2013 Full Year CR**	**2014 President's Budget**	**Long-term Target 2016**
Percent of populations of species of management concern that are managed to desired condition. (BUR)	C	51% 306/ 595	52% 310/ 595	52% 312/ 595	52% 312/ 595	52% 312/ 595	45% 268/595	45% 268/ 595
Contributing Programs: Wildlife and Threatened and Endangered Species Management provide results for this measure. Other contributors include: O&C Wildlife Habitat Management; Challenge Cost Share; Fisheries Management; NM&NCA's; Reimbursable and Contributed Funds; Land Resources; and Other Resources.								
Number of (stream/shoreline) miles of habitat restored or enhanced that directly support ESA-listed and Bureau sensitive species conservation or recovery. (BUR)	A	314	253	418	225	225	208	208
Contributing Programs: Fisheries; Wildlife Management; Threatened and Endangered Species Management; O&C Wildlife Management; and NM&NCA's.								
Number of acres of habitat restored or enhanced that directly support ESA-listed and Bureau sensitive species conservation or recovery. (BUR)	A	284,261	266,174	295,799	250,000	250,000	231,250	231,250
Contributing Programs: Wildlife; Fisheries; T&E Management; O&C Wildlife Management; and NM&NCA's.								
Goal 2: Protect America's Cultural and Heritage Resources								
Strategy 1: *Protect and maintain the Nation's most important historic areas and structures, archeological sites, and museum collections.*								

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure								
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure								
Supporting Performance Measures	**Type**	**2009 Actual**	**2010 Actual**	**2011 Actual**	**2012 Actual**	**2013 Full Year CR**	**2014 President's Budget**	**Long-term Target 2016**
Percent of archaeological sites on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	C	83% 48,980/ 58,837	84% 52,620/ 62,987	84% 60,521 71,644	86% 69,362/ 80,653	85% 61,200/ 72,000	84% 60,703/ 72,265	85% 68,000/ 80,000
Percent of historic structures on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	C	49% 187/ 380	49% 192/ 390	48% 193/ 400	48% 197/410	48% 196/ 408	47% 192/408	50% 205/ 410
Percent of collections on DOI inventory in good condition. (SP)	C	100% 3 / 3	100% 3/3	83% 118 / 142	83% 120/144	83% 122/ 147	82% 121/147	85% 136 / 160
Comment: The overall percentage is directly affected by the number of collections added to the inventory each year.								
Percent of paleontological localities in BLM inventory in good condition. (BUR)	C	95% 19,421/ 20,337	98% 24,926/ 25,436	95% 26,643/ 27,230	99% 26,376/ 26,621	98% 23,030/ 23,500	97% 22,795/ 23,500	98% 24,500/ 25,000
Miles of National Scenic and Historic Trail inventory completed to standards. (BUR)	C	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	384	222	769	97	120
Comment: In 2014 the target for National Scenic and Historic Trails will change from being calculated in number of miles to number of units, due to a change in policy. Mileage is now collected as a part of the inventory process, not as a basis for it.								
Miles of National Scenic and Historic Trail monitoring completed to standards. (BUR)	C	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	1,320	2,542	1,695	210	210

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure								
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure								
Supporting Performance Measures	**Type**	**2009 Actual**	**2010 Actual**	**2011 Actual**	**2012 Actual**	**2013 Full Year CR**	**2014 President's Budget**	**Long-term Target 2016**
Comment: In 2014 the target for National Scenic and Historic Trails will change from being calculated in number of miles to number of units, due to a change in policy. Mileage is now collected as a part of the inventory process, not as a basis for it.								
Percent of designated Wild and Scenic River miles achieving goals, objectives, and desired conditions in maintaining, protecting, and/or enhancing river-related values. (BUR)	C	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	94 % 2,512/2,681	88% 2,371/2,681	95% 2,547 / 2,681	88% 2,371/2,681	95% 2,547 / 2,681
Percent of acres of Wilderness areas under BLM management meeting their heritage resource objectives under the authorizing legislation. (BUR)	A	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	100% 8,736,691/ 8,736,691	100% 8,736,691/ 8,736,691	100% 8,736,691/ 8,736,691	100% 8,736,691/ 8,736,691	100% 8,736,691/ 8,736,691
Goal 3: Provide Recreation and Visitor Experience								
Strategy 1: *Enhance the enjoyment and appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage by creating opportunities for play, enlightenment, and inspiration.*								
Percent of visitors satisfied with the quality of their experience. (SP)	A	94% 94/ 100	94% 94/ 100	95% 95/ 100	94% 94/100	92% 92/100	92% 92/100	92% 92/100
Comment: Customer surveys have a variance of +/- 6%.								
Percent satisfaction among visitors served by facilitated programs. (SP)	A	96% 96/ 100	98% 98 / 100	90% 90/ 100	97% 97/100	94% 94/100	94% 94/100	94% 94/ 100
Comment: The data for this measure is compiled using the BLM Visitor Survey report prepared by the University of Idaho. Customer surveys have a variance of +/- 6%.								

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure								
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure								
Supporting Performance Measures	**Type**	**2009 Actual**	**2010 Actual**	**2011 Actual**	**2012 Actual**	**2013 Full Year CR**	**2014 President's Budget**	**Long-term Target 2016**
Percent of customers satisfied with the value for fee paid. (BUR)	A	82%	79%	88%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Percent of recreation fee program receipts spent on fee collection. (BUR)	A	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Mission Area 2: Sustainably Manage Energy, Water, and Natural Resources								
Goal 1: Secure America's Energy Resources								
Strategy 1: *Ensure environmental compliance and the safety of energy development.*								
Percent of oil and gas acres reclaimed to appropriate final land condition. (SP)	A	25% 1,678/ 6,751	25% 1,713 / 6,801	23% 2,327/ 10,062	23% 1,949/ 8,651	21% 1,440/ 6,960	21% 1,416/ 6,670	25% 2,482/ 9,905
Percent of producing fluid mineral cases that have a completed inspection during the year. (SP)	A	New In 2011	New In 2011	36% 9,869/ 27,419	33% 10,297/ 27,419	32% 9,500/ 29,478	31% 9,400/ 30,000	44% 12,116/ 27,719
Percent of required coal inspection and enforcement reviews completed. (BUR)	A	101% 2,828/ 2,799	99.21% 2,777/ 2,799	93% 2,513/ 2,700	101% 2,731/ 2,700	100% 2,600/ 2,600	100% 2,600/ 2,600	100% 2,600/ 2,600
Percent of Federal oil and gas lease assignments processed. (BUR)	A	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	90% 27,548/ 30,611	90% 12,706/ 14,087	90% 12,706/ 14,087	86% 12,000/ 14,000	90% 27,548/ 30,611
Strategy 2: *Develop Renewable Energy Potential*								

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure								
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure								
Supporting Performance Measures	**Type**	**2009 Actual**	**2010 Actual**	**2011 Actual**	**2012 Actual**	**2013 Full Year CR**	**2014 President's Budget**	**Long-term Target 2016**
Number of megawatts of approved capacity authorized on public land and the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) for renewable energy development while ensuring full environmental review. (SP)	C	2,448	2,532	8,005	9,844	14,784	17,409	15,526
Comment: The Strategic Plan measure includes all MW of capacity on Federal lands which were authorized prior to the development of the Secretary's Priority Goal.								
Strategy 3: *Manage Conventional Energy Development*								
Percent of coal lease applications processed. (SP)	A	5% 2/38	5% 2/39	7% 3/42	18% 8/45	15% 6/40	9% 4/43	13% 5/40
Comment: Coal lease application environmental analyses have expanded to consider coal bed methane and down-stream gas production from federal coal uses resulting in lease sale delays due to litigation.								
Percent of pending fluid mineral Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) which are processed. (SP)	A	50% 5,306/ 10,676	54% 5,237/ 9,621	56% 5,200/ 9,308	61% 5,861/ 9,549	56% 4,600/ 8,180	56% 4,500/ 8,083	65% 5,950/ 9,134
Comment: This is a new Strategic Plan Measure; however, the historical data for this measure is available and is shown above.								
Number of coal post-leasing actions approved for energy minerals. (BUR)	A	319	320	345	375	315	315	315

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure								
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure								
Supporting Performance Measures	**Type**	**2009 Actual**	**2010 Actual**	**2011 Actual**	**2012 Actual**	**2013 Full Year CR**	**2014 President's Budget**	**Long-term Target 2016**
Percent of pending cases of right-of-way permits and grant applications in backlog status. (BUR)	A	51% 1,525/ 2,965	53% 1,558/ 2,965	92% 1,872/ 2,041	47% 1,380/ 2,965	50% 1,500/ 3,000	48% 1,446/ 2,989	50% 1,500/ 3,000
Percent of oil and gas Reservoir Management Agreements processed. (BUR)	A	100% 4,975/ 4,960	122% 4,086/ 3,358	90% 2,944/ 3,265	82% 3,605/ 4,385	88% 3,500/ 4,000	88% 3,400/ 3,900	91% 3,050/ 3,350
Goal 3: Sustainably Manage Timber, Forage, and Non-Energy Minerals								
Strategy 1: *Manage Timber and Forest Products Resources*								
Percent of allowable sale quantity timber offered for sale consistent with applicable resource management plans. (SP)	A	31% 155/ 502	86% 174/203	70% 143/ 203	85% 172/ 203	72% 146/ 203	72% 146/ 203	74% 150/ 203
Comment: Modifications to existing timber sale contracts resulted in increased volume offered in 2012. In 2013, BLM will return to 146 MMBF.								
Volume of wood products offered consistent with applicable management plans (Public Domain & O&C) (SP)	A	270	296	240	242	209	222	239
Contributing Programs: O&C Forest Management; Forestry Management								

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure								
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure								
Supporting Performance Measures	**Type**	**2009 Actual**	**2010 Actual**	**2011 Actual**	**2012 Actual**	**2013 Full Year CR**	**2014 President's Budget**	**Long-term Target 2016**
Administrative cost per thousand board feet of timber offered for sale. (BUR)	A	$228	$182	$217	$194	$200	$200	$200
Volume of wood products offered (biomass for energy) consistent with applicable management plans. (BUR)	A	103,300	355,000	119,000	157,751	55,000	108,000	120,000
Contributing Programs: Forestry Management; Hazardous fuels; O&C Resources Management; and Forest Ecosystem Health.								
Percent of forestry improvements (acres) completed as planned. (BUR)	A	85% 21,929/ 25,700	89% 22,833/ 25,700	67% 17,301/ 25,700	62% 15,906/ 25,700	29% 7,345/ 25,700	94% 15,000/ 16,000	29% 7,345/ 25,700
Comment: In 2014, the Public Domain Forest Management program will return to 2012 funding levels. Program emphasis will remain on using sales and stewardship contracts to achieve desired future conditions on the 58 million acres of forests and woodlands in the Public Domain.								
Strategy 2: *Provide for Sustainable Forage and Grazing*								
Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans. (SP)	A	44% 2,554/ 5,835	30% 1,933 / 6,484	36% 1,945/ 5,383	22% 1,491/ 6,685	33% 2,100/ 6,300	33% 2,100/ 6,300	55% 2,500/ 4,500
Contributing Programs: Range Land Management; National Monuments and National Conservation Areas; O&C Range Management.								

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure								
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure								
Supporting Performance Measures	**Type**	**2009 Actual**	**2010 Actual**	**2011 Actual**	**2012 Actual**	**2013 Full Year CR**	**2014 President's Budget**	**Long-term Target 2016**
Number of grazing administration actions conducted. (BUR)	A	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	96% 30,006/ 31,102	108% 34,200/ 31,617	96% 27,000/ 28,000	96% 27,000/ 28,000	96% 27,000/ 28,000
Contributing Programs: Range Land Management; National Monuments and National Conservation Areas; O&C Range Management.								
Strategy 3: *Manage Non-Energy Mineral Development*								
Percent of non-energy mineral exploration and development requests processed. (SP)	A	Newin 2011	Newin 2011	5% 27/572	11% 73/ 645	10% 50/475	10% 50/475	10% 50/475
Number of mined acres reclaimed to appropriate land condition and water quality standards. (SP)	A	8,315	3,556	1,317	1,408	1,300	1,400	3,500
Comment: When the demand for mineral materials, locatable minerals and non-energy leasable minerals is high, fewer mined sites are closed and reclaimed. Out-year targets have been adjusted to reflect this demand. Reclamation is performed by the users.								
Percent of Mineral Material permits and contracts processed for non-energy minerals. (BUR)	A	46% 948/ 2,081	34% 664/ 1,925	52% 1,225/ 2,340	37% 740/ 2,000	35% 700/ 2,000	35% 700/ 2,000	35% 700/ 2,000
Percent of Reclamation Bond Adequacy. (BUR)	A	95% 1,323,887,069/ 1,392,917,134	99% 1,676,987,850/ 1,686,971,962	105% 2,027,497,506/1 ,937,402,788	98% $2,363,046,865/ $2,404,511,715	98% 1,960,000,000/ 2,000,000,000	98% 1,960,000,000/ 2,000,000,000	98% 1,960,000,000/ 2,000,000,000

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure								
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure								
Supporting Performance Measures	**Type**	**2009 Actual**	**2010 Actual**	**2011 Actual**	**2012 Actual**	**2013 Full Year CR**	**2014 President's Budget**	**Long-term Target 2016**
Average time for processing Plans of Operation for locatable minerals. (BUR)	A	11 mo	17 mo	22 mo	14 mo	14 mo	14 mo	14 mo
Percent of Notices and Plans of Operations inspected. (BUR)	A	46% 1,347 / 2,924	66% 2,049/3,090	56% 1,734/3,092	44% 1,338/3,039	50% 1,450/ 3,050	50% 1,525/ 3,050	50% 1,525/ 3,050
Percent of Mineral Material trespass actions resolved for non-energy minerals. (BUR)	A	27% 44 / 163	28% 44/ 156	31% 40/ 127	23% 42/ 180	25% 45/ 180	25% 45/ 180	25% 45/ 180
Number of mining notices processed. (BUR)	A	544	487	603	525	540	520	540
Cumulative percent of original helium debt repaid at end of fiscal year. (BUR)	C	58.6% $804M/ $1,373M	68% $934M/ $1,373M	84% $1,149M/ $1,373M	96.8% $1.33M/ 1.373M	100% $1,373M/ $1,373M	100% $1,373M/ $1,373M	100% $1,373M/ $1,373M
Percent of time the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit (CHEU) was operating during the fiscal year. (BUR)	A	101% 342/ 340	100% 356/ 356	95% 345/365	105% 357/340	100% 340/ 340	100% 340/ 340	100% 340/ 340
Comment: The percent equals 100 times the number of actual days (DA) the CHEU was operating during the fiscal year, divided by the planned days of operation of the CHEU (DP). The number of days the CHEU operates varies from year to year. Natural events such as fires, floods, high winds and other unforeseen events will cause the Unit to be shut down. The CHEU is shut down from 5 to 7 days each year for routine maintenance.								

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure								
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure								
Supporting Performance Measures	**Type**	**2009 Actual**	**2010 Actual**	**2011 Actual**	**2012 Actual**	**2013 Full Year CR**	**2014 President's Budget**	**Long-term Target 2016**
Number of Mineral Material inspections and production verifications. (BUR)	A	3,160	3,112	3,319	3,076	3,100	3,100	3,100
Number of Non-energy Solid Mineral inspections and production verifications. (BUR)	A	1,240	1,220	1,391	1,817	1,200	1,800	1,200
Mission Area: Building a 21st Century Department of the Interior								
Goal 5: Improving Acquisition & Real Property Management								
Strategy 1: *Effective Management of Facilities*								
Percent of buildings maintained in adequate condition, determined by Facilities Condition Index (FCI) < 0.15. (BUR)	C	New in 2012	New in 2012	90% 4,480/ 4,949	92% 4,546/4,971	90% 4,441/ 4,955	91% 4,551/ 4,974	89% 4,441/ 4,955
Percent of sites maintained in adequate condition, determined by Facilities Condition Index (FCI) < 0.15. (BUR)	C	New in 2012	New in 2012	89% 3,064/3,431	89% 3,079/3,464	89% 3,056/3,438	89% 3,085/3,474	88% 3,056/3,438
Number of lane miles of roads maintained in adequate condition. (BUR)	A	36,123	35,303	32,059	34,376	35,000	34,000	35,000
Comment: All measures are included the Operations and Annual Maintenance subactivities in the Oregon & California Grant Lands appropriation.								

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure								
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure								
Supporting Performance Measures	**Type**	**2009 Actual**	**2010 Actual**	**2011 Actual**	**2012 Actual**	**2013 Full Year CR**	**2014 President's Budget**	**Long-term Target 2016**
Number of Deferred Maintenance and Construction projects completed. (BUR)	A	New Measure in 2011	New Measure in 2011	116	311	19	320	19
Increase the percentage of BLM organizational units rated in good safety, health, and environmental condition (CASHE). (BUR)	A	93% 112/ 120	91% 111 / 120	93% 111/ 120	96% 115/ 120	89% 116/ 120	89% 117/ 120	93% 111/ 124
Comment: The Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Program is project specific and planned performance varies significantly from year to year depending on the scope of planned projects.								
Number of public land title records posted on the Internet to assist title, survey, historical, and genealogical research and retrieval. (BUR)	A	244,359	531,813	228,845	250,844	229,500	229,500	229,500
Percent of survey projects of Federal and Indian Trust lands that are funded. (BUR)		23%336/1,435	31% 401/1,304	22% 338/1,570	20% 317/1,570	9% 143/1,570	9% 143/1,570	9% 143/1,570
Percent of cadastral surveys approved within 18 months of the funding date. (BUR)	A	83% 530/636	49% 301/611	78% 320/409	82% 335/409	38% 156/409	55% 225/409	55% 225/409
Percent of land patented to the State and Alaskan Native Corporations as required by statute. (BUR)	A	56% 84,011,156/ 150,497,040	58% 86,980,542/ 150,149,007	59% 88,341,737/ 150,149,836	63% 94,244,957/ 150,149,836	66% 99,244,957 150,149,836	67% 101,244,957 150,149,836	69% 104,244,957/ 150,149,836

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure								
Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure								
Supporting Performance Measures	**Type**	**2009 Actual**	**2010 Actual**	**2011 Actual**	**2012 Actual**	**2013 Full Year CR**	**2014 President's Budget**	**Long-term Target 2016**
Comment: Performance change in this measure occurs about two years after the funding change due to the processing time between the final patent and survey completion. Patents are typically issued 18 to 24 months after surveying. For instance, work funded in 2014 will affect performance shown in 2016. The denominator in this measure is subject to change as estimates of entitlement acreages are replaced with actual sizes following cadastral survey.								
Increase the acreage of land disposals and conveyances completed outside Alaska. (BUR)	A	44,948	27,790	111,556	110,249	13,857	13,857	13,857
Number of acres conveyed out of public ownership through sale or exchange. (BUR)	A	17,098	70,432	36,910	20,491	21,502	40,947	40,947
Number of acres acquired to consolidate ownership and improve management. (BUR)	A	28% 3,296/ 11,849	71% 8.404/ 11,849	4% 454 /11,849	1% 111/ 11,849	64% 7,591/ 11,849	64% 7,591/ 11,849	64% 7,591/ 11,849
Note: In this table the 2013 performance level is based on the 2013 annualized CR funding numbers per subactivity. The 2014 targets are based on the President's Budget.								

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CROSSCUTTING PROGRAMS

The BLM has a number of programs that are funded through multiple sources, including the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). Its components are described below. In addition, the BLM has partnership, education, and volunteer programs that are supported by a number of funding sources. Service First and BLM's partnership program provide tools to BLM managers to more efficiently and effectively use funding and to provide results on the ground.

NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM

Program Overview

The BLM is unique in its legacy of managing the public lands for multiple uses, including conservation. More than 27 million acres of BLM-managed land is recognized for outstanding conservation values and designated for special management by Acts of Congress or presidential proclamations.

The BLM manages these special areas to maintain and enhance their conservation values and allow for multiple, sustainable uses of the land. The BLM's goal is to conserve, protect, and restore these important landscapes and their outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values. These areas range from broad Alaskan tundra to red-rock deserts and from deep river canyons to rugged ocean coastlines and include some of America's finest natural and cultural treasures.

The diverse ecosystems designated in the NLCS protect a myriad of endangered species and habitats, and help to ensure the Nation's extraordinary biodiversity will be sustained for present and future generations to enjoy. As landscape pressures associated with drought, climate change and other stressors on species habitat and migration corridors continue to be of concern, the NLCS lands offer opportunities for scientists to conduct important research and data collection. Additionally, the NLCS contains over 30 percent of all special-status animal species found on BLM lands.

Also preserved within the NLCS are priceless artifacts from the Nation's history, including explorer William Clark's 1806 signature on a sandstone bluff in Montana; this signature is the only on-site physical evidence of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Millions of years ago, dinosaurs and other prehistoric species left myriad evidence of their passing through NLCS lands. Many of their fossils are now displayed in visitor centers and cooperating museums.

As wide-open spaces and opportunities for natural exploration continue to dwindle, the NLCS conserves over 27 million acres of rugged landscapes for the public to explore and enjoy and hosts more than one-fourth of all recreation on BLM lands. These diverse lands provide activities for recreationists of all kinds, from white-water rafters and rock climbers to hunters and fishermen, hikers and skiers to boaters and off-highway vehicles (OHV) riders. The NLCS manages units that include over 2,700 recreation sites and 22 visitor centers, and serves approximately 14 million visitors annually. Because of the high rate of visitation, the communities surrounding NLCS designated units reap significant economic benefits by providing tourism services. In southeast Nevada, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area alone serves over one million visitors each year. These visitors generate more than $1.7

million in recreation fees that are reinvested in the unit and directly contribute to the regional economy, benefitting local communities and businesses located there.

The BLM, in cooperation with local communities, supports the creation of recreation and visitor facilities in nearby gateway communities rather than building extensive facilities within NLCS units. In New Mexico, the BLM is working with the Las Cruces Museum of Nature and Science to locate a small visitor center within the city's museum. The new visitor center will provide educational opportunities about BLM-managed resources at the nearby Prehistoric Trackways National Monument. These facilities also draw additional tourism that supports the local economy and creates economic diversity.

These lands are critical to the implementation of important Administration initiatives, including America's Great Outdoors (AGO) and Let's Move Outside. Also, the NLCS connects youth, veterans, and families to the outdoors through a number of programs and recreational opportunities including internship opportunities for students, employment and training opportunities for veterans, and volunteer opportunities on NLCS designated units. The incredible beauty and sense of adventure provided by NLCS lands entice both individuals and families to get outside and get moving.

In addition to the revenue generated by tourism, the NLCS lands also provide revenue from energy development, ranching, mineral extraction, and art. While these lands must be conserved for the future, the BLM promotes sustainable use of NLCS lands as supported through the proclamation or designating legislation. Funding for the NLCS is portrayed below and includes only recurring base-funds.

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Actual	2014			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes	Budget Request	
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas (MLR Appropriation) [a]	32,088	31,819	+489	+6,044	38,352	+6,533
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas (O&C Appropriation)	757	748	+13	0	761	+13
Wilderness Management (MLR Appropriation)	18,561	18,392	+295	0	18,687	+295
National Scenic and Historic Trails [b]	6,743	6,743	0	-248	6,495	-248
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	7,267	7,267	0	0	7,267	+ 0
TOTAL	**65,198**	**64,969**	**+797**	**+ 5,796**	**71,562**	**+6,593**

Footnotes—

a. The National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity also receives a small amount of funds from other programs for Bureau-wide priority projects. Funding amounts vary significantly each year as a result of project selection in priority areas and individual state requests.

b. The National Scenic and Historic Trails funding levels for prior years represents various one-time increases that may not be present in 2014.

Units of the National Landscape Conservation System

The following table displays the individual units, by designation type, included in BLM's National Landscape Conservation System. The NLCS includes National Monuments, National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Historic Trails, National Scenic Trails, and Other Congressional Designations.

19 National Monuments

Arizona	Agua Fria	70,900 acres
	Grand Canyon-Parashant	808,747 acres
	Ironwood Forest	128,398 acres
	Sonoran Desert	486,600 acres
	Vermilion Cliffs	279,568 acres
California	California Coastal	607 acres along 840 miles of coastline
	Carrizo Plain	204,107 acres
	Fort Ord National Monument	7,205 acres
	Santa Rosa-San Jacinto Mtns.	94,055 acres
Colorado	Canyons of the Ancients	163,892 acres
Idaho	Craters of the Moon	274,693 acres
Montana	Pompeys Pillar	51 acres
	Upper Missouri River Breaks	374,976 acres
New Mexico	Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks	4,124 acres
	Prehistoric Trackways	5,255 acres
	Rio Grande del Norte	242,555 acres
Oregon	Cascade-Siskiyou	55,930 acres
	San Juan Islands	970 acres
Utah	Grand Staircase-Escalante	1,866,134 acres

21 National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations

Alaska	Steese NCA	1,208,624 acres
Arizona	Gila Box Riparian NCA	21,767 acres
	Las Cienegas NCA	41,972 acres
	San Pedro Riparian NCA	55,495 acres
California	King Range NCA	56,167 acres
	Headwaters Forest Reserve	7,542 acres
	Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station Outstanding National Area (ONA)	18 acres
Colorado	McInnis Canyon NCA	123,750 acres
	Gunnison Gorge NCA	62,844 acres
	Dominguez-Escalante NCA	212,074 acres
Florida	Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA	63 acres
Idaho	Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey NCA	470,840 acres
Nevada	Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails NCA	799,165 acres
	Red Rock Canyon NCA	198,065 acres
	Sloan Canyon NCA	48,438 acres
New Mexico	Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave NCA	24,977
	El Malpais NCA	231,230 acres
Oregon	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	428,242 acres
	Yaquina Head ONA	95 acres
Utah	Red Cliffs NCA	44,839 acres
	Beaver Dam Wash NCA	63,478 acres

221 Wilderness Areas — 8,736,691 acres

545 Wilderness Study Areas — 12,835,035 acres

69 National Wild and Scenic Rivers — 2,416 miles

1,164,894 acres (20% of the national system)

11 National Historic Trails — 5,343 miles

California	1,493 miles
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	60 miles
Iditarod	418 miles
Lewis and Clark	369 miles
Mormon Pioneer	498 miles
Nez Perce	70 miles
Oregon	848 miles
Pony Express	596 miles
San Juan Bautista De Anza	103 miles
Old Spanish	887 miles
Washington Rochambeau Revolutionary Route	1 mile

5 National Scenic Trails — 667 miles

Arizona	31 miles
Continental Divide	389 miles
Pacific Crest	233 miles
Pacific Northwest	12 miles
Potomac Heritage	2 miles

Other Congressional Designations

California Desert*	10,671,080 acres

*The lands of the California Desert are congressionally designated, but are not a part of the National Landscape Conservation System.

NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS PROGRAM

Program Overview

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (WSR) was created by Congress in 1968 to preserve rivers with outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations. The Act is notable for safeguarding the special character of these rivers, while also recognizing the potential for their appropriate use and development. It encourages river management that crosses political boundaries and promotes public participation in developing goals for river protection. Through the AGO initiative, the President emphasized the value of rivers and waterways to our Nation's history, economy, and way of life. Rivers connect people and communities to America's great outdoors and are vital migration corridors for fish and wildlife. In the 21st century, healthy rivers will enhance the resilience of human and natural communities. Millions of people visit our WSRs annually either on their own or through hundreds of permitted commercial outfitters. This use provides significant economic impact to local communities and helps them to sustain the natural heritage of their wild and scenic rivers.

The BLM's WSR program is part of the NLCS and engages local communities to help them foster a sense of shared stewardship and pride in their local wild and scenic rivers.

The BLM has the responsibility to protect and enhance river values (free flowing condition, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values) on 69 designated rivers in seven States covering over 2,400 miles and 1,165,000 acres (about 20 percent of the WSR) and on hundreds of eligible and suitable rivers across the western States. The BLM's WSR Program focuses on the protection and enhancement of river values with the following activities:

- Evaluate free flowing rivers to determine if they are eligible for inclusion within the WSR and assigning a tentative classification (wild, scenic or recreational) for rivers determined eligible;
- Submit recommendations resulting from studies on potential Wild and Scenic Rivers;
- Manage eligible, suitable or designated WSRs, to protect and enhance their free flowing character, water quality and identified outstandingly remarkable values;
- Develop and implement comprehensive river management plans that reflect the requirements of the WSR Act and national policies and guidance;
- Monitor WSR and eligible and suitable river segments to minimize noxious weed infestations, trespass activities, and the impacts from commercial and non-commercial recreation activities;
- Provide visitor services and public information and interpretation through publications, wayside exhibits, appropriate instructional signage, and river-related visitor centers;
- Restore riparian habitats to healthy and functioning condition by removing or modifying activities creating unacceptable impacts along rivers;
- Make determinations regarding the impacts of proposed water resources projects on designated WSR, congressionally authorized study rivers, and on rivers identified for study by the BLM; and
- Maintain relationships with tribal governments, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, friends' groups and other non-profit organizations, and the general public concerned with comprehensive river-related plans, studies, and/or management.

The BLM's revised Wild and Scenic Rivers Manual, published in July 2012, provides policy and program direction for identification, evaluation, planning, and management of designated rivers, congressionally authorized study rivers, and BLM-identified eligible and suitable rivers. The BLM will continue to implement this updated policy and program guidance by developing training courses that enable staff and managers to work collaboratively with partners and communities to protect river values and manage river uses. The BLM will coordinate with other programs, agencies and organizations to strengthen and improve monitoring strategies and best management practices; using partnerships, science and outreach to help monitor and manage river values.

The WSR program is critical to implementing the AGO Rivers Initiative through collaborative landscape and watershed protection and restoration work, improved recreation access and opportunities, and community partnerships that enhance quality of life outcomes for residents and visitors. The BLM is participating in key areas of the River Initiative including hosting six of 51 River Demonstration Projects, three pilot rivers in the National Blueways System, and the National Water Trails System. The BLM will focus on protecting and restoring rivers for people and wildlife; enhancing river recreation which supports jobs in tourism and outdoor recreation; working with communities to take action to secure economic, social and ecological benefits of having a healthy river; and working collaboratively with local, State, tribal and other Federal agencies on river protection, restoration, and recreation access.

Funding Sources

The Wild and Scenic River program uses a variety of means to conduct its work. Full use of partnerships, volunteers, scientific research, networking, and outreach provide the means to accomplish much of the work pertaining to management of the BLM's WSR system with increased efficiency. The BLM is highly successful in leveraging and using resources and cooperates with the National Park Service (NPS), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and State agencies where river areas are co-managed. Donations of labor and contributed funds from river and other partnership organizations increase BLM's capability and improve outcomes.

The BLM's WSR program is funded by multiple functional areas at $7.3 million (see table below). Fees collected at specific recreation sites and for Special Recreation Permits are returned to those locations to support management of WSRs.

FY2014 National Wild and Scenic Rivers Program Base Funding

Subactivity	Amount (in 000s)
1010 – Soil, Water and Air Management	195
1020 – Range Management	506
1030 – Public Domain Forest Management	128
1040 – Riparian Management	453
1050 – Cultural Resources Management	346
1060 – Wild Horse and Burro Management	10
1110 – Wildlife Management	231
1120 – Fisheries Management	375
1150 – Threatened and Endangered Species Management	215
1220 – Recreation Resource Management	2,947
1310 – Oil and Gas Management	31
1410 – Alaska Conveyance and Lands	149
1430 – Lands and Realty Management	65
1640 – Hazardous Materials	131
1660 – Annual Maintenance and Operations	1,300
1820 – Administrative Support	61
6332 – Western Oregon Recreation Resources Management	124
Total	***7,267***

*This funding chart provides the major subactivities that contribute base funding to the National Scenic and Historic Trails program. This chart does not show certain contributing subactivities, one-time increases for land use planning efforts, or other one-time funding amounts.

NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS

Program Overview

Congressionally designated National Scenic and Historic Trails (National Trails) are corridors of cultural heritage, resource conservation, and outstanding recreation opportunities. National Trails span thousands of miles in nearly all 50 States, crossing Federal, State, tribal, local government, and private lands. The National Trails System was established under the National Trails System Act of 1968. The National Trails' program responsibilities include managing eighteen National Trails (five scenic and 13 historic) on the ground, crossing nearly 6,000 miles of BLM public lands in 14 States. The BLM serves as interagency Trail Administrator, or trailwide lead, for the Iditarod, Old Spanish, and El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trails. The BLM coordinates closely with the NPS and USFS Trail Administrators and other National Trail managing agencies to promote a seamless system of public trails. The Bureau also supports five National Trail-related visitor centers which tell the stories of the trails, fostering public enjoyment, appreciation, volunteerism, and learning while inspiring people to get outside to experience these National Trail treasures.

The BLM safeguards the nature and purposes of National Trails, and protects the recreational, scenic, historic, natural, and cultural qualities of the areas through which the trails pass. The BLM strives to model the President's AGO initiative along these trails in its work with volunteers, nonprofit trail groups, long-term partners, and willing landowners. National Trail work is guided by the 15-year NLCS Strategy and the 10-year National Trails Strategy.

National Scenic Trails provide outdoor recreation opportunities and public enjoyment, and promote conservation. They are planned, constructed, and maintained by the BLM and

volunteers to provide visitors with long-distance hiking, backpacking, day hiking, and horseback riding opportunities, and to support related recreational activities such as camping, fishing, hunting, wildlife observation, nature study, and photography. National Scenic Trails provide public access to some of the Nation's most spectacular vistas, guide visitors through canyons, along arid deserts, across windswept tundra, and to the summit of snowcapped peaks.

National Historic Trails tell the iconic stories of America, including exploration, western expansion and settlement, economic development, cultural divides, and the pursuit of religious freedom. These pathways of history and the associated settings are identified, protected, restored, stabilized, and interpreted by the BLM and volunteers for future generations. Physical remnant and artifact discoveries include wagon ruts, swales, wagon train encampments, structures, and skirmish sites, and artifacts such as period coins, weapons, household items, tools, signature rocks, and pioneer grave sites. Public land visitors can experience National Historic Trails and the stories of the trails at visitor centers, wayside exhibits, historic sites, recreational trails, auto tour routes, and along intact trail segments. The BLM manages more miles of National Historic Trails than any other Federal agency.

Capacity-building and leveraging limited funding is critical to the BLM's success. The BLM recognizes its charge under the National Trails System Act of 1968 in encouraging and assisting nonprofit organizations, and provides limited support for training, education, workshops, conferences, and youth apprenticeships. The development of a BLM National Trails Stewardship Program within existing and new cooperative agreements with trail partners will better acknowledge, support, and leverage shared work. As part of this effort, approximately twenty major nonprofit trail organizations, such as the Nez Perce Trails Foundation, Oregon-California Trails Association, National Pony Express Association, and the Pacific Crest Trail Association, contribute thousands of hours working with the BLM in National Trail planning, development, operations, maintenance, and acquisition. National Trail organizations add an estimated $1.0 million in annual program value through volunteer hours and monetary contributions.

The new BLM National Trails System Manuals Series is the first of its kind for any Federal agency. The manuals provide the policy necessary to administer, inventory, plan, manage, and monitor National Trails and trails under study for designation. Under the National Trails System Act, the BLM may permit projects that do not substantially interfere with nature and purposes of the National Trails and must make efforts to avoid activities incompatible with National Trail purposes. The policy requires the BLM to safeguard the nature and purposes of National Trails, and protect the resources, qualities, values (recreational, scenic, historic, natural, and cultural), associated settings, and the primary trail use or uses through the land use planning process and during the environmental review process.

BLM National Trail inventory and monitoring work is particularly important within the new policy for land use planning and proposed project review, such as for priority renewable and nonrenewable energy development and transmission projects. This work is readily identifiable and systematic within BLM budget and performance systems. Training course development for the new manual series and this work is underway at the BLM National Training Center.

Program Funding

The BLM National Trails Program is funded by multiple subactivities at $6.5 million within the MLR appropriation (see table below). Fees collected at National Trail Visitor Centers and specific recreation sites are returned to those locations. The BLM also leverages base funding

by matching volunteer labor and contributions; applying for grants or other Federal or State funding; and through cooperative agreements at the local, State, and national level.

FY2014 National Scenic and Historic Trails Program Base Funding

Subactivity	Amount (in 000s)
1010 – Soil, Water and Air Management	121
1020 – Range Management	75
1040 – Riparian Management	22
1050 – Cultural Resources Management	602
1110 – Wildlife Management	100
1150 – Threatened and Endangered Species Management	100
1220 – Recreation Resource Management	4,397
1660 – Annual Maintenance and Operations	1,078
Total	***6,495***

*This funding chart provides the major subactivities that contribute base funding to the National Scenic and Historic Trails program. This chart does not show certain contributing subactivities, one-time increases for land use planning efforts, or other one-time funding amounts.

SERVICE FIRST

Service First is a partnership authority (P.L. 106-291, as amended by P.L. 109-54 and further amended by P.L. 112-74) between the BLM, the NPS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the USFS. Service First authority was made permanent in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74).

The BLM continues to strengthen partnerships between the NPS, the FWS, and the USFS to attain the three Service First goals of improving natural and cultural resource stewardship, enhancing customer service, and increasing operational efficiency. The four agencies provide national leadership, direction, and counsel on implementing the authorities and promoting the principles of Service First through the Service First Leadership Team (SFLT). The SFLT's goals include enhancing each agency's ability to meet its mission; increasing collective capacity to manage Federal resources on a landscape basis; overcoming institutional barriers that hinder interagency programs and initiatives; and improving constituent and customer service and resource management through streamlined processes, increased efficiencies, and use of emerging technologies.

In 2014, Service First will continue to focus on opportunities for co-location of agency facilities where feasible and appropriate. Co-location better facilitates inter-agency communication and results in integration of natural resource management across the landscape. It is one method for increasing coordination across resource programs that include conserving water, hazardous fuels reduction, landscape-scale species conservation, sustaining rural communities, nurturing youth through education and connections to the outdoors, and recreation management including OHV and trail management.

Service First will also continue to make advances in creating an integrated information technology system where employees will be able to access other agencies' data and systems while maintaining appropriate security levels. Joint access to the more complex databases including geographic information system, invasive weed inventories, and other natural resource data will result in more seamless customer service and improve operational efficiency for shared employees and co-located offices.

Finally, the agencies plan to build a strong interagency network with focused tools and regular outreach and information exchange such as best practices on Service First opportunities, challenges, and successes.

Efficient Government through Service First

The BLM's San Luis Valley Field Office is a Service First, dual-delegated unit. All line officers have both USFS and BLM management authorities and responsibilities. All units are made up of blended staff. One unit also has a FWS Ecological Services staff member that provides technical assistance and, on some projects, is an interdisciplinary team member. The BLM and the USFS share personnel and resources with the San Luis Valley National Wildlife Refuge Complex and Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve.

By integrating staff, budget, and other resources, the BLM and the USFS are able to effectively save approximately 10 FTE compared to separate units. This savings is possible by adding to the capacity of one agency or the other to complete priority projects. Either agency can purchase expertise from the other; eliminating the need for each agency to have all expertise on staff. Flexibility is gained by the ability to move personnel to the agency and program where the need and funding is greatest.

VOLUNTEERS

The BLM Volunteer Program engages thousands of citizens nationwide each year and routinely provides a return of almost 14:1 on agency funds invested in program management, which includes volunteer recruitment, training, and recognition, as well as staff training and fulfillment of legal requirements, such as volunteer background checks.

Volunteer contributions to the BLM are highly valued and vitally important to achieving agency goals. In 2012, volunteers contributed 1,146,434 hours to BLM lands and resources, including national monuments and national conservation areas, recreation areas and trails, wild and scenic rivers, rangelands, and wild horses and burros.

Priorities for 2014: develop volunteer training programs to expand the use of long-term, highly-skilled volunteers who work across several program areas; expand training of agency volunteer coordinators and staff who work with volunteers within the BLM; and fully utilize the interagency *Volunteer.gov* web portal to conduct targeted recruitment of volunteers.

At California's Big Morongo Canyon Preserve, volunteers remove invasive plants.

National Public Lands Day

National Public Lands Day (NPLD) is the nation's largest volunteer workday on behalf of the public lands. Each year, the BLM engages the services of about 10,000 NPLD volunteers at more than 135 sites managed by 90+ BLM field offices in 18-20 States. Those volunteers regularly produce public lands enhancements valued at more than $1 million, representing an annual return on investment of 5:1 or greater.

National Public Lands Day is a signature Take Pride in America program, as well as a contributor to the AGO, Let's Move, and Take It Outside initiatives. As President Obama stated in his 2012 NPLD proclamation, "Our expansive landscapes remain an inspiration for all to behold, and as an essential piece of our heritage, it is incumbent upon us to protect them not only in our time, but for all time . . . The rugged grandeur of the American landscape has helped shape our character and our soul as a Nation. As we celebrate this National Public Lands Day, let us reflect on the lands and waters that so deeply enrich our experience, and let us renew our commitment to protecting them in the years to come."

Successful and diverse BLM volunteer projects address bureau and Departmental priorities across almost all BLM programs. As an example, Cathy Leonard of the BLM Glennallen Field Office logs well over 1,200 hours each year as the volunteer campground host at BLM-Alaska's popular Sourdough Creek Campground. This campground provides access to the Gulkana Wild and Scenic River, one of the State's few road-accessible waterways and a premier salmon

fishing river. Cathy's friendly face greets 20,000 campground visitors each year from May through September, when BLM-Alaska's campgrounds are open. But she arrives early in the season to help ready all BLM-Glennallen recreation facilities and to assist with the clean-up and repairs needed to open the campground to eager fishermen and boaters. Besides serving as a host, Cathy assists with invasive weed control, routine campground maintenance, and the protection of cultural resources within the campground and on nearby public lands. She also stocks and distributes brochures in neighboring lodges and campgrounds, traveling over 400 miles of rugged highways in each roundtrip. Additionally, Cathy serves as an educator at special events such as NPLD. She welcomes and connects with visitors of all ages, never hesitates to help anyone, and always has a smile on her face. This summer, she will assist with a re-vegetation project within the Delta Wild and Scenic River corridor at the newly renovated Tangle Lakes Campground. Over her term of service, Cathy has contributed well over $200,000 in time to the BLM.

PARTNERSHIPS

The BLM helps foster partnerships to meet the challenges of conservation, improve opportunities and access for all to enjoy the great outdoors, help solidify the role of conservation on a landscape scale, and support diverse forms of recreation as part of the economics of local communities. Because of these benefits, partnerships are an integral part of the AGO initiative. Working with others is an increasingly important way for the BLM to leverage limited resources to address agency priorities, foster critical community-level support, meaningfully engage communities and stakeholders, attract and inform visitors, and resolve complex natural and cultural resource management issues. The BLM's partners have demonstrated their commitment to these objectives through contributions to resource projects, engagement of volunteers to support community-based activities on public lands, efforts to educate and involve the public about the benefits of public lands and the importance of conservation, and donations of services and materials. Each year, hundreds of partner organizations help in a wide variety of the Bureau's projects and efforts at the community, landscape, and national levels.

In 2014, the BLM will further develop and bolster its capacity to support partnerships to continually improve the management of the nation's public lands. To achieve this objective, the BLM will finalize a National Partnerships Program Strategy that will serve as a national framework for supporting, advancing, and strengthening the use of partnerships in programs throughout the BLM. The strategy and plan will build on the BLM's extensive and successful partnership history and advance partnerships to the next level. The BLM will also provide partnership training opportunities for its managers and staff working at all levels and in all BLM programs.

Successful and diverse partnerships across many BLM programs address bureau and Departmental priorities. Some recent examples are:

- The long-standing ***Gila Watershed Partnership of Arizona*** includes more than 30 government entities, a multitude of organizations, ranchers, businesses, educational institutions, and private landowners. This diverse group of stakeholders collaborates in consensus-driven efforts to develop solutions to watershed-level challenges. Partnership activities have helped catalyze trust among private and public interests and focus efforts on a shared goal of natural resource stewardship for the watershed. Projects have covered an array of activities, including sealing saline wells, studying geomorphology, erosion control, *E. coli* reduction, water education, youth involvement, and river cleanup.

- The ***Ute Learning Garden*** (Colorado) is a conservation education program that connects Native American youth with traditional cultural practices and engages elders in the recollection of traditional practices and native plant uses. This knowledge is shared with school groups and the public through an urban garden and docent program in Grand Junction, Colorado. The garden also introduces diverse audiences to the Ute Indian Tribe's relationship to the landscape of Mesa County, their traditional homeland. Partners include the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, BLM-Colorado, Colorado Master Gardener and Native Plant Master Programs, Colorado State University Extension, County and State agencies, and local businesses.

- The ***Permian Basin Memorandum of Agreement Program*** (New Mexico), an innovative, collaborative partnership among the BLM, State historic preservation organizations, and the Mescalero Apache Tribe, uses geographic information system technology and offsite mitigation to protect cultural resources while streamlining and facilitating energy development in culturally- and energy resource-rich southeastern New Mexico. Thirty-five different industry partners have utilized this voluntary program, contributing more than $3.3 million in pooled resources to fund key archaeological research and help establish a balance between resource protection and energy development on public lands.

EDUCATION

Through a wide range of programs and activities, the BLM engages, educates, and inspires people of all ages, teaching them about natural and heritage resources, encouraging healthy lifestyles through outdoor activities, fostering conservation and stewardship ethics, and nurturing the next generation of resource professionals. Engaging America's youth with their public lands is a top priority for the BLM and the Department.

The BLM's umbrella education program includes three signature programs as well as additional products and programs to enhance educational offerings and build a cohesive approach to educating youth and adults throughout the BLM's jurisdiction.

- ***Hands on the Land:*** Field offices collaborate with local schools and communities to educate thousands of students on the public lands through the national Hands on the Land network of outdoor classrooms.

- ***Project Archaeology:*** The BLM's primary heritage education program, Project Archaeology, serves educators and their students through professional development for classroom teachers and informal educators, and through high-quality curricular materials. In addition to hosting professional development workshops for teachers, field offices incorporate Project Archaeology materials into programs such as Hands on the Land.

- ***Take It Outside!:*** Opportunities for young people and families to informally learn about the public lands are offered through "Take It Outside!" events, and partnerships with organizations such as the Boy Scouts of America and Girl Scouts of the USA. Such organizations not only expose youth to the BLM's natural and heritage resources, they also engage them in service projects to improve the public lands. "Take It Outside!" programs near urban areas provide opportunities for young people who might not

ordinarily have a chance to experience the outdoors or consider a career in natural resources.

- ***Public Education Opportunities:*** Field trips, classroom visits by resource professionals, and service learning opportunities not only educate but also foster conservation and stewardship ethics. As appropriate, field offices link education efforts to special events, such as National Fossil Day and NPLD.

The BLM's increased use of technology helps the agency reach a broad array of audiences to enhance public understanding, achieve management goals, foster stewardship, and build public support. Web pages provide information about specific public lands sites and topics for students of all ages. BLM offices also use social media and mobile technologies to provide educational programs and materials to an ever-expanding virtual audience

In 2014, the overarching priority is to implement the 2013-2018 Education, Interpretation, and Youth Engagement Strategy by establishing criteria for educational competencies and developing a core competency training plan for all staff, volunteers, and education partners who deliver educational programming; identifying relevant national and State education standards and best practices that will guide the development and evaluation of education products and programs and allow for the improvement of these programs; developing educational tools and resources; developing training to engage the public in stewardship of priority NLCS areas and other BLM lands through education; partnering with local schools and educators to provide educational programs that support local standards and curricula; and collecting data to assess education program costs, benefits, and effectiveness at both the state and national levels.

INTERPRETATION

Interpretive programs and services connect public lands visitors to natural and cultural resources, enhance understanding of resource management issues, add to the quality of visitor experiences, and build public interest. Positive encounters resulting from high-quality interpretation programs also ultimately serve the public lands and resources themselves by increasing public support for their conservation.

The BLM's field staffs employ a full range of interpretive techniques and media, including new and emerging technologies, to help the public relate to public lands, develop positive stewardship practices, provide safe experiences, and, in accordance with the Science Strategy of the NLCS, convey the results of scientific research. BLM visitor centers offer programs for children and families, such as Junior Explorer programs, and extend their outreach to youth groups and schools.

The BLM's sites work collaboratively with internal and external groups to develop interpretive plans, and to assess the costs, benefits, and effectiveness of interpretive programming. The BLM serves audiences with diverse backgrounds, viewpoints, and abilities, and interpretation programs and materials can help to encourage public investment in public lands.

In 2012, the Bureau presented over 18,000 interpretive programs that reached more than three million visitors; customer satisfaction with these BLM programs was 92 percent. The BLM used interpretation programs and materials to enhance recreation experiences for visitors, promote responsible land management practices, develop after-school programs, and expose youth to career possibilities. The BLM offers interpretive programs at more than 75 interpretive and visitor centers, as well as through interpretive programs given at Field and District offices. The

BLM also greatly expanded its popular Junior Explorer Program to develop kid-friendly activity booklets for 37 new locations.

In 2014, the BLM Interpretation Program will focus on the implementation of the 2013-2018 Education, Interpretation, and Youth Engagement Strategy. The program will identify and establish core competencies for interpretation, making use of existing courses while developing new strategies to train BLM staff, volunteers, and partners. The program will use comprehensive data collection techniques to assess interpretation program costs, benefits, and effectiveness at both the State and national levels. The audience for current interpretation, information, safety, and resource protection messages will be expanded through use of the BLM's social media outlets and the web.

Award-winning interpretation and education programs within the Bureau include:

- ***Lovelock Cave Days, Winnemucca District Office, Nevada.*** Working with a large number of partner organizations, including local tribes, the Winnemucca District Office's most effective outreach event combines Nevada's 4th-grade state history curriculum requirement with the celebration of Nevada's Archaeological Awareness and Historic Preservation Month. Lovelock Cave Days allows 4th-grade students from the Humboldt and Pershing County school districts to spend a full day participating in hands-on interactive learning sessions that incorporate the natural history of the area; Great Basin Native American history; and modern history, including the Emigrant Trail and mining activities. The experience provides students with a glimpse of their colorful local history and helps instill in them a sense of respect and stewardship for the cultural and natural resources found on public lands.

- **California Coastal National Monument (CCNM).** BLM Staff teach Trinidad, California, 6th-grade students to serve as ocean tide pool interpreters for other students from non-coastal towns. This exercise allows the Trinidad students an opportunity to become more knowledgeable about their local environment and become confident interpreters, while also allowing non-coastal students to learn from their peers. In addition, the CCNM works with partners to take students, many of whom have only seen the ocean from land, on a boat from Trinidad Harbor to learn about and identify local birds and marine mammals in their coastal backyards. Based on what they learn about the natural and cultural environment of the CCNM, students develop art projects that are then presented in an art show and judged by a team of BLM specialists and community members. All the art is displayed at a community event to raise awareness about and celebrate watershed activities in the area.

YOUTH IN THE GREAT OUTDOORS- AMERICA'S GREAT OUTDOORS

With the launch of the 21st-Century Conservation Service Corps (21CSC), the Youth in the Great Outdoors initiative is on a well-defined path to creating the next generation of conservation leaders. The BLM has joined with its Federal and non-Federal partners to engage young people and Veterans in working to protect, restore, and enhance America's Great Outdoors. Building on youth education and engagement programs that foster personal connections with our Nation's public lands, the BLM is engaging youth aged 15-25, as well as veterans, in work that supports the multiple-use mission of the Bureau. Young people are employed in priority projects such as trail construction and maintenance, habitat restoration, and inventorying and monitoring in support of a wide range of program needs – from archaeological resources to wilderness characteristics to renewable energy compliance.

The BLM's new National Strategy on Education, Interpretation, and Youth Engagement envisions young people involved from an early age in learning and recreation on public lands, who then go on to become active stewards and conservation leaders as adults. As outlined in the Strategy, the BLM will provide a continuum of experiences focused on:

- Youth Engagement, including site-based Junior Explorer programs as well as volunteer and stewardship opportunities;
- Youth Education, particularly the Hands on the Land network of outdoor classrooms and the Project Archaeology teacher training program; and
- Youth Employment, including project-based work experiences, internships, and entry-level positions.

Since 2010, Interior has identified youth employment as a high-priority goal. The BLM has incorporated this priority goal into its Youth in the Great Outdoors initiative, expanding and enhancing partnerships with youth corps organizations, with a special emphasis on those organizations that meet the needs of underserved youth, including those from tribes and rural communities. In 2014, the BLM will continue to coordinate with all directorates to identify science and resource priorities that can be addressed through short- or long-term projects involving youth corps and Veterans crews, as well as volunteers, field schools, and interns.

Funds proposed in the FY 2014 President's Budget Request will expand the BLM's youth programs and partnerships to accomplish high priority projects, and promote quality participant experiences and pathways to careers. The request includes an increase of $1.3 million for expanded youth programs and partnerships, including the proposed 21st Century Conservation Service Corps. In 2014, the BLM will also focus on identifying mission-critical jobs and skills that are needed for entry-level positions in those occupations. The BLM will expand efforts to create career pathways through the Office of Personnel Management's new Pathways program for students and recent graduates. In addition, by expanding partnerships with universities and professional organizations, the Bureau will enable more young people to explore careers in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), in alignment with DOI's new Strategic Plan on STEM Education and Employment Pathways. Opportunities to pursue field-based investigations and experiences, such as those provided to college interns and to K-12 students involved in the BLM's Hands on the Land network of outdoor classrooms, can nurture and sustain student interest in pursuing STEM degrees and careers. This will not only assist with workforce planning but will also enable the BLM to contribute to the Cross-Agency Priority goal of increasing the number of graduates with STEM degrees by one-third over the next 10 years. (see http://goals.performance.gov/content/science-technology-engineering-and-math-stem-education)

Program Performance

For 2014, the BLM will:

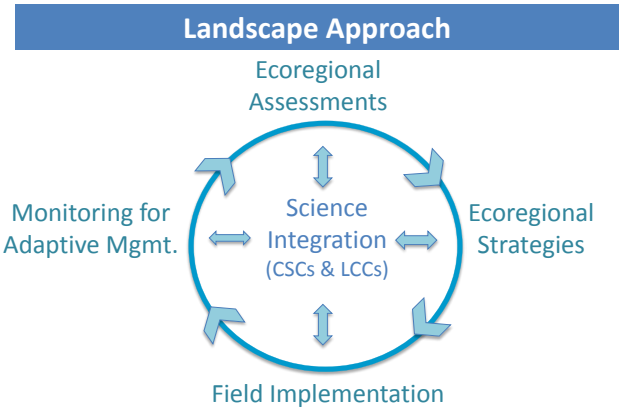
- Continue to implement the 21CSC and meet the Secretary's youth employment goal by strengthening and expanding partnerships that engage youth and Veterans in priority work that supports the BLM's multiple-use mission;
- Expand efforts to develop an inclusive, scientifically literate, and highly skilled 21st-century workforce by working through partners to create internship opportunities, especially in mission-critical occupations;

- Ensure that youth have safe, quality career pathway experiences with the BLM by developing guidance and training for staff on youth protection, mentoring, and career development; and
- Increase opportunities for youth from diverse backgrounds, as well as Veterans and military families, to learn about and explore their public lands.

LANDSCAPE APPROACH TO MANAGING THE PUBLIC LANDS

Unprecedented environmental and human influences are shaping ecological conditions across the West, including prolonged drought, catastrophic wildland fire, invasive species, population growth, and conventional and renewable energy development. The Department of the Interior and the BLM are taking steps to manage the risks associated with these changes. On December 20, 2012, the Department released a Departmental Manual for Climate Change Policy (523 DM 1) which stated that it is the policy of the Department to effectively and efficiently adapt to the challenges posed by climate change to its mission, programs, operations, and personnel. Further, the Department will use the best available science to increase the understanding of climate change impacts, inform decision-making, and coordinate an appropriate response to impacts on land, water, wildlife, cultural and tribal resources, and other assets. Since 2010, the BLM has worked with tribal, State, Federal and nongovernmental partners, to develop a landscape approach to managing the public lands that uses broad ecological assessments to better understand resource conditions and trends and identify opportunities for resource conservation, restoration and development.

As shown on the diagram to the right, the landscape approach to managing the Nation's public lands consists of five interconnected actions, including regional assessments, regional strategies, field implementation, monitoring for adaptive management, and science integration. Taken together, these components will enable the BLM and its partners to evaluate and respond to land health concerns on multiple scales and across programmatic, organizational and administrative boundaries.



The BLM will release seven Rapid Ecoregional Assessments (REAs) in 2013 and is currently planning to release three REAs in 2014 and an additional four REAs in 2015. Taken together, these 14 REAs cover over 700 million acres of public and non-public lands. The REAs are peer-reviewed science products that synthesize existing information (including a significant amount of non-BLM data) about resource conditions and trends. They highlight and map areas of high ecological value; gauge potential risks from stressors including climate change; and establish landscape-scale baseline ecological data to gauge the effect and effectiveness of future management actions. The REAs and other sources for regional information, such as the Western Governors Association's Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool, are foundational to the landscape approach.

The 2014 budget request includes a $776,000 increase for Cooperative Landscape Conservation/Rapid Ecoregional Assessments to evaluate the first seven REAs and develop

decision models for how managers can effectively use data from the Rapid Ecoregional Assessments and other large scale assessments to answer critical management questions.

Ecoregional Strategies are critical bridges between ecoregional assessments and land use planning and other decision making processes. These bridges are built when collaborative teams develop a shared understanding of the regional challenges and opportunities highlighted by the REAs and other large-scale assessments; identify what the BLM and its partners are already doing to address these challenges and opportunities; and outline additional actions that could be undertaken over the next five to ten years to further address these challenges and opportunities. Because the REA information will be publically available and be applied to many different types of management concerns, it is likely that more than one ecoregional strategy will be developed in each ecoregion. The BLM is working with the Climate Science Centers, the Landscape Conservation Cooperatives and other regional partnerships, to develop regional strategies for the seven ecoregions in which REAs will be completed during 2013.

While these regional strategies are being developed, the BLM field offices will incorporate assessment information as appropriate into ongoing planning and other resource management activities. For example, data from completed REAs is being used to help inform the multi-State Greater Sage-Grouse planning initiative, to develop a regional mitigation plan for the Dry Lake Solar Energy Zone in Nevada, and to identify where NLCS units are important for resource protection and conservation within a broader landscape context. In 2014, the BLM will sponsor interagency teams to develop a number of decision support tools to help field managers effectively use the regional information being made available through the REAs and other large-scale assessments.

The landscape approach to public land management is a multi-year investment. The BLM anticipates that in each ecoregion it will take several years to implement this multi-scale approach to management.

- The first two years focuses on conducting REAs. In these assessments, the BLM and its partners evaluate significant ecological values such as native fish, wildlife, and plants; terrestrial condition; and aquatic condition; and four potential change agents (climate change, fire, invasive plants and animals, and urban and industrial development).
- The third year is the kick-off of efforts to develop proposed regional management strategies to respond to the assessment information.
- The next three to ten years are devoted to implementing planned actions and to effectiveness monitoring.

Field implementation puts the management strategies into practice through existing BLM programs, including the public participation and intergovernmental coordination opportunities associated with land use planning and environmental impact assessment procedures. Examples of field implementation include establishing priority areas for development, restoration and conservation; developing multi-year programs of work for these priority areas to help focus and integrate the work of multiple resource programs; and incorporating into land use authorizations and on-the-ground projects strategies to manage the risks associated with regional change agents like prolonged drought and wildland fire.

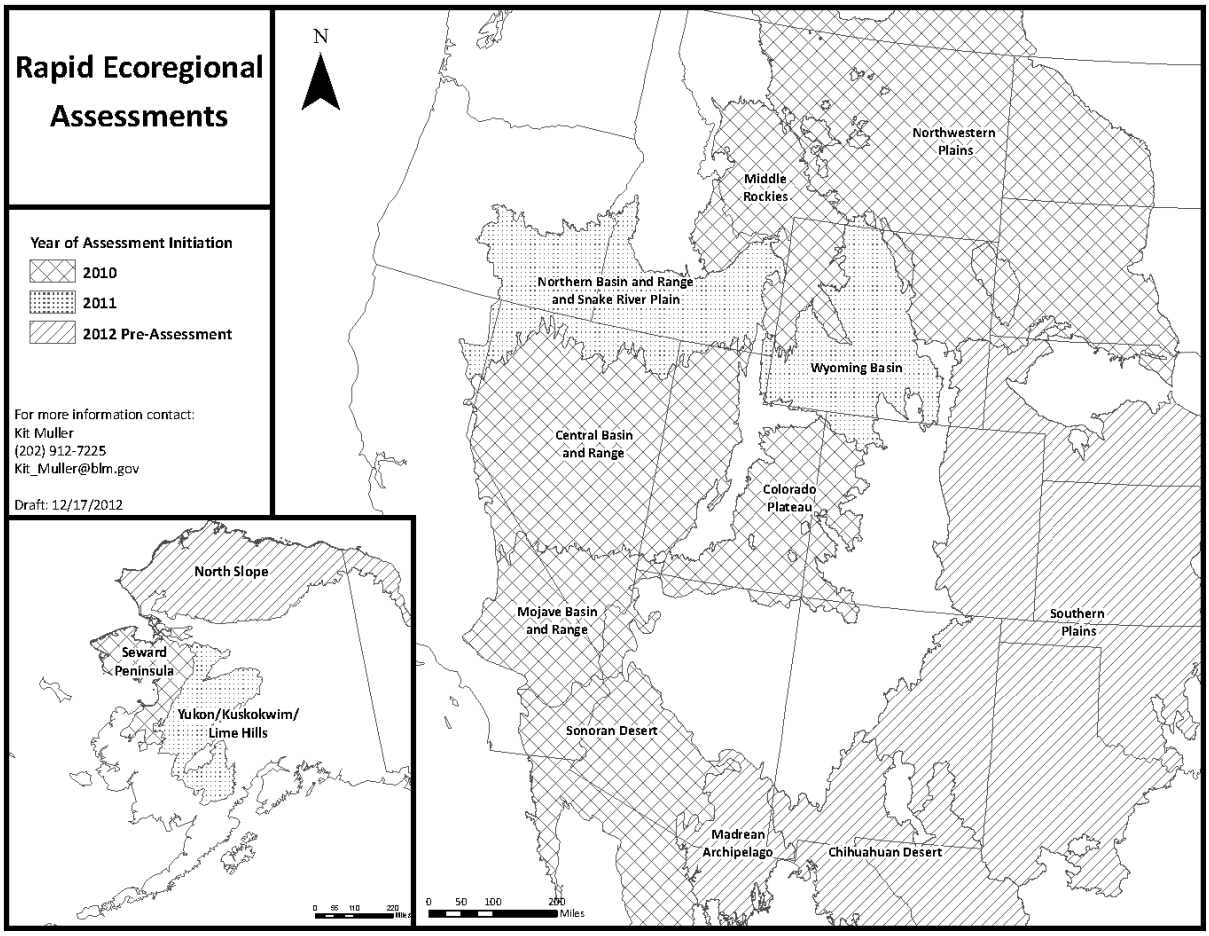
Healthy Landscapes (HL) is a critical BLM initiative to integrate and focus on-the-ground restoration projects and is one component of field implementation. The initiative helps target project dollars from multiple BLM programs to fund work in identified, cross-jurisdictional, priority

areas for restoration. Since its inception in 2007, HL funds have been used in partnership with Federal and State agencies, non-governmental organizations, Tribes, and private individuals to complete landscape scale conservation projects throughout the western States. These projects include more than 1.7 million acres of treatments in New Mexico through the Restore New Mexico program; more than 1 million acres of treatments in Utah in partnership with the Utah Watershed Initiative; and hundreds of thousands of acres of restoration projects through such partnerships as the Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative, the Great Basin Restoration Initiative, and many lesser known projects coordinated at District Office levels. Although exact rates vary project to project, the BLM's HL funds are typically leveraged by at least a 3:1 ratio. In 2014, the BLM's HL program will select new focal areas that will be prioritized for funding between 2015 and 2019.

Monitoring provides consistent, high-quality, quantitative data essential for informed decision-making and adaptive management. The BLM Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) Strategy is the framework for this data collection. This strategy outlines a process for using core indicators, standardized field methods, remote sensing, and a statistically valid study design to provide nationally consistent and scientifically defensible information to track changes on the public lands over time. The AIM Strategy is currently being implemented through five sets of interrelated projects. The first three are designed to help develop a West-wide monitoring framework that is coordinated, and where possible, integrated with the monitoring activities of other Federal, State and non-governmental partners. The other two are designed to help support immediate multi-State and field office priorities. In 2014, these will include completing regional mitigation and monitoring strategies for the Solar Programmatic EIS and for the Greater Sage- Grouse Planning Initiative.

General Guidance about BLM's Landscape Approach to Managing the Public Lands can be found in the following locations:

- Climate Change: BLM's Response http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/climatechange/intro.html
- The BLM's Proposed Landscape Approach for Managing the Public Lands http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/Landscape_Approach.html



Map of Rapid Ecoregional Assessments and Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

Seven REAs were initiated in 2010, for the Central Basin and Range, Mojave Basin and Range, Sonoran Desert, Northwestern Great Plains-Northwestern Glaciated Plains, Middle Rockies, and Colorado Plateau in the continental U.S., and the Seward Peninsula-Nulato Hills-Kotzebue Lowlands in Alaska. These ecoregions cover over 400 million acres of public and non-public lands. Three additional REAs were initiated in 2011: covering approximately 300 million acres of land. The BLM's REAs are geographically nested within the Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs) and data from them can serve to inform large portions of the LCC geography.

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Budget at a Glance

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

Budget at a Glance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 President's Budget
Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources						
Land Resources						
Soil, Water & Air Management	**44,477**	**46,229**	**+467**	**+0**	**+8,126**	**54,822**
Cooperative Landscape Conservation/REAs					*[+776]*	
Youth in the Great Outdoors					*[+1,250]*	
Applied Science					*[+2,500]*	
Climate Adaptation - Vegetation Survey					*[+500]*	
Climate Adaptation - Landscape Decision Tool					*[+500]*	
Climate Adaptation - Coordination Pilot/Sage Grouse					*[+1,000]*	
America's Great Outdoors Demonstration Landscapes					*[+1,100]*	
Klamath Basin Restoration					*[+500]*	
Range Management	**81,490**	**87,392**	**+1,275**	**+0**	**-13,565**	**75,102**
Grazing Permit Renewal and Monitoring					*[-14,065]*	
Climate Adaptation - Invasive Species					*[+500]*	
Grazing Permit Administration Fees	**0**	**0**	**+0**	**+0**	**+6,500**	**6,500**
Grazing Permit Administration Offset	**0**	**0**	**+0**	**+0**	**-6,500**	**-6,500**
Public Domain Forest Management	**6,318**	**9,714**	**+124**	**+0**	**+0**	**9,838**
Riparian Management	**22,874**	**22,682**	**+327**	**+0**	**+1,000**	**24,009**
Applied Science					*[+1,000]*	
Cultural Resources Management	**16,234**	**16,105**	**+224**	**+0**	**+0**	**16,329**

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 President's Budget
Wild Horse & Burro Management	**77,072**	**74,888**	**+325**	**+0**	**+2,032**	**77,245**
Implementation of NAS Recommendations					*[+2,032]*	
Activity Total, Land Resources	**248,465**	**257,010**	**+2,742**	**+0**	**-2,407**	**257,345**
Wildlife & Fisheries Management						
Wildlife Management	**52,149**	**36,914**	**+424**	**+0**	**+16,500**	**53,838**
NFWF/Youth Initiative					*[+1,500]*	
Sage Grouse Conservation Activities (non-add in 2013)					*[+15,000]*	
Fisheries Management.	**13,442**	**13,333**	**+186**	**+0**	**+0**	**13,519**
Activity Total, Wildlife & Fisheries Management	**65,591**	**50,247**	**+610**	**+0**	**+16,500**	**67,357**
Threatened & Endangered Species Management	**21,807**	**21,633**	**+309**	**+0**	**+0**	**21,942**
Recreation Management						
Wilderness Management	**18,561**	**18,392**	**+295**	**+0**	**+0**	**18,687**
Recreation Resource Management	**49,490**	**49,074**	**+745**	**+0**	**+2,000**	**51,819**
Applied Science					*[+2,000]*	
Activity Total, Recreation Management	**68,051**	**67,466**	**+1,040**	**+0**	**+2,000**	**70,506**
Energy & Minerals Management						
Oil & Gas Management	**76,042**	**72,466**	**+1,183**	**-2,000**	**-24,950**	**46,699**
Transfer Geothermal Funds to Renewable Energy Subactivity (non-add in 2013)	*[-2,000]*			*[-2,000]*		
General Program Increase: Leasing, Oversight and Environmental Studies					*[+8,000]*	
Leasing Reform					*[+5,000]*	
Decrease Base Funding for inspections/shift cost to fees					*[-37,950]*	
APD Fees	**+32,500**	**+32,500**	**+0**	**+0**	**+0**	**+32,500**

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 President's Budget
APD Offset	**-32,500**	**-32,500**	**+0**	**+0**	**+0**	**-32,500**
O&G Inspection Fee					**+47,950**	**47,950**
O&G Inspection Fee - Offsetting Collections					**-47,950**	**-47,950**
Coal Management	**8,103**	**7,043**	**+131**	**+0**	**+2,421**	**9,595**
Inspections and Enforcement					*[+2,421]*	
Other Mineral Resources Management	**9,478**	**8,402**	**+159**	**+0**	**+2,025**	**10,586**
Inspections and Enforcement					*[+2,025]*	
Renewable Energy	**22,826**	**19,703**	**+237**	**+2,000**	**+7,121**	**29,061**
Transfer Geothermal Funds from Oil & Gas Management	*[+2,000]*			*[+2,000]*		
Geothermal Energy Management and Renewable Energy Studies					*[+7,121]*	
Activity Total, Energy & Minerals Management	**116,449**	**107,614**	**+1,710**	**+0**	**-13,383**	**95,941**
Realty & Ownership Management						
Alaska Conveyance	**18,741**	**29,061**	**+235**	**+0**	**-12,320**	**16,976**
General Program Decrease					*[-12,320]*	
Cadastral Survey	**12,098**	**11,996**	**+181**	**+0**	**+0**	**12,177**
Land & Realty Management	**35,923**	**32,605**	**+557**	**+3,000**	**+6,000**	**42,162**
Transfer Base Funding from Land & Resources Information System (non-add in 2013)	*[+3,000]*			*[+3,000]*		
Transmission Corridors					*[+6,000]*	
Activity Total, Realty & Ownership Management	**66,762**	**73,662**	**+973**	**+3,000**	**-6,320**	**71,315**
Communication Site Management	**2,000**	**2,000**	**+0**	**+0**	**+0**	**2,000**
Communication Site Management Offset	**-2,000**	**-2,000**	**+0**	**+0**	**+0**	**-2,000**

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 President's Budget
Resource Protection & Maintenance						
Resource Management Planning	**39,830**	**38,060**	**+444**	**+0**	**+4,000**	**42,504**
High Priority Planning Efforts					*[+4,000]*	
Abandoned Mine Lands	**17,903**	**19,819**	**+128**	**+0**	**+0**	**19,947**
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	**27,170**	**27,024**	**+259**	**+0**	**+0**	**27,283**
Hazardous Materials Management	**16,749**	**16,641**	**+182**	**+0**	**+0**	**16,823**
Activity Total, Resource Prot. & Maintenance	**101,652**	**101,544**	**+1,013**	**+0**	**+4,000**	**106,557**
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance						
Operations Maintenance	**0**	**0**	**+0**	**+0**	**+0**	**0**
Annual Maintenance	**0**	**0**	**+0**	**+0**	**+0**	**0**
Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements	**30,037**	**29,960**	**+120**	**+1,039**	**+1,250**	**32,369**
Transfer from O&C Account				*+1,039*		
Land Mobile Radio					*[+1,250]*	
Annual Maintenance & Operations Costs	**41,453**	**41,160**	**+532**	**+0**	**+0**	**41,692**
Activity Total, Trans. & Fac. Maintenance	**71,490**	**71,120**	**+652**	**+1,039**	**+1,250**	**74,061**
Nat'l Landscape & Conservation System						
Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Conservation Areas	**32,088**	**31,819**	**+489**	**+0**	**+6,044**	**38,352**
General Program Increase - America's Great Outdoors					*[+6,044]*	
Land & Resource Information Systems	**0**	**15,827**	**+0**	**-15,827**	**+0**	**0**
Transfer Base Funding to Information Technology Management and Land & Realty Management (non-add in 2013)	*[-15,827]*			*[-15,827]*		
Challenge Cost Share	**2,588**	**7,455**	**+22**	**+0**	**+0**	**7,477**

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 President's Budget
Workforce & Organizational Support						
Information Systems Operations	**0**	**14,673**	**+0**	**-14,673**	**+0**	**0**
Transfer Base Funding to Information Technology Management (non-add in 2013)	*[-14,673]*			*[-14,673]*		
Administrative Support	**49,488**	**49,130**	**+648**	**+0**	**+1,000**	**50,778**
National BLM Foundation					*[+1,000]*	
Bureau-wide Fixed Costs	**94,169**	**91,161**	**-6,424**	**+0**	**+8,164**	**92,901**
Realign Base Funding					*[+8,164]*	
Information Technology Management	**27,638**	**[27,500]**	**+268**	**+27,500**	**-2,072**	**25,696**
Transfer Base Funding from Information Systems Operation (non-add in 2013)	*[+14,673]*			*[+14,673]*		
Transfer Base Funding from Land & Resources Information System (non-add in 2013)	*[+12,827]*			*[+12,827]*		
General Program Decrease					*[-2,072]*	
Activity Total, Workforce & Organ. Support	**171,295**	**154,964**	**-5,508**	**+12,827**	**+7,092**	**169,375**
Mining Law Administration	**39,696**	**39,696**	**+0**	**+0**	**+0**	**39,696**
Mining Law Administration Offset	**-39,696**	**-39,696**	**+0**	**+0**	**+0**	**-39,696**
Total, Management of Lands & Resources *	**966,238**	**960,361**	**+4,052**	**+1,039**	**+14,776**	**980,228**
Appropriation: Construction						
Construction	**3,592**	**3,570**	**+0**	**+0**	**-3,570**	**0**
Eliminate Program					*[-3,570]*	
Total, Construction	**3,592**	**3,570**	**+0**	**+0**	**-3,570**	**0**

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 President's Budget
Appropriation: Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition	**19,083**	**18,969**	**+0**	**+0**	**+10,135**	**29,104**
Collaborative Landscape Acquisition Projects					*[+23,318]*	
Core Projects					*[-13,183]*	
Emergencies & Hardships	**1,506**	**1,498**	**+0**	**+0**	**+118**	**1,616**
Acquisition Management	**1,892**	**1,877**	**+21**	**+0**	**+0**	**1,898**
Total, Land Acquisition	**22,481**	**22,344**	**+21**	**+0**	**+10,253**	**32,618**
Appropriation: Oregon & California Grant Lands						
Western OR Construction & Acquisition						
Acquisition	313	310	+5	+0	+0	315
Activity Total, Construction & Acquisition	**313**	**310**	**+5**	**+0**	**+0**	**315**
Western OR Transportation & Facilities Maintenance						
Operations	**0**	**2,081**	**+0**	**-2,081**	**+0**	**0**
Create new Operations and Annual Maintenance Subactivity (non-add in 2013)	*[-2,081]*			*[-2,081]*		
Annual Maintenance	**0**	**7,864**	**+0**	**-7,864**	**+0**	**0**
Create new Operations and Annual Maintenance Subactivity(non-add in 2013)	*[-7,864]*			*[-7,864]*		
Deferred Maintenance	**878**	**1,039**	**+0**	**-1,039**	**+0**	**0**
Transfer to MLR Account				*[-1,039]*		
Operations and Annual Maintenance	**[10,030]**	**[0]**	**+118**	**+9,945**	**+0**	**10,063**
Create new Operations and Annual Maintenance Subactivity	*[+10,030]*			*[+9,945]*		
Activity Total, Trans. & Facilities Maint.	**10,908**	**10,984**	**+118**	**-1,039**	**+0**	**10,063**
Western OR Resources Management						
Forest Management	**32,301**	**32,060**	**+444**	**+0**	**+1,801**	**34,305**

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 President's Budget
Increase Base Funding for Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy					*[+1,801]*	
Reforestation & Forest Development	**23,799**	**23,622**	**+229**	**+0**	**+0**	**23,851**
Other Forest Resources	**36,891**	**36,616**	**+369**	**+0**	**+0**	**36,985**
Resource Management Planning	**5,643**	**5,601**	**+52**	**+0**	**+1,670**	**7,323**
Increase Base Funding for Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy					+1,670	
Activity Total, Resources Management	**98,634**	**97,899**	**+1,094**	**+0**	**+3,471**	**102,464**
Western OR Information & Data Systems	**1,937**	**1,923**	**+17**	**+0**	**+0**	**1,940**
Activity Total, Information & Data Sys.	**1,937**	**1,923**	**+17**	**+0**	**+0**	**1,940**
Western OR Nat'l Landscape Conservation System	**757**	**748**	**+13**	**+0**	**+0**	**761**
Activity Total, Nat'l Landscape Cons. Sys.	**757**	**748**	**+13**	**+0**	**+0**	**761**
Total, Oregon & California Grant Lands	**112,549**	**111,864**	**+1,247**	**-1,039**	**+3,471**	**115,543**
Appropriation: Range Improvements						
Public Lands Improvement	**7,873**	**7,873**	**+0**	**+0**	**+0**	**7,873**
Farm Tenant Act Lands Improvement	**1,527**	**1,527**	**+0**	**+0**	**+0**	**1,527**
Administrative Expenses	**600**	**600**	**+0**	**+0**	**+0**	**600**
Total, Range Improvements	**10,000**	**10,000**	**+0**	**+0**	**+0**	**10,000**
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures	**31,965**	**32,448**	**+0**	**+0**	**+17**	**32,465**
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures Offset	**-31,965**	**-32,448**	**+0**	**+0**	**-17**	**-32,465**
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	**23,125**	**20,815**	**+0**	**+0**	**+2,310**	**23,125**
Total, All Appropriations	**1,137,985**	**1,128,954**	**+5,320**	**+0**	**+27,240**	**1,161,514**

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Collections

COLLECTIONS

BLM COLLECTIONS, 2011 - 2014 ($000)

Collection Source	2011 Actual Revised [a/]	2012 Actual	2013 Estimated	2014 Estimated
Sale of Public Lands	20,808	22,333	28,772	24,911
Miscellaneous Filing Fees	53	34	34	34
Mineral Leasing National Grasslands	2,237	1,859	1,859	1,859
Grazing Fees & Land Utilization Project Lands	12,930	12,888	12,305	12,205
Timber Sales & Vegetative Material	19,906	22,181	17,380	16,925
Recreational Use Fees	17,398	17,142	18,000	18,500
Earnings on Investments	2,585	752	1,000	1,220
Sale of Helium	201,262	198,419	212,000	180,355
Mining Claim & Holding Fees	64,139	64,362	58,297	58,833
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	30,813	32,448	31,965	32,465
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	31,227	33,986	34,000	34,000
Grazing Administrative Processing Fees	0	0	0	6,500
Onshore Oil and Gas Lease Inspection Fees	0	0	0	47,950
Other Collections	84,962	93,709	103,666	116,928
Total	**488,320**	**500,113**	**519,278**	**552,685**

*Note:
a/ The revision to 2011 collection amounts include several corrections. First, "Timber Sales and Vegetative Materials" did not include collections for vegetative materials. Second, "Mining Claim & Holding Fees" did not include collections for location fees. Finally, the amount of "Other Collections" attributable to under-reporting of non-operating revenues such as fines, certain forfeitures, and miscellaneous interest has been corrected.

2014 COLLECTIONS

In 2014, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will collect an estimated total of $570.8 million in revenue. Revenue is collected by the BLM from sources such as the sale of land and materials, grazing fees, timber sales, recreation use fees, and various filing fees. These collections assist State and local governments, support all programs funded from the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, and offset charges for program operations where certain fees collected can be retained by the BLM.

In addition, the Office of the Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) will collect an estimated $4.5 billion in receipts from BLM onshore mineral leasing activities (bonuses, rents, and royalties) in 2014. Because ONRR collects them, these mineral leasing receipts are reflected in the ONRR budget materials (within the Office of the Secretary Budget Justification).

Collections from some sources, such as grazing fees, are expected to remain relatively level over the next two years. The amount of revenue expected to come from other sources varies for the reasons described below.

Sales of Public Land – This category includes receipts from the sale of public land, including land sales in Clark County, Nevada. Excluded from this collection source are the sales of timber and vegetative materials from the public domain land, sale of land and timber and vegetative materials from the Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands, sale of land from Land Utilization project lands, sale of land and materials from reclaimed lands (reserved or withdrawn), and sale of town sites and reclamation projects.

The main sources of collections in the Sale of Public Land category are described below. The collection amounts described here represent 100 percent of the funds collected. In many cases, portions of the funds collected are distributed to State governments, the U.S. Treasury, or other entities, before the remaining portion is distributed to the BLM. The Management of Lands and Resources, Permanent Operating Funds, Miscellaneous Permanent Payments, and Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapters describe the portions allocated to the BLM and how the BLM uses the funds.

- ***Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) Sales Proceeds*** – As amended, *SNPLMA* provides a process for the orderly sale of certain public lands in Clark County, Nevada, near the city of Las Vegas. Approximately 50,000 acres of public land are within the disposal boundary area. The BLM has conducted land sales for thirteen years under the authority of this statute. Collections in 2011 and 2012 were $6.8 million and $7.8 million respectively. Sales in 2013 are projected to produce $14.9 million. The increase is due to a projected 873-acre modified competitive sale, a 2.5 acre direct sale, and Cooperative Management Area (CMA) Leases. Estimated collections for 2014 are expected to be $5.3 million generated by 10 acres each in modified competitive and direct sales, and by Cooperative Management Area (CMA) Leases. Collections are reported when payments are received regardless of when sales are held and the estimates make allowance for the normal lag of 180 days between sales and collections. For more information see SNPLMA Act, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.

- ***Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County – Earnings on Investments –***SNPLMA authorizes the Secretary to manage the collections account for the purposes set out above and is also authorized to use interest generated from the above-mentioned funds. The BLM is authorized to invest the unspent balance of collections from SNPLMA and Lincoln County Lands Act land sale receipts. Earnings on investments for 2011 and 2012 were $2.5 million and $718,000 respectively. Because of low interest rates only $1.0 million is estimated to be collected in 2013 and in 2014. Projected investment earnings take into account: (a) revenue from land sales, (b) earnings on investments, and (c) projected outlays.

- ***Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) –*** Proceeds from the sale of land under the *FLTFA, Title II* of P.L. 106-248 in 2011 were $1.4 million. Because the authority expired in July 2011, the unobligated balance was transferred to the Land and Water Conservation Fund as required by law. The 2014 Budget includes a proposal to reauthorize FLTFA and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in current land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally-sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. Estimated collections for 2014 are $5.0 million. The Permanent

Operating Funds section provides more information on the proposal. Four percent of FLTFA collections were paid to the State in which the land was sold.

- ***Lincoln County Land Sales –*** No revenue was collected in 2012 from land sales under the Lincoln County Land Sales Act, P.L. 106-298, as amended. Receipts from smaller sales not close to Las Vegas are estimated to be $25,000 and $366,000 in 2013 and 2014, of which five percent and 10 percent will be paid to the State and County.

- ***Owyhee Land Acquisition Account –*** Revenue collected prior to the enactment of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 in the amount of $2.5 million was deposited to this account in 2010. No revenue was collected in 2011 and 2012 and none is estimated to be collected in 2013. Sales in 2014 are estimated to produce $800,000. Four percent of those amounts are paid to the State.

- ***Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account –*** No revenue was or is estimated to be collected in 2011, 2012, or 2013 from the sale of land under the Washington County, Utah Acquisition Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 1978). Estimated collections in 2014 are $100,000.

- ***Silver Saddle Endowment Account –*** No revenue was collected or is estimated to be collected between 2011 and 2014 from the sale of land under the Silver Saddle Endowment Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 2601). Four percent of collections will be paid to the State.

- ***Carson City Special Account –*** No revenue was collected in 2011 and in 2012 from the sale of land under the Carson City Special Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 2601). In 2013, collections are estimated to be $218,500 of which five percent will be paid to the State. No revenue is estimated to be collected in 2014.

Miscellaneous Filing Fees – Collections in this category are primarily from fees received for filing or recording documents; charges for registration of individuals, firms, or products; and requests for approval of transfer of leases or permits under statutory authorities that do not permit BLM to retain and spend those collections.

Mineral Leasing-National Grasslands – ONRR is responsible for the collection and distribution of most mineral leasing receipts; however, the BLM administers and collects rentals from oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way associated with lands leased under the *Mineral Leasing Act* and the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands.* Also, the BLM pays 25 percent of mineral leasing collections on acquired lands to counties where the collections were generated. The BLM continues to collect first-year rentals and initial bonuses from mineral leasing but transfers these receipts to ONRR accounts.

Grazing Fees from Public Lands and Land Utilization Project Lands – This category includes all grazing fees collected from public lands and Land Utilization Project lands administered by the BLM. It also includes mineral leasing and other receipts from Land Utilization Project lands. Grazing fees are collected under the authority of the *Taylor Grazing Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act*, and the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978*. For more information on the use of these fees see the Range Improvements section.

Timber and Vegetative Material Sales –

- ***Receipts from the Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands –*** In 2013, the BLM projects it will collect $16.4 million, mostly from timber receipts from Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands. Under current law, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, P.L. 106-393, as extended and amended by P.L. 110-343 and P.L. 112-141, expired in 2012, and final payments were made in 2013. (Payments are made in the year following the year for which they are authorized.) The Budget proposes a five-year reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools Act with funding through mandatory U.S. Forest Service (USFS) appropriations. The USFS will make the Secure Rural Schools payments to western Oregon counties. This SRS proposal revises the allocation split between the three portions of the program from the current authority emphasizing enhancement of forest ecosystems, restoration and improvement of land health and water quality and the increase of economic activity. (Please refer to the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments section for more information about the Secure Rural Schools program and the USFS budget for more information on the reauthorization proposal.)

- ***Timber Receipts from the Public Domain Forest Lands –*** In 2014, the BLM expects to offer for sale 12 million board feet of timber products from public domain lands, and estimates collections of $505,000 in timber sales receipts from public domain lands. Collections in 2012 and 2013 were $2.2 million and $960,000 respectively. These amounts include collections from salvage timber sale on public domain lands which were $1.6 million in 2012 and are estimated to be $600,000 in 2013 and $300,000 in 2014.

- ***Stewardship Contracting Fund –*** With stewardship contracting, the BLM may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received and monies from a contract under subsection (a) may be retained by the USFS and the BLM. These monies are available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site. In 2012, the BLM deposited $208,000 to this fund and estimates deposits of $20,000 in 2013 and 2014. The current authority under Public Law 105-277, Section 347, as amended by Public Law 108-7, Section 323, for the Stewardship "End Results" Contracting Fund expires on September 30, 2013. The 2014 President's Budget includes a proposal seeking permanent authority to enter into stewardship contracts for both the BLM and the USFS. Please refer to the USFS Budget Justification for information on the Stewardship Contracting Permanent Authority proposal that will continue the BLM's ability to utilize stewardship contracting as a tool for forest and rangeland restoration.

Recreation Use Fees – Recreation use fees are derived from collecting fees on public lands at recreation sites, issuing recreation use permits, and selling Federal recreation passports such as the Golden Eagle and Golden Age passes. These funds are used to improve recreation facility conditions and user services at recreation sites where the fees were generated. In 2012, recreation fee collections were $17.1 million. The BLM anticipates collecting $18.0 million in 2013 and $18.5 million in 2014 under its recreation fee collection authorities. The use of recreation fee collections is described in the Permanent Operating Funds section. Authority for these collections expires in December 2013. The 2014 Budget proposes to permanently extend the authority to collect and spend these fees.

Naval Oil Shale Reserve – On August 7, 2008, the Secretaries of the Interior and Energy certified that sufficient funds had been collected to cover the cost of the cleanup and of equipment installed on the oil shale reserve. Because of the certification, no more deposits will be made to the Naval Oil Shale Reserve Fund. Instead, revenue from the site will be distributed under the Mineral Leasing Act. The unappropriated account balance is $76.7 million and will not change unless new legislation is enacted.

Sales of Helium – The Helium Privatization Act of 1996 requires the Secretary to offer for sale a portion of the Conservation Helium stored underground at the Cliffside Field north of Amarillo, Texas. Revenue from sales in 2012 was $198.4 million. Collections from annual sales are projected to be $212.0 million in 2013 and $180.4 million in 2014. Authority for the Helium Revolving Fund will expire when the helium debt is fully repaid, which is anticipated to occur in 2014. The 2014 Budget proposes to extend authority for the Helium Revolving Fund so that revenues in excess of the cost of operating the Helium Program will be deposited to the General Fund. Additional information is available in the Helium Program section.

Mining Claim-Related Fees – Authority to collect these fees was initially enacted in the *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989* which provided that fees established by the Secretary of the Interior for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to the BLM for Mining Law Administration program operations.

The *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, P.L. 103-66, (Section 10101)* provided for the annual $100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites that would continue through 1998. The authority has been modified and extended by Interior appropriations acts. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. The authority also established a $25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid at the time of recordation. The law requires that the fee be adjusted for inflation. The maintenance fee is currently $140 per claim and the location fee is currently $34 per claim. Collections in 2012 were $64.4 million and are estimated to be $58.3 million in 2013 and $58.9 million in 2014. Additional information is included in the Mining Law Administration section.

Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures – These receipts include revenue from providing special program services, such as rights-of-way application processing fees; wild horse and burro adoption fees; fees charged to timber sale purchasers when the BLM performs work required by the contract; reimbursement to the government for damage to lands and resources; collections for processing disclaimers of interest applications; and photocopying fees. The collection and retention of each of these receipts are authorized through legislation. Collections in 2012 were $32.5 million and are estimated to be $32.0 million in 2013 and $32.5 million in 2014. Additional information is included in the Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures section.

Application for Permit to Drill Fees – The 2012 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act authorized the BLM to collect a processing fee when an application for a permit to drill for oil and natural gas is submitted. The fee is $6,500 per application. Collections are to be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. Collections were $31.2 million and $34.0 million in 2011 and 2012. The 2014 President's Budget proposes to continue one-year authority to collect these fees, which are estimated at $32.5 million in 2013 and 2014. For more information please refer to the discussion in the Oil and Gas Management Program.

Onshore Oil and Gas Lease Inspection Fees – The 2014 Budget includes a new inspection fee for onshore oil and gas leases. The fee would support Federal efforts to provide services to ensure the proper reporting of oil and gas production, protect human safety and the environment, and conserve energy resources. These fees will be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. The estimate for 2014 is $48.0 million.

Grazing Administrative Processing Fees – The Budget includes appropriations language for a three-year pilot project to allow the BLM to recover some of the costs of issuing grazing permits/leases on BLM lands. The BLM would charge a fee of $1 per Animal Unit Month, which would be collected along with current grazing fees. The fee will assist the BLM in processing pending applications for grazing permit renewals. During the period of the pilot, the BLM would promulgate regulations for the continuation of the grazing administrative fee as a cost recovery fee after the pilot expires. The fees will be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. The estimate for 2014 is $6.5 million.

Other Collections – Other receipts collected by the BLM are from land rentals for authorized commercial, industrial, and residential purposes; annual rentals from rights-of-way permits (except those issued under the authority of the *Mineral Leasing Act*); and from contributions. These consist of funds contributed to the BLM from non-Federal sources for projects or work authorized by the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act, Taylor Grazing Act, Sikes Act,* and other laws. Additional information on other collections is included in the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments, Permanent Operating Funds, and Miscellaneous Trust Fund sections. The estimates for 2013 and 2014 also include planned collections of $11.3 million and $17.4 million respectively from wind and solar renewable energy rights-of-way rents.

Amounts Not Included in Collections – Payments to western Oregon counties under the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000,* as amended*,* are made partially from receipts produced in those counties in the preceding year. Over half of the amounts paid, however, are derived from an appropriation from the General Fund. Of the total of $40.0 million paid to the western Oregon counties for 2012 in 2013, $28.2 million was appropriated from the General Fund. That payment is the final payment under the current law.

Secure Rural Schools payments were enacted by P.L. 106-393 for Fiscal Years 2002 through 2006. They were extended for one year (FY 2007) by Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007, extended for Fiscal Years 2008 through 2011 by Public Law 110-343, October 3, 2008; and were extended for one year through 2012 by Public Law 112-141. As noted above, the 2014 Budget reflects a five-year reauthorization of funding through mandatory USFS appropriations starting in FY 2013 (with payments to begin in 2014).

Management of Lands and Resources

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), $980,228,000, to remain available until expended; of which $4,500,000 shall be available in fiscal year 2014 subject to a match by at least an equal amount by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for cost-shared projects supporting conservation of Bureau lands; and such funds shall be advanced to the Foundation as a lump-sum grant without regard to when expenses are incurred.

In addition, $32,500,000 is for the processing of applications for permit to drill and related use authorizations, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation that shall be derived from a fee of $6,500 per new application for permit to drill that the Bureau shall collect upon submission of each new application, and in addition, $47,950,000 is for conducting oil and gas inspection activities, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation that shall be derived from onshore oil and gas inspection fees that the Bureau shall collect, as provided for in this Act, and in addition, $6,500,000 is for the processing of grazing permits and leases, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation, which shall be derived by a $1.00 per animal unit month administrative fee, as provided for in this Act, and in addition, $39,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2014 so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than $980,228,000, and $2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities. Note.--A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROPOSED LANGUAGE CHANGES

All changes are based on the *Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012.*

1. *$4,500,000 shall be available in fiscal year 2014 subject to a match by at least an equal amount by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for cost-shared projects supporting conservation of Bureau lands;*

   The budget increases pass-through funding to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation from the 2012 level of $3,000,000 to $4,500,000.

2. *$47,950,000 is for conducting oil and gas inspection activities, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation that shall be derived from onshore oil and gas inspection fees that the Bureau shall collect, as provided for in this Act,*

   This provision authorizes the BLM to spend revenues generated by a fee for oil and gas inspection activities. The BLM will collect and retain these fees in the Management of Lands and Resources account. The appropriations language authorizes the BLM to spend the estimated $47,950,000 in fee collections on inspection activities, regardless of the amount actually collected. The fee schedule is located in Section 112 of the Interior General Provisions in the FY 2014 President's Budget and in the Oil and Gas Management Chapter of this Justification.

3. *$6,500,000 is for the processing of grazing permits and leases, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation, which shall be derived by a $1.00 per animal unit month administrative fee, as provided for in this Act,*

   This provision authorizes the BLM to spend revenues generated by a pilot administrative processing fee to offset the increased cost of administering the livestock grazing program on public lands managed by the BLM. The three-year pilot project would allow BLM to recover some of the costs of issuing grazing permits/leases on BLM lands. BLM would charge a fee of $1 per Animal Unit Month, which would be collected along with current grazing fees. The fee will assist the BLM in processing pending applications for grazing permit renewals. During the period of the pilot, BLM would work through the process of promulgating regulations for the continuation of the grazing administrative fee as a cost recovery fee after the pilot expires. The fees will be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. The fee schedule is located in Section 115 of the Interior General Provisions in the FY 2014 President's Budget and in the Rangeland Management Chapter of this Justification.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)) established the Alaska mineral resource assessment program to assess the oil, gas, and other mineral potential on all public lands in the State of Alaska in order to expand the data base with respect to the mineral potential of such lands.

AUTHORIZATIONS

General Authorizing Legislation - The following authorize the general activities of the Bureau of Land Management or govern the manner in which BLM activities are conducted.

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §403	Establishes the BLM.
Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)	Outlines functions of the BLM, provides for administration of public lands through the BLM, provides for management of the public lands on a multiple-use basis, and requires land-use planning including public involvement and a continuing inventory of resources. The Act establishes as public policy that, in general, the public lands will remain in Federal ownership, and also authorizes: • Acquisition of land or interests in lands consistent with the mission of the Department and land use plans; • Permanent appropriation of road use fees collected from commercial road users, to be used for road maintenance; • Collection of service charges, damages, and contributions and the use of funds for specified purposes; • Protection of resource values; • Preservation of certain lands in their natural condition; • Compliance with pollution control laws; • Delineation of boundaries in which the Federal government has right, title, or interest; • Review of land classifications in land use planning; and modification or termination of land classifications when consistent with land use plans; • Sale of lands if the sale meets certain disposal criteria; • Issuance, modification, or revocation of withdrawals; • Review of certain withdrawals by October 1991; • Exchange or conveyance of public lands if in the public interest; • Outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use; • Management of the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands through leases and permits; • Designation of Federal personnel to carry out law enforcement responsibilities; • Determination of the suitability of public lands for rights-of-way purposes (other than oil and gas pipelines) and specification of the boundaries of each right-of-way; • Recordation of mining claims and reception of evidence of

annual assessment work.

Omnibus Public Land Management Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-11):	• Codified the 26 million acre National Landscape Conservation System as a permanent program in the BLM. • Established one new National Monument in New Mexico. • Established four new National Conservation Areas (NCAs): two in Utah, one in Colorado, and one in New Mexico. • Added approximately 2 million acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System. • Added approximately 1,000 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System. • Directed eight conveyances of public land out of Federal ownership.
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.)	Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects which may have a significant effect on the environment. It requires systematic, interdisciplinary planning to ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in making decisions about major Federal actions that may have a significant effect on the environment.
The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)	Directs Federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize threatened and endangered species and that through their authority they help bring about the recovery of these species.
Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58)	Directs Federal agencies to undertake efforts to ensure energy efficiency, and the production of secure, affordable, and reliable domestic energy.
An Act to Amend the Reclamation Recreation Management Act of 1992 (P.L. 107-69)	Provides for the security of dams, facilities and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to authorize law enforcement personnel from the Department of the Interior to enforce Federal laws and regulations within a Reclamation Project or on Reclamation lands.
The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (5 U. S. C. 1701)	Requires each executive agency to conduct a continuing program to eliminate the under-representation of minorities and women in professional, administrative, technical, clerical, and other blue collar employment categories within the Federal services.
The Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000)	Requires development and maintenance of affirmative action programs to ensure non-discrimination in any employment activity.
The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980	Provides national Federal information policy, and requires that automatic data processing and telecommunication technologies

(44 U.S.C. 3501-3520)	be acquired and used to improve services, delivery, and productivity, and to reduce the information processing burden for the Federal government and the general public.
The Electronic FOIA Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-231)	Requires that government offices make more information available in electronic format to the public.
The Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-106 §5001)	Requires agencies to more effectively use Information Technology to improve mission performance and service to the public, and strengthen the quality of decisions about technology and mission needs through integrated planning, budgeting, and evaluation.
The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (U.S.C. 501)	Requires that a Chief Financial Officer be appointed by the Director of OMB and that this CFO will provide for the production of complete, reliable, timely and consistent financial information for use by the executive branch of the Government and the Congress in the financing, management, and evaluation of Federal programs.
The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)	Requires 10 Federal agencies to launch a 3-year pilot project beginning in 1994, to develop annual performance plans that specify measurable goals, and produce annual reports showing how they are achieving those goals.
P.L. 101-512, November 5, 1990	Authorizes BLM to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to implement challenge cost share programs.
Notification and Federal Employee Anti-discrimination and Retaliation Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-174)	Requires Federal agencies be accountable for violations of antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws, and for other purposes.
Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201)	Requires compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.
E-Government Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-374)	Requires the use of internet-based information technology to improve public access to information and to promote electronic services and processes.

Specific Authorizing Legislation **-** In addition to the above laws that provide general authorization and parameters, a number of laws authorize specific program activities, or activities in specific or designated areas.

Soil, Water and Air Management

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-447) – including the authorizations:

- Watershed Restoration Projects (P.L. 106-291,Section 331, as amended by P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 336) - permits the Colorado State Forest Service to perform watershed restoration and protection services on BLM lands in the State of Colorado when similar and complementary work is being performed on adjacent State lands.

- Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004(P.L. 108-447, Division J, Title X) – Directs BLM to transfer, at the selection of the Nez Perce Tribe, certain land managed by the BLM in northern Idaho to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be held in trust for the Tribe. Existing rights and uses on the selected lands remain in effect until the date of expiration of the lease or permit. The fair market value of the parcels of land selected by the Tribe is not to exceed $7 million.

Burnt, Malheur, Owyhee, and Powder River Basin Water Optimization Feasibility Study Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-237)

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies on water optimization in the Burnt River, Malheur River, Owyhee River, and Powder River Basins.

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act Amendment of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 1593)

Directs the Department to undertake research and develop demonstration projects to identify methods to improve the water quality of the Colorado River. The amendment requires BLM to develop a comprehensive salinity control program, and to undertake advanced planning on the Sinbad Valley Unit.

Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (16 U.S.C. 2001)

Provides for conservation, protection and enhancement of soil, water, and related resources.

The Clean Air Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401, 7642)

Requires BLM to protect air quality, maintain Federal and State designated air quality standards, and abide by the requirements of the State implementation plans.

The Clean Water Act of 1987, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251)

Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's water.

P.L. 107-30

Provides further protections for the watershed of the Little

Sandy River as part of the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit, Oregon, and adds responsibilities for the Secretary of the Interior and the Bureau of Land Management.

Range Management

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315), as amended by the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d)

Authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishment of a trust fund to be used for these purposes.

Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)

Provides for the improvement of range conditions to assure that rangelands become as productive as feasible for watershed protection, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and other rangeland values. The act also authorizes:

- Research on wild horse and burro population dynamics, and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free- roaming horses and burros, and
- Appropriation of $10 million or 50 percent of all moneys received as grazing fees, whichever is greater, notwithstanding the amount of fees collected.

Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 1010 et seq.)

Authorizes management of acquired farm tenant lands, and construction and maintenance of range improvements. It directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and utilization to adjust land use to help control soil erosion, conduct reforestation, preserve natural resources, develop and protect recreational facilities, protect watersheds, and protect public health and safety.

Forest Management

***Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-148)* – 16 U.S.C. 6501 et seq.**

Authorized the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on Federal land in wildland-urban interface areas and on certain other Federal lands using expedited procedures.

***Stewardship "End Results" Contracting Fund* - 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill (P.L. 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the FY 1999 Appropriation Omnibus (P.L. 105-277, OCT. 21, 1998)**

Provides BLM the ability to utilize stewardship contracting as a tool for forest and rangeland restoration. The BLM may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received, and monies from a contract under subsection (a) may be retained by the USFS and the BLM and shall be available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site.

Riparian Management

The Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814)	Provides for the designation of a lead office and a person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishment and funding of an undesirable plant management program; completion and implementation of cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishment of integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.
Noxious Weed Control Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-412)	Establishes a program to provide assistance through States to eligible weed management entities to control or eradicate harmful, nonnative weeds on public and private lands.
Carlson-Foley Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 1241-1243)	Authorizes BLM to reimburse States for expenditures associated with coordinated control of noxious plants.

Cultural Resources Management

P.L. 107-346	To convey certain property to the City of St. George, Utah, in order to provide for the protection and preservation of certain rare paleontological resources on that property, and for other purposes.
The Federal Cave Resource Protection Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 4301)	Provides for the protection of caves on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture. Establishes terms and conditions for use permits, and penalties for violations.
The Historic Sites Act (16 U.S.C. 461)	Declares national policy to identify and preserve historic sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, providing a foundation for the National Register of Historic Places.
The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470)	Expands protection of historic and archaeological properties to include those of national, State and local significance. It also directs Federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on properties eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places.
The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470a, 470cc and 470ee)	Requires permits for the excavation or removal of federally administered archaeological resources, encourages increased cooperation among Federal agencies and private individuals, provides stringent criminal and civil penalties for violations, and requires Federal agencies to identify important resources vulnerable to looting and to develop a tracking system for violations.
The Chacoan Culture	Provides for preservation, protection, research, and

Preservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 410; ii)	interpretation of the Chacoan system, including 33 archaeological protection sites, located throughout the San Juan Basin on public, State, Indian and private lands.
The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001)	Requires agencies to inventory archaeological and ethnological collections in their possession or control (which includes non-Federal museums) for human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony; identify them geographically and culturally; and notify appropriate tribes within 5 years.
Galisteo Basin (New Mexico) Archaeological Sites Protection Act (P.L. 108-208)	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to administer the designated sites under this Act and other laws to protect, preserve, provide for research on, and maintain these archaeological resources.
Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470aaa et seq.) –	States that the Secretary of the Interior shall manage and protect paleontological resources on Federal land using scientific principles and expertise; and that the Secretary of the Interior shall establish a program to increase public awareness about the significance of paleontological resources; and authorizes the collection of paleontological resources with a permit; and provides for "casual collection" of common invertebrate and plant fossils on some public lands without a permit; and provides for the protection of paleontological resources, including criminal and civil penalties; and provides other guidance for the management of paleontological resources on public lands.

Wild Horse and Burro Management

Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-195), as amended	The Secretary is authorized and directed to protect and manage wild free-roaming horses and burros as components of the public lands, and he may designate and maintain specific ranges on public lands as sanctuaries for their protection and preservation, where the Secretary after consultation with the wildlife agency of the State wherein any such range is proposed and with the Advisory Board established in section 7 of this Act deems such action desirable. The Secretary shall manage wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner that is designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance on the public lands.
Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)	For the purpose of furthering knowledge of wild horse and burro population dynamics and their interrelationship with wildlife, forage and water resources, and assisting the Secretary in making his determination as to what constitutes excess animals, the Secretary shall contract for a research study of such animals with such individuals independent of

	Federal and State government as may be recommended by the National Academy of Sciences for having scientific expertise and special knowledge of wild horse and burro protection, wildlife management and animal husbandry as related to rangeland management.
Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)	Based on the information available at the time, if the Secretary determines that overpopulation of wild free-roaming horses and burros exists on a given area of the public lands and that action is necessary to remove excess animals, excess animals shall be immediately removed from the range so as to achieve appropriate management levels. Such action shall be taken until all excess animals have been removed so as to restore a thriving natural ecological balance to the range, and protect the range from the deterioration associated with overpopulation. The Secretary shall cause such number of additional excess wild free-roaming horses and burros to be humanely captured and removed for private maintenance and care for which an adoption demand exists by qualified individuals, and for which humane treatment and care (including proper transportation, feeding, and handling) can be assured.
	Wildlife Management
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 3701)	Established the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation as a nonprofit corporation to encourage, accept and administer private gifts of property, and to undertake activities to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the U.S.
The Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, as amended (16 U.S.C. 715) and treaties pertaining thereto	Provides for habitat protection and enhancement of protected migratory birds.
The Sikes Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)	Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.
	Wilderness Management
Defense Department FY 2006 Authorization Bill (P.L. 109-63)	Provides for the designation and management of Cedar Mountain Wilderness in Utah.
Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006	Designates wilderness in White Pine County, Nevada.

Otay Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999	Establishes the Otay Mountain Wilderness Area in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.
Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) (16 USC 460qqq)	Establishes Wilderness Areas, including Sloan Canyon NCA, and to promote conservation, improve public land, and provide for high quality development in Clark County, Nevada, and for other purposes.
Ojito Wilderness Act (P.L. 109-94)	Designates New Mexico's Ojito Wilderness Study Area (WSA) as wilderness, to take certain land into trust for the Pueblo of Zia, and for other purposes.
P.L. 107-361	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands within the Sand Mountain WSA in Idaho to resolve an occupancy encroachment dating back to 1971.
Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act (P.L. 106-362)	Provides for the designation and management of Wilderness Areas in California.
Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-370)	Designates certain lands in the State of California as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.
Utah West Desert Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-301)	Authorizes exchange of public lands for certain lands owned by the State of Utah within existing and proposed WSAs in the West Desert Region of Utah.
The Land Use Planning Act (P. L. 94-579), as amended by the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433) (43 USC 1781)	Establishes boundaries and management responsibilities for areas in the California Desert, and establishes 69 new Wilderness Areas.
The Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)	Provides for the designation and preservation of Wilderness Areas.

Recreation Resources Management

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (P.L.	Provides authority to the Bureau of Land Management for collection of recreation fees to maintain and improve the quality of visitor amenities and services.

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The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.)	Provides for the establishment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, special BLM accounts in the Treasury, the collection and disposition of recreation fees, the authorization for appropriation of recreation fee receipts, and other purposes. Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities.

Oil & Gas Management

The Act of March 3, 1909, as amended, and the Act of May 11, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 396, 396(a))	Provides the basic mandate under which BLM supervises minerals operations on Indian lands. Provides that lands allotted to Indians, and unallotted tribal Indian lands, may be leased for mining purposes, as deemed advisable by the Secretary.
The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701) (FOGRMA)	Comprehensive law dealing with royalty management on Federal and Indian leases. In addition to revenue accountability, it includes provisions pertaining to onshore field operations, inspections, and cooperation with State and Indian tribes; duties of lessees and other lease interest owners, transporters, and purchasers of oil and gas; reinstatement of onshore leases terminated by operation of law; and a requirement that the Secretary study whether royalties are adequate for coal, uranium, and non-energy leasable minerals.
Energy Policy and Conservation Act Amendments of 2000 (P.L. 106-469, Section 604) –	Directs the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Energy, to conduct an inventory of all onshore Federal lands to determine reserve estimates of oil and gas resources underlying the lands and the extent and nature of any impediments to development of the oil and gas resources.
The Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (30 U.S.C. 226, et seq.)	Establishes a new oil and gas leasing system, and changes certain operational procedures for onshore Federal lands.
The Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981 (30 U.S.C. 181, 351)	Permits the owners of oil and gas leases issued after November 16, 1981, to explore, develop, and produce tar sands. Authorizes the issuance of combined hydrocarbon leases in specified areas designated by the Department of the Interior on November 20, 1980.
Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §402 (60 Stat. 1099)	Transferred mineral leasing functions to the Secretary of the Interior, from the Secretary of Agriculture, for certain acquired lands.

The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1981 (42 U.S.C. 6508)	Provides for competitive leasing of oil and gas in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.
The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a)	Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.
The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (43 U.S.C. 31(a))	Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.

Coal Management

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.)	Provides that lands may be declared unsuitable for surface coal mining where significant adverse impacts could result to certain wildlife species.
The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 (30 U.S.C. 201, et seq.)	Requires competitive leasing of coal on public lands, and mandates a broad spectrum of coal operations requirements for lease management.
The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a)	Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.
The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (43 U.S.C. 31(a))	Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.

Other Mineral Resources

Mineral Materials Act of 1947 (30 U.S.C. 601)	Authorizes the BLM to sell sand, gravel, crushed stone, clay and pumice at fair market value and to grant free-use permits to government agencies and nonprofit organizations, so long as public land resources, the environment and the public are protected.
The Multiple Surface Use Act (30 U.S.C. 611)	Specified that sand, gravel, and certain other minerals were no longer locatable under the General Mining Law of 1872 but were subject to disposal by sale under the Materials Act of 1947.

Renewable Energy Management

The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001)	Authorizes the Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal resources.
The Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988	Lists significant thermal features within the National Park System requiring protection, provides for lease extensions and continuation of leases beyond their primary terms, and requires periodic review of cooperative or unit plans of development.

Alaska Conveyance

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA) (43 U.S.C. 1612)	Requires the survey of Alaska Native lands for conveyance to Native corporations and individuals.
The Alaska Statehood Act, as amended (48 U.S.C. Chap. 2 note)	Requires the survey of lands for conveyance to the State.
The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)	Provides for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in Alaska. BLM responsibilities include six Wild and Scenic Rivers, nine study rivers, one NCA, one National Recreation Area, and one National Scenic Highway.
Alaska Native Allotment Subdivision Act (P.L. 108-337)	Allows Native Alaskans to subdivide their restricted allotment lands with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.
Alaska Land Acceleration Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-452)	Reduces the delays that exist in the adjudication and conveyance of Alaska Native Allotments, State and other land entitlements that are authorized under the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906, the Alaska Native Claims Act, and the Alaska Statehood Act.
43 U.S.C. 2	Provides that the Secretary shall perform all executive duties pertaining to the surveying and sale of public lands, private claims of public lands, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the government.
43 U.S.C. 52	Provides that the Secretary shall cause all public lands to be surveyed and monumented, that all private land claims shall be surveyed after they have been confirmed, and that the Secretary shall transmit plats of all lands surveyed to such officers as he may designate.

Cadastral Survey

Executive Order 12906 The executive branch is developing, in cooperation with State, local, and tribal governments, and the private sector, a coordinated National Spatial Data Infrastructure to support public and private sector applications of geospatial data. BLM is charged with developing data standards, ensuring the capability to share cadastral data from the Public Land Survey System of the U.S. with partners.

Lands & Realty

Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-204, Title II) Placed in trust for the Pueblo of Santa Clara in New Mexico approximately 2,484 acres of BLM-managed land. Placed in trust for the Pueblo of San Ildefonso in New Mexico approximately 2,000 acres of BLM-managed land.

P.L. 107-374 Directs the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon, a right-of-way to West Butte Road.

P. L. 109-46 Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to Lander County, Nevada, and the Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to Eureka County, Nevada, for continued use of cemeteries.

P. L. 109-69 Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in Washoe County, Nevada, to the Board of Regents of the University and Community College System of Nevada.

P. L. 109-130 Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey a parcel of real property to Beaver County, Utah.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (P.L. 105-263) Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.

Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447	Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under SNPLMA; approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain BLM lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.
Lincoln County Lands Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-298)	Authorizes disposal of certain Federal lands through public sale in Lincoln County, Nevada, and provides for use of the receipts: 5 percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent to the County, and 85 percent to an interest bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation.
Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (PL 108-424)	Addresses a wide-range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from WSA status 251,965 acres of public land. The bill also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a Federal fund and 15 percent to State and county entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for state and county parks, creates a 260-mile off-highway vehicle trail and resolves other public lands issues.
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-447) – including the authorizations:	• Foundation for Nevada's Veteran's Land Transfer Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 144) – authorizes the transfer of public lands from the BLM to the Veteran's Administration for the construction and operation of medical and related facilities. • To Resolve a Minor Boundary Encroachment on Lands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Tipton, CA (P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 139) – relinquishes the Federal government's reversionary interest in an abandoned railroad right-of-way in order to clear the cloud on the title of a small parcel of private land. • Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act (P.L. 108-447, Division J, Title VIII) – Gives the BLM authority to collect entrance fees at certain recreation areas for ten years beginning in 2005.
P.L. 107-324	A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the City of Haines, Oregon.
T'uf Shur Bien Preservation Trust Area Act (P.L. 108-7, Division F, Title IV)	Amended Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), Section 316, to require that any corrections to land conveyance documents which affect the boundaries of land administered by a federal agency other than the BLM be made only after consultation with, and the approval of, the

	head of such other agency.
P.L. 107-371	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to disclaim any Federal interest in lands adjacent to Spirit Lake and Twin Lakes in Idaho resulting from possible omission of lands from an 1880 survey.
P.L. 107-350	Provides for the conveyance of certain public land in Clark County, Nevada, for use as a shooting range.
P.L. 107-138	Require the valuation of non-tribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.
P.L. 106-206	Revised authority for commercial filming and still photography activities. In doing so, it clarifies authority on the requirements for commercial filming and still photography permits and establishes limitations on filming activities for the protection of resources.
Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Land Transfer Act (P.L. 106-145)	Authorizes sale at fair market value of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada to Clark County, for use as an airport. Provides that the funds be deposited in the special account for the SNPLMA, to be used for acquisition of private in-holdings in the Mojave National Preserve and protection of petroglyph resources in Clark County, Nevada.
The Burton-Santini Act (P.L. 96-586)	Authorizes the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada. The proceeds are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada.
The Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended (16 U.S.C. 818)	Allows other uses of Federal waterpower withdrawals with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval.
The Act of May 24, 1928, as amended (49 U.S.C. App. 211-213)	Authorizes the Secretary to lease contiguous unappropriated public lands (not to exceed 2,560 acres) for a public airport.
The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2215)	Authorizes conveyance of lands to public agencies for use as airports and airways.
The Engle Act of February 28, 1958 (43 U.S.C. 156)	Provides that withdrawals for the Department of Defense for more than 5,000 acres shall be made by Congress.
The Recreation and	Authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or

Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869)	sale for recreation or public purposes.
The R&PP Amendment Act of 1988	Provides that suitable public lands may be made available for use as solid waste disposal sites, in a manner that will protect the U.S. against unforeseen liability.
The Desert Land Act of 1877 (43 U.S.C. 321-323)	Provides authority to reclaim arid and semi-arid public lands of the western States through individual effort and private capital.
The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended (43 U.S.C. 687(b))	Authorizes the Secretary to dispose of public lands, and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska, that are classified as suitable for housing and industrial or commercial purposes.
The Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93)	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716)	Amends FLPMA to provide for the streamlining of Federal land exchange procedures.
The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584)	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.

Abandoned Mine Lands

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 9601-9673)	Provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the cleanup of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. Requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to clean up releases of hazardous substances.
Federal Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Agreements (16 U.S.C. 1011)	Makes permanent the authorization to enter into cooperative agreements for the purpose of protecting, restoring, and enhancing fish and wildlife habitat and other resources on public or private lands, and reducing the risk from natural disaster where public safety is threatened that benefit these resources on public lands within the watershed.
National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency	Provides the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants.

Plan (42 U.S.C. 9605)

Hazard Management and Resource Restoration

The Clean Water Act of 1987, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251)	Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's water.
The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as amended by Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992)	Authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency to manage, by regulation, hazardous wastes on active disposal operations. Waives sovereign immunity for Federal agencies with respect to all Federal, State, and local solid and hazardous waste laws and regulations. Makes Federal agencies subject to civil and administrative penalties for violations, and to cost assessments for the administration of the enforcement.
The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 9601-9673)	Provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the cleanup of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. Requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to clean-up releases of hazardous substances.
Community Environmental Response Facilitations Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h))	Amendment to the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980*, as amended, which expands on the risk assessment requirements for land transfers and disposal.
The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11001-11050)	Requires the private sector to inventory chemicals and chemical products, to report those in excess of threshold planning quantities, to inventory emergency response equipment, to provide annual reports and support to local and State emergency response organizations, and to maintain a liaison with the local and state emergency response organizations and the public.
The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109)	Requires and encourages prevention and reduction of waste streams and other pollution through minimization, process change, and recycling. Encourages and requires development of new technology and markets to meet the objectives.

Annual Maintenance

National Dam Inspection Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 467)	Requires the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to carry out a dam inspection program to protect human life and property.

National Landscape Conservation System

The King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970, as amended (P.L. 91-476) (16 U.S.C. 460y)	Provides for management and development of the King Range NCA for recreational and other multiple-use purposes. It authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges and to acquire lands or interests in lands within the NCA.
Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487) (16 USC 460mm)	Established the Steese NCA to be managed by the BLM.
National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 Amendment (P.L. 101-628)	Establishes the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in the State of Oregon in order to protect the unique scenic, scientific, educational, and recreational values of such lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to develop a management plan for such Area. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.
Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 – Title II – Designation of the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area (P.L. 101-628) (16 USC 460ddd)	Establishes the Gila Box Riparian NCA. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.
The Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-64) (16 USC 460iii)	Establishes the Snake River Birds of Prey NCA, Idaho, to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of raptor populations, habitats, and associated natural resources and of the scientific, cultural, and educational resources of the public lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to finalize a new comprehensive management plan for the Area. Authorizes the Secretary, acting through the BLM, to establish a visitor's center to interpret the history and geological, ecological, natural, cultural and other resources of the Area and biology of the raptors and their relationships to humans.
An Act to Establish the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada (P.L. 101-621) as amended by	Provides for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of cultural and natural resources values by the BLM within the Red Rock Canyon NCA.

107-282 (16 U.S.C. 460ccc)	
An Act to Establish the El Malpais National Monument and the El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico, P.L. 100-225 (16 U.S.C. 460uu 21)	Provides for the protection and management of natural and cultural resource values within the El Malpais NCA by the BLM.
An Act to Provide for the Designation and Conservation of Certain Lands in Arizona and Idaho(P.L. 100-696) (16 U.S.C. 460xx)	Establishes the San Pedro Riparian NCA in Arizona and provides for management and development for recreation and other multiple-use purposes.
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park and Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area Act of 1999 (6 USC 410fff), as amended (PL 106-76 & 108-128)	Establishes the Gunnison Gorge NCA to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management. PL 108-128 amended the boundaries or the NCA.
Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area Act of 2000, as amended, (P.L. 106-554 & P.L. 107-63). (16 U.S.C. 460ppp)	Establishes the Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area in Nevada, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.
Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyon Wilderness Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 460mmm, P.L. 106-353), as amended by P.L. 108-400 (43 USC 460mmm)	Establishes the McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area (formerly Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area) and Black Ridge Canyon Wilderness Area in Colorado, to be managed by the BLM.
Las Cienegas National Conservation Area Act (P.L. 106-538) (16 U.S.C. 460ooo)	Establishes the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in Arizona, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains	Establishes the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in California, to be managed by the

National Monument Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-351) (16 U.S.C. 431)	Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-399) (16 U.S.C. 460nnn)	Establishes the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in Oregon, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.
Presidential Proclamation 6920 of 1996	Established the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument, to be managed by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.
Presidential Proclamation 7265 of 2000	Established the Grand Canyon - Parashant National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM and the NPS. The BLM shall have primary management authority for those portions of the Monument outside of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
Presidential Proclamation 7264 of 2000	Established the California Coastal National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.
Presidential Proclamation 7263 of 2000	Established the Agua Fria National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.
P.L. 107-213	Re-designate certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.
The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)	Provides for the development and management of certain rivers. Authorizes the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)	Establishes a national trails system and requires that Federal rights in abandoned railroads be retained for trail or recreation purposes, or sold with the receipts to be deposited in the Land and Water Conservation Fund.
The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1242-1243)	Establishes a number of national historic trails which cross public lands.
Old Spanish Trail	A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate

Recognition Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-325)	the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail.

Mining Law Administration

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66)	Establishes an annual $100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites through 1998 and requires that the fee be adjusted for inflation. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. It also establishes a $25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid when they are recorded with BLM. The Act also broadened the BLM's authority to collect recreation use fees.
The General Mining Law of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22, et seq.), as amended by P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 120, (30 U.S.C. 23 et seq.)	Provides for locating and patenting mining claims where a discovery has been made for locatable minerals on public lands in specified States, mostly in the western U.S.
The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended, (43 U.S.C. 31(a)) ***The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, (30 U.S.C. 21a) (30 U.S.C. 1601, et seq.)***	Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the mineral resources and products of the national domain. Sets out the policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and mineral industries, and studying methods for waste disposal and reclamation.
The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989 (43 U.S.C. 1474)	Provides that receipts for 1989 and thereafter from administrative fees (service charges) established by the Secretary for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to BLM for mining law administration program operations.
The 1994 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 103-138)	Provides that funds shall be available to BLM for mining law administration program operations, to be reduced by amounts collected from annual mining claim fees.
The 1999 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-277)	Reauthorizes the collection of annual mining claim maintenance fees through 2001. Extends the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2001, with collected funds remaining available through fiscal year 2004.
The 2002 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 107-63)	Reauthorizes the collection of annual mining claim maintenance fees through 2003. Extends the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2004, with collected funds remaining available through fiscal year 2007.

Other Authorizations

The Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 148f)	Provides for the transfer of funds to the Secretary of Agriculture for Mormon cricket and grasshopper control.
Indian Self Determination And Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638)	Provides for non-competitive contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements entered into between a tribal organization and the Federal government for the planning, conduct, and administration of programs which enhance Indian educational achievement or provide other Federal services more responsive to the needs and desires of those communities.
Oregon Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-257)	Authorizes exchange of specified parcels of public and national forest lands in Oregon for specified parcels of private lands.
P.L. 109-127	Revokes a Public Land Order with respect to certain lands erroneously included in the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, California.

Summary of Requirements

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2013 Full Year CR		2012 Enacted				Program Changes (+/-)		2014 President's Budget		Change From 2012 Enacted	
	Total FTE	Amount	*Total FTE*	Amount	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount
Management of Lands and Resources												
Land Resources												
Soil, Water & Air Mgt	*248*	44,477	*262*	46,229	+467	+0	*-14*	+8,126	*248*	54,822	*-14*	+8,593
Range Mgt	*665*	81,490	*688*	87,392	+1,275	+0	*-46*	-13,565	*642*	75,102	*-46*	-12,290
Grazing Admin. Fee Collection (Proposed)	*0*	0	*0*	0	+0	+0	*+50*	+6,500	*50*	6,500	*+50*	+6,500
Grazing Admin. Fee Collection Offset (Proposed)	*0*	0	*0*	0	+0	+0	*+0*	-6,500	*0*	-6,500	*0*	-6,500
Forestry Mgt	*53*	6,318	*81*	9,714	+124	+0	*+0*	+0	*81*	9,838	*0*	+124
Riparian Mgt	*174*	22,874	*174*	22,682	+327	+0	*+0*	+1,000	*174*	24,009	*0*	+1,327
Cultural Resources Mgt	*119*	16,234	*119*	16,105	+224	+0	*+0*	+0	*119*	16,329	*0*	+224
Wild Horse and Burro Mgt	*173*	77,072	*173*	74,888	+325	+0	*+0*	+2,032	*173*	77,245	*0*	+2,357
Total, Land Resources	***1,432***	**248,465**	***1,497***	**257,010**	**+2,742**	**+0**	***-10***	**-2,407**	***1,487***	**257,345**	***-10***	**+335**
Wildlife & Fisheries												
Wildlife Mgt	*226*	52,149	*223*	36,914	+424	+0	*+2*	+16,500	*225*	53,838	*+2*	+16,924
Fisheries Mgt	*99*	13,442	*99*	13,333	+186	+0	*0*	+0	*99*	13,519	*0*	+186
Total, Wildlife & Fisheries	***325***	**65,591**	***322***	**50,247**	**+610**	**+0**	***+2***	**+16,500**	***324***	**67,357**	***+2***	**+17,110**
Total, Threatened & Endangered Species	***164***	**21,807**	***170***	**21,633**	**+309**	**+0**	***-6***	**+0**	***164***	**21,942**	***-6***	**+309**
Recreation												
Wilderness Mgt	*155*	18,561	*155*	18,392	+295	+0	*+4*	+0	*159*	18,687	*+4*	+295
Recreation Resource Mgt	*398*	49,490	*398*	49,074	+745	+0	*-4*	+2,000	*394*	51,819	*-4*	+2,745
Total, Recreation	***553***	**68,051**	***553***	**67,466**	**+1,040**	**+0**	***+0***	**+2,000**	***553***	**70,506**	***+0***	**+3,040**

Summary of Requirements

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2013 Full Year CR		2012 Enacted				Program Changes (+/-)		2014 President's Budget		Change From 2012 Enacted	
	Total FTE	Amount	*Total FTE*	Amount	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount
Energy & Minerals												
Oil and Gas Mgt*	*603*	76,042	*613*	72,466	+1,183	-2,000	*-163*	-24,950	*450*	46,699	*-163*	-25,767
O&G APD Proc. Fund	*319*	32,500	*319*	32,500	+0	+0	*+0*	+0	*319*	32,500	*+0*	0
Offsetting Collections	*0*	-32,500	*0*	-32,500	+0	+0	*+0*	+0	*0*	-32,500	*0*	0
O&G Inspection Fees	*0*	0	*0*	0	+0	+0	*+208*	+47,950	*208*	47,950	*+208*	+47,950
Offsetting Collections	*0*	0	*0*	0	+0	+0	*+0*	-47,950	*0*	-47,950	*0*	-47,950
Coal Mgt	*64*	8,103	*70*	7,043	+131	+0	*+6*	+2,421	*76*	9,595	*+6*	+2,552
Other Mineral Resources Mgt	*81*	9,478	*81*	8,402	+159	+0	*+7*	+2,025	*88*	10,586	*+7*	+2,184
Renewable Energy	*102*	22,826	*92*	19,703	+237	+2,000	*+61*	+7,121	*153*	29,061	*+61*	+9,358
Total, Energy & Minerals	***1,169***	**116,449**	***1,175***	**107,614**	**+1,710**	**+0**	***+119***	**-13,383**	***1,294***	**95,941**	***+119***	**-11,673**
Realty and Ownership												
Alaska Conveyance	*142*	18,741	*142*	29,061	+235	+0	*-37*	-12,320	*105*	16,976	*-37*	-12,085
Cadastral Survey	*96*	12,098	*96*	11,996	+181	+0	*+0*	+0	*96*	12,177	*+0*	+181
Land and Realty Mgt	*296*	35,923	*296*	32,605	+557	+3,000	*+0*	+6,000	*296*	42,162	*+0*	+9,557
Total, Realty and Ownership	***534***	**66,762**	***534***	**73,662**	**+973**	**+3,000**	***-37***	**-6,320**	***497***	**71,315**	***-37***	**-2,347**
Communications Sites Mgt												
Fee Collection	*20*	2,000	*20*	2,000	+0	+0	*-1*	+0	*19*	2,000	*-1*	0
Offsetting Fees	*0*	-2,000	*0*	-2,000	+0	+0	*+0*	+0	*0*	-2,000	*0*	0
Total, Communications Sites Mgt	***20***	**0**	***20***	**0**	**+0**	**+0**	***-1***	**+0**	***19***	**0**	***-1***	**0**
Resource Protection & Maintenance												
Resource Mgt Planning	*232*	39,830	*232*	38,060	+444	+0	*+8*	+4,000	*240*	42,504	*+8*	+4,444
Abandoned Mine Land Management	*68*	17,903	*68*	19,819	+128	+0	*+0*	+0	*68*	19,947	*+0*	+128

Summary of Requirements

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2013 Full Year CR		2012 Enacted				Program Changes (+/-)		2014 President's Budget		Change From 2012 Enacted	
	Total FTE	Amount	*Total FTE*	Amount	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	*137*	27,170	*137*	27,024	+259	+0	*+1*	+0	*138*	27,283	*+1*	+259
Hazardous Materials Mgt	*97*	16,749	*97*	16,641	+182	+0	*+0*	+0	*97*	16,823	*+0*	+182
Total, Resource Protection & Maintenance	***534***	**101,652**	***534***	**101,544**	**+1,013**	**+0**	***+9***	**+4,000**	***543***	**106,557**	***+9***	**+5,013**
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance												
Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improv.	*56*	30,037	*56*	29,960	+120	+1,039	*+17*	+1,250	*73*	32,369	*+17*	+2,409
Annual Maintenance & Ops Cost	*288*	41,453	*288*	41,160	+532	+0	*-11*	+0	*277*	41,692	*-11*	+532
Total, Transportation & Facilities Maintenance	**344**	**71,490**	**344**	**71,120**	**652**	**1,039**	**+6**	**1,250**	**350**	**74,061**	**+6**	**2,941**
Total, Land and Resources Information Systems	***0***	**0**	***96***	**15,827**	**+0**	**-15,827**	***+0***	**+0**	***0***	**0**	***-96***	**-15,827**
Total, Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Cons. Areas	***259***	**32,088**	***259***	**31,819**	**+489**	**+0**	***+2***	**+6,044**	***261***	**38,352**	***+2***	**+6,533**
Total, Challenge Cost Share	***6***	**2,588**	***17***	**7,455**	**+22**	**+0**	***+0***	**+0**	***17***	**7,477**	***+0***	**+22**
Workforce & Organizational Support												
Information Systems Operations	*0*	0	*56*	14,673	+0	-14,673	*-56*	+0	*0*	0	*-56*	-14,673
Administrative Support	*349*	49,488	*349*	49,130	+648	+0	*-11*	+1,000	*338*	50,778	*-11*	+1,648
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	*0*	94,169	*0*	91,161	-6,424	+0	*+0*	+8,164	*0*	92,901	*+0*	+1,740
Information Technology Management	*152*	27,638	*0*	[27,500]	+268	+27,500	*+130*	-2,072	*130*	25,696	*+130*	+25,696
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	***501***	**171,295**	***405***	**154,964**	**-5,508**	**+12,827**	***+63***	**+7,092**	***468***	**169,375**	***+63***	**+14,411**
Mining Law Administration												
Mining Law Administration	*331*	39,696	*331*	39,696	+0	+0	*-14*	+0	*317*	39,696	*-14*	+0
Offsetting Fees	*0*	-39,696	*0*	-39,696	+0	+0	*+0*	+0	*0*	-39,696	*0*	+0

Summary of Requirements

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2013 Full Year CR		2012 Enacted				Program Changes (+/-)		2014 President's Budget		Change From 2012 Enacted	
	Total FTE	Amount	*Total FTE*	Amount	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount
Total, Mining Law Administration	***331***	**0**	***331***	**0**	**+0**	**+0**	***+8***	**+0**	***317***	**0**	***-14***	**+0**
Other Reimbursables ($ are non-add)	***181***	**0**	***181***	**0**	**+0**	**+0**	***+0***	**+0**	***181***	**0**	***+0***	**+0**
Transfers												
Total, Management of Lands and Resources*	***6,353***	**966,238**	***6,438***	**960,361**	**+4,052**	**+1,039**	***+424***	**+14,776**	***6,475***	**980,228**	***+64***	**+19,867**

Bureau of Land Management
Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
Management of Lands and Resources (MLR)
(Dollars In Thousands)

Other Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2012 Total or Change	2012 to 2014 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days	-	+1,924
The combined fixed cost estimate includes an adjustment for one additional paid day between FY2012 and FY2013. The number of paid days do not change between FY2013 and FY2014.		
Pay Raise	-	+5,706
The PY column reflects the total pay raise changes as reflected in the the PY President's Budget. The BY Change column reflects the total pay raise changes between FY2012-FY2014.		
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans	+2,726	+2,846
The change reflects expected increases in employer's share of Federal Health Benefit Plans.		
Departmental Working Capital Fund	26,505	-1,104
The change reflects expected changes in the charges for centrally billed Department services and other services through the Working Capital Fund. These charges are displayed in the Budget Justification for Department Management.		
Worker's Compensation Payments	8,841	+270
The adjustment is for changes in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for the BY will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.		
Unemployment Compensation Payments	7,785	-2,033
The adjustment is for projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.		
Rental Payments	55,326	-3,557
The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.		

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Activity: Land Resources

		2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Soil, Water & Air Mgt.	**$**	44,477	46,229	+467	+0	+8,126	54,822	+8,593
	FTE	248	262	+0	+0	-14	248	-14
Rangeland Mgt.	**$**	81,490	87,392	+1,275	+0	-13,565	75,102	-12,290
	FTE	665	688	+0	+0	-46	642	-46
Grazing Administrative Fee Collections	**$**	0	0	0	0	+6,500	6,500	+6,500
	FTE	0	0	0	0	+50	50	+50
Grazing Administrative Fee Offset (Proposed)	**$**	0	0	0	0	-6,500	-6,500	-6,500
Forestry Mgt.	**$**	6,318	9,714	+124	+0	+0	9,838	+124
	FTE	53	81	+0	+0	+0	81	+0
Riparian Mgt.	**$**	22,874	22,682	+327	+0	+1,000	24,009	+1,327
	FTE	174	174	+0	+0	+0	174	+0
Cultural Resources Mgt.	**$**	16,234	16,105	+224	+0	+0	16,329	+224
	FTE	119	119	+0	+0	+0	119	+0
Wild Horse & Burro Mgt.	**$**	77,072	74,888	+325	+0	+2,032	77,245	+2,357
	FTE	173	173	+0	+0	+0	173	+0
Total Activity	**$**	248,465	257,010	+2,742	+0	-2,407	257,345	+335
	FTE	1,432	1,497	+0	+0	-10	1,437	-10

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Land Resources activity is $257,345,000 and 1,437 FTE, a program change of -$2,407,000 and -10 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

This activity provides for integrated management of public land renewable and cultural resources. The BLM manages these resources on a landscape basis, with each program contributing to the overall health of the land. Conserving, restoring, and sustaining the health of

the land is the foundation for the BLM's renewable resources management and is key to the agency's long-term strategic vision. Livestock grazing, timber harvesting and other resource uses can be sustained over time only if the land is managed to restore and/or sustain a healthy condition.

The programs in this activity, in concert with other BLM programs, work together to support the BLM's mission by providing renewable resources, commercial and recreational uses, and aesthetic benefits through healthy forests, healthy rangeland ecosystems, functioning watersheds, and properly functioning riparian habitat. The BLM provides forage for livestock, protects cultural values, and maintains thriving wild horse and burro herds.

Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Soil, Water & Air Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Soil, Water & Air Mgt. ($000)	44,477	46,229	+467	+0	+8,126	54,822	+8,593
FTE	248	262	+0	+0	-14	248	-14

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Soil, Water & Air Management

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• Youth in the Great Outdoors	+1,250	0
• Applied Science	+2,500	0
• Klamath Basin Restoration	+500	0
• Cooperative Landscape Conservation/REAs	+776	0
• Climate Adaptation - Vegetation Survey	+500	0
• Climate Adaptation - Landscape Decision Tool	+500	0
• Climate Adaptation - Coordination Pilot/Sage Grouse	+1,000	0
• America's Great Outdoors Demonstration Landscapes	+1,100	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+8,126**	**0**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Soil, Water & Air Management Program is $54,822,000, and 248 FTE, a program change of +$8,126,000 and -14 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Youth in the Great Outdoors (+$1,250,000/0 FTE) – The 2014 budget request includes a $1.3 million increase for the Secretary's Youth Initiative in the Soil, Water & Air Management Program. Funding will allow the BLM to expand efforts to educate, engage, and employ young people. Special consideration will be given to those programs that provide youth from diverse backgrounds with hands-on learning in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), and prepare them for careers in STEM fields.

Applied Science (+$2,500,000/0 FTE) – The 2014 budget request includes a $2.5 million increase for applied science. This funding increase will be directed to efforts aimed at informing the development and effective implementation of management strategies.

Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (+$500,000/0 FTE) – The 2014 budget request includes an increase of $500,000 for activities related to the Klamath Agreements that are authorized under existing law. The BLM is collaborating with other Federal agencies and stakeholders on this effort. Funds will support planning, technical analyses, and interagency coordination efforts.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation/REAs (+$776,000/0 FTE) – The 2014 budget request includes a $776,000 increase for Cooperative Landscape Conservation/Rapid Ecoregional Assessments to evaluate the first seven REAs and develop decision models for how managers can effectively use data from the Rapid Ecoregional Assessments and other large scale assessments to answer critical management questions.

Climate Adaptation (+$2,000,000/0 FTE) – The 2014 budget request for Soil, Water & Air Management includes a $2.0 million increase for three climate adaptation efforts (listed in the table above) that aim to fill data gaps for climate adaptation planning, provide decision support for invasive species management, and support regional coordination by aligning bureau and interagency resources and actions in the Great Basin. These efforts include:

- **Vegetation surveys ($500,000):** As part of the effort to determine vulnerabilities, the Interagency Land Management Adaptation Group identified the incomplete coverage of vegetation inventories as a major gap for adaptation planning. The BLM has taken the lead and is coordinating with NRCS, USFS and USGS to develop a plan to extend existing vegetation surveys to cover all lands in the lower 48 States, to synthesize data from the major surveys to support preparation of regional analyses across all vegetation communities, and to use the data to enhance the accuracy of LANDFIRE. The resulting information will provide baseline data essential for adaptation planning and will allow agencies to more systematically monitor changes in vegetation, including trends in bio-carbon sequestration.

- **Regional coordination pilot/sage grouse ($1,000,000):** There is considerable ground-level work necessary to ensure DOI bureaus and their partners in the field are able to turn information and strategy into coordinated, effective management actions that build resilience to changing conditions.

  The Great Basin faces numerous land health stressors, is well-suited for the development of renewable energy, and will soon have the benefit of a Rapid Ecoregional Assessment for climate-related information and science. There is also an existing inter-bureau collaboration regarding sage grouse habitat, and engagement from the Great Basin Landscape Conservation Cooperative, the Northwest and Southwest Climate Science Centers and NOAA. Aligning bureau and interagency resources and actions in this region will provide a model for regional climate adaptation coordination that can be exported to the large landscape demonstration areas of the America's Great Outdoors initiative, and may inform the eventual expansion of the AGO portfolio. This effort would be led by the BLM with ongoing participation from other Interior bureaus and partner agencies.

- **National landscape decision tool pilot ($500,000):** Analytical tools must be designed to help predict the spread of invasive species on lands and waters managed by the Department. The Department's Landscape Decision Tool (LDT) provides a common platform for such tools. Though it has been populated with an extensive collection of Department databases, the predictive tools have not yet been built or acquired to anticipate the spread of invasive species and predict the outcomes of management actions. The Department will develop the analytical tools that take advantage of this storehouse of information to provide decision support for managers and their partners.

America's Great Outdoors Demonstration Landscapes (+$1,100,000/0 FTE) – The 2014 budget request includes a $1.1 million increase to support integrated, multi-partner, landscape-scale restoration efforts, including restoration of sage-grouse habitat. Additional information on this effort can be found in the Crosscutting Programs section.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Soil, Water & Air Management Program supports a significant number of BLM activities, including energy development, endangered species recovery, grazing, recreation, and fire rehabilitation, that rely on the management of soil, water and air resources. The Soil, Water & Air Management Program collects the soil, water, and air resource data needed to manage natural resources effectively, and applies expertise to assess, sustain, protect, and improve the productivity and health of public lands. The program relies heavily on collaborative partnerships with other Federal agencies, State, tribal, and local governments, and other entities to improve and enhance watershed, landscape, and airshed conditions.

The Soil, Water & Air Management Program is responsible for:

- Ensuring compliance with anti-pollution laws such as the Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act;
- Conducting soil surveys to understand soil distribution, properties, and responses to various uses, and to understand important climate change processes such as land carbon sequestration;
- Developing ecological site descriptions to understand the processes that influence the type and amount of vegetation within defined landscapes;
- Monitoring and managing soils to support land-health standards, sustain plant and animal productivity, maintain water and air quality, and reduce threats to human health and safety;
- Monitoring water resource trends and acquiring and protecting Federal water rights to ensure adequate quantities of water for public-land management purposes;
- Monitoring water quality and implementing appropriate best-management practices to promote functioning aquatic ecosystems;
- Reducing salt discharge to waters in order to ensure usable water supplies for millions of downstream users;
- Assessing impacts to air quality, visibility, noise, and climate; and
- Reporting greenhouse gas emissions as required under Executive Order 13514.

Means and Strategies

- The Soil Water & Air Management Program will continue to promote watershed function and soil stability as the means to achieve BLM performance goals. Priority will be placed on providing land managers with access to the expertise needed to identify, monitor, and assess the environmental effects of actions and decisions.
- A five-year water-resource strategy will be developed in 2013 and completed in 2014. Continuing drought conditions threaten to increase soil erosion, air quality problems, and water shortages. The Soil, Water and Air Program is developing the water strategy with these threats at the forefront, and is working with other BLM programs to develop strategies to manage resources under persistent drought conditions
- Revised manual sections for soils were completed in 2008 and for air resources in 2009. The BLM will complete draft manual sections for water rights and water quality in 2013.

- A five-year air-resource management strategy was developed in 2012 to improve the effectiveness of air resource management methodologies. The strategy has resulted in the development of a robust air program at the BLM, with the installation of air monitoring equipment, support of regional air quality data collection through a State consortium, and support of regional air modeling.
- The Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Environmental Protection Agency developed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 2011 to improve approaches for analyzing air-quality impacts from oil and gas development projects on Federal lands. The Air MOU implementation team is actively working to resolve resource issues.

- The BLM, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service issued an interagency manual for developing and using rangeland ecological site descriptions (ESD) in 2010. The BLM Soil, Water & Air Management, Rangeland Management, Riparian Management, and Resource Management Planning programs collaborate to develop ESDs. These ESDs are geospatial repositories of information about how vegetation responds to changes in management and climate. The interagency manual ensures agencies develop consistent products that promote resource management on a landscape scale.

Critical Factors

The BLM addresses a number of critical factors in its Soil, Water and Air Program. These include the following:

- Climate change and its potential to alter: landscapes; the quantity, quality, and distribution of water resources; soil quality; air quality; vegetation and wildlife habitat; and associated socioeconomic values.
- Uncertainties regarding groundwater flows, soil properties, and air resource impacts that in many areas complicate decision making.
- The EPA's issuance of a new rule for fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) in December, 2012. The new annual standard has been decreased from 15 to 12 micrograms per cubic meter. BLM resources in California and Nevada, in particular, could be affected due to the high concentrations of particulate matter already present in the area from agricultural dust and vehicle emissions. The BLM may need to monitor additional areas for $PM_{2.5}$ and continue to reduce sources of fine particulate matter, especially in locations near or adjacent to areas that have persistently been at or near the annual standard.

Demands and Trends

The following are some of the significant demands and trends facing the Soil, Water & Air Management Program:

- The development of renewable energy on public lands is a priority. Hydrologists, soil scientists, and air resource specialists are needed to assess and manage the resource impacts associated with this development.
- Greater water demands for economic development and ecosystem requirements are increasing the need to perfect and protect Federal water right interests.

- Stricter air-quality standards and visibility regulations are increasing the workload and technical demands associated with ensuring that activities that emit dust, ozone, and other pollutants comply with the Clean Air Act.
- Increasing landscape disturbances magnify the challenges associated with meeting applicable water-quality standards.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Soil, Water & Air Management Program will continue to make progress towards key performance goals in 2014. Primary focus areas will include:

Water Quality - Improving or maintaining water quality on public lands remains an important objective. Efforts will continue to focus on requiring best management practices for new land use activities, changing traditional management practices where appropriate, and restoring degraded watershed function.

Ecologic Site Descriptions - ESDs are considered the best analytical approach for predicting how vegetation will respond to changes in management or climate conditions at the local and landscape scales. The BLM is considering two new projects to aid in the development of ESDs for sage-grouse habitat management and energy development planning. In 2014, the BLM will also complete the development of two on-line training modules to address ESD development and uses as they relate to soils.

Water Rights – Demands for processing water rights actions and related litigation activities are expected to remain high. A typical workload ranges between 3,000 and 5,000 actions per year.

Colorado River Salinity Control - Efforts to reduce the transport of salt to the Colorado River will continue in 2014. The BLM annual performance goal associated with the Colorado River Salinity Control Program aims to reduce the transport of salt from public lands into the Colorado River system by approximately 10,000 tons from new projects.

Air Resources – The BLM expects to increase monitoring and assessment work in 2014 by approximately 10 percent above 2012 levels.

Groundwater Resources - Efforts to understand and predict the impacts of renewable energy projects on groundwater will continue in 2014.

New in the 2014 performance will be the inclusion of data from the State of Alaska, which had been underrepresented in the past due to the challenges of calculating and assessing remote rivers and lakes. Improvements in inclusion and access to data from the National Hydrologic Database and GIS mapping have allowed for the incorporation of Alaska data at this time.

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Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Rangeland Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Rangeland Mgt. ($000)	81,490	87,392	+1,275	+0	-13,565	75,102	-12,290
FTE	665	688	+0	+0	-46	642	-46
Other Major Resources:							
Grazing Administrative Fee Collections (Proposed)	0	0	+0	+0	+6,500	6,500	+6,500
Grazing Administrative Fee Collections - Offset	0	0	+0	+0	-6,500	-6,500	-6,500
FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+50	50	+50

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Range Management

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• Grazing Permit Renewal and Monitoring	-14,065	-46
• Climate Adaptation - Invasive Species	+500	0
• Grazing Administrative Processing Fee Collection (Proposed, with offset)	[+6,500]	+50
TOTAL, Program Changes	**-13,565**	**+4**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Rangeland Management Program is $75,102,000 and 642 FTE, a net program change of -$13,565,000 and +4 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Grazing Permit Renewal and Monitoring (-$14,065,000/ -46 FTE) – In 2012, the BLM received an increase in appropriations to address numerous challenges, including completion of grazing permit renewals, allotment monitoring, and quality environmental documents related to livestock grazing. In 2014, the BLM requests a reduction to this amount. The BLM will address similar issues by use of a permit administrative fee that will result in collections of $6.5 million in 2014 (see Legislative Changes section below for a detailed description of the proposed administrative fee).

Climate Adaptation – Invasive Species (+$500,000) – The 2014 budget request includes a $500,000 increase for climate adaptation efforts related to invasive species. Through climate adaptation funding, the BLM will collaborate on a regional Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) pilot in the Great Basin with the USFWS and other Interior agencies. With these funds, the BLM will map, inventory, and survey areas to gather detailed ecological data from areas where invasive plant species and other invasive species occur as well as from areas where

invasive plants and other invasive species do not occur on BLM and other Department lands. Using this data, the BLM and FWSI can use predictive modeling to anticipate where future invasion may occur.

Legislative Changes

Permit Administrative Processing Fee - The 2014 budget includes appropriations language for a three-year pilot project to allow the BLM to recover some of the cost of issuing grazing permits/leases on BLM lands. The BLM would charge an administrative fee of $1 per Animal Unit Month, which would be collected along with current grazing fees. The budget estimates the administrative fee will generate $6.5 million in 2014 that will assist the BLM in processing pending applications for grazing permit renewals. During the period of the pilot, the BLM would develop and promulgate regulations for the continuation of the administrative fee as a cost recovery fee after the pilot expires.

> *SEC. 425. Beginning on March 1, 2014, and each subsequent year through February 28, 2018, and only to the extent and in the amount provided in advance in appropriations Acts, the Secretary of Agriculture shall collect an annual administrative fee for grazing domestic livestock on National Forests in the 16 contiguous western States and on National Grasslands in the amount of $1.00 per head month for cattle and its equivalent for other livestock. The administrative fee shall be billed and collected using the process as provided in sections 222.50 through 222.52 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations. Fees collected may be used, subject to appropriation, to offset the cost of administering the livestock grazing program. Nothing in this provision shall affect the calculation, collection, distribution, or use of the grazing fee under 43 U.S.C. 1751(b), title III of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1010), and implementing regulations. In fiscal years 2014–2017, beginning on March 1, 2014, and only to the extent and in the amount provided in advance in appropriations Acts, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect an administrative fee to offset the increased cost of administering the livestock grazing program on public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management by charging $1.00 per Animal Unit Month, which shall be billed, collected, and subject to the penalties using the same process as the annual grazing fee in 43 C.F.R. 4130.8–1. Penalties assessed shall be deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury. Nothing in this provision affects the calculation, collection, distribution, or use of the grazing fee under 43 U.S.C. 315–315rr, 43 U.S.C. 1751(b), 43 U.S.C. 1905, Executive Order 12548, or administrative regulation.*

Extension of Grazing Permits – The 2014 budget includes the following General Provision language regarding the extension of grazing permits. The provision will allow BLM to focus permit renewal efforts on the most environmentally sensitive permits first, by allowing certain grazing preference transfers to be re-issued, under their existing National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis, for the remaining years left on the pre-transferred permit.

> *SEC. 424. The terms and conditions of section 325 of Public Law 108–108, regarding grazing permits at the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service, shall remain in effect for fiscal year 2014. A grazing permit or lease issued by the Secretary of the Interior for lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management that is the subject of a request for a grazing preference transfer shall be issued, without further processing, for the remaining time period in the existing permit or lease using the same mandatory terms and conditions. If the authorized officer determines a change in the mandatory terms and conditions is required the new permit must be processed as directed in section 325 of Public Law 108–108.*

Additional General Provisions – The 2014 budget also includes the following two General Provision proposals. The first concerns exhaustion of the administrative review process, and the

second concerns the trailing of livestock over public lands.

> *SEC. 122. Paragraph (1) of Section 122(a) of division E of Public Law 112–74 is amended by striking "2012 and 2013 only," in the first sentence and inserting "2012 through 2014,".*
>
> *SEC. 123. Section 123 of division E of Public Law 112–74 is amended by striking "2012 through 2013 only," in the first sentence and inserting "2012 through 2014," and by striking "review" in the first sentence and inserting "prepare".*

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Rangeland Management Program focuses on efforts to maintain or improve public land health through monitoring and land health evaluations; administration of grazing use through 10-year permit renewals; development of grazing systems and range improvements; grazing permit compliance inspections; management of permittee, allotment and resource data; and management of invasive species and noxious weeds. Priorities are placed on processing the most environmentally sensitive permits first, in order to best manage livestock use and improve or maintain healthy land conditions.

The BLM manages approximately 17,750 livestock grazing permits and leases on the public lands. Livestock grazing is an integral part of the BLM's multiple use mission and is authorized by the Taylor Grazing Act (1934), the Federal Land Policy Management Act (1976), and the Public Rangeland Improvement Act (1978).

Ranchers serve as stewards to manage livestock grazing within the context of multiple use on 156 million acres of public land.

Livestock grazing serves as an important tool in many areas to provide environmental benefits such as preservation of open space, reduced wildfire risks, and enhanced distribution of available water for wildlife. Ranchers often serve as the eyes and ears for public land managers and assist with public health and safety. They provide public lands information, report wildfires, assist in wildfire suppression when appropriate, restore land health, and assist in search and rescue operations. The BLM also leverages grazing receipts with funds from local permittees/lessees to construct range improvement projects (see the Range Improvement Account section for additional information). The 2011 DOI Economic Report shows that the BLM's management of livestock grazing had a positive impact of $1.41 billion on the economy and supported 16,954 jobs nationwide.

Noxious weed and invasive species management is a critical component of the Rangeland Management Program. Cooperative Weed Management Area partnerships and other cooperative efforts leverage funding to assist with weed inventory, land treatments, monitoring, and project work to improve land health. The BLM is also striving to create Coordinated Invasive Species Management partnerships to leverage partnerships that will target invasive species on the public lands.

Critical Factors

Critical factors affecting the Rangeland Management Program include the following:

- A changing climatic regime, resulting in more frequent and severe floods and extended droughts, requires aggressive pursuit of adaptive management strategies.
- Frequent and severe wildfires have reduced the diversity of the western rangelands and have accelerated the spread of invasive species and noxious weeds.
- Changing and competing public demands require continuous assessment and modification of grazing practices and have made environmental reviews more complex.
- Development of public lands as part of the Secretary's New Energy Frontier initiative for renewable and non-renewable energy and mineral resources may require mitigation efforts to offset loss of rangeland resources.
- Limited baseline data about soils, ecological sites, and factors associated with land health stressors, combined with limited monitoring data, have led to a large number of environmental lawsuits.
- Invasive and noxious weeds spreading over thirty-five million acres of BLM-managed lands require greater efforts to control and manage.
- The complexity of permit processing has increased due to litigation, mitigation needs, changing NEPA requirements, severe weather patterns, drought, catastrophic fire and other multiple use public land challenges.
- Catastrophic outbreaks of grasshopper and Mormon Cricket populations that impact vegetation require emergency responses by the BLM and other Federal agencies.

Means and Strategies

The Rangeland Management Program coordinates with other BLM programs and partner organizations to achieve integrated vegetation management at the landscape level. The recent consolidation of BLM Washington Office staff for forestry, rangeland management, riparian management, plant conservation, invasive weeds, and fire rehabilitation into a single vegetation management division has strengthened coordination across these individual programs. This consolidation has also allowed more effective policy development at a landscape scale. In this coordinated effort, the Rangeland Management Program is addressing critical factors through multiple avenues, including:

Evaluating soils as part of a rangeland health evaluation in the Mojave Desert, Arizona

- Using eco-regional assessments to identify conservation, development, and restoration strategies;
- Monitoring the effectiveness of grazing management in achieving land use plan and activity plan objectives, and in meeting land health standards;
- Collecting core indicator data as outlined in the Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring Strategy in upland habitats and supporting landscape-level land health and condition monitoring;
- Conducting interdisciplinary land health evaluations on a watershed or landscape scale to help ensure a balanced approach to livestock grazing;

- Ensuring that land health considerations and resource conflicts are the primary factors used to prioritize allotments for processing livestock grazing permit renewals;
- Using the permit issuance process, the Allotment Management Plans, and the Coordinated Resource Management Plans (RMP) to ensure scientifically-based livestock grazing management;
- Tiering permit renewals to RMPs and larger-scale NEPA documents;
- Conducting a business process review in consultation with the U.S. Forest Service to look for efficiencies in the permit renewal process;
- Coordinating with other programs to work towards a national land treatment geospatial dataset that documents the location of treatments on the landscape and tracks their effectiveness;
- Educating youth about the importance and complexity of rangeland resources;
- Leveraging program funds with other Federal, State, and local agencies, permittees, and non-governmental organizations to implement on-the-ground Healthy Landscape and invasive species and noxious weed projects;
- Continuing research efforts in the use of livestock as a tool to decrease fuel loads, especially annual cheatgrass, to prevent catastrophic wildfire and restore desirable perennial grasses and forbs; and
- Collecting and sharing weed inventory data with county, State, and Federal partners to identify weed infestation locations.

Grazing Permit Renewal

In 2014, the BLM will continue to focus on processing the most environmentally sensitive grazing permits, including those authorizing grazing in priority sage-grouse habitat. Focusing on the most environmentally sensitive allotments will allow for increased land health assessment and quantitative data collection efforts; improve the usefulness of RMP/EIS and site-specific NEPA analyses; and result in grazing management decisions that guide land health solutions for the future. This strategy will assist in ensuring that the backlog of unprocessed permits consists of the least environmentally-sensitive allotments that are more custodial in nature or are already meeting land health standards.

Chart 1

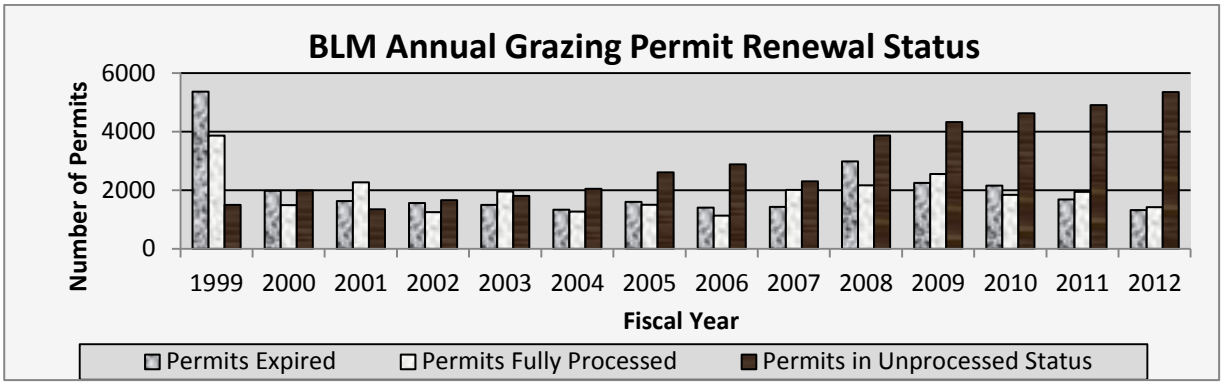

Chart 1 illustrates the status of processing grazing permits since 1999. Processing permits includes, at a minimum, NEPA and Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance. Unprocessed permits are those issued in accordance with General Provisional language in Appropriations Acts.

Chart 2

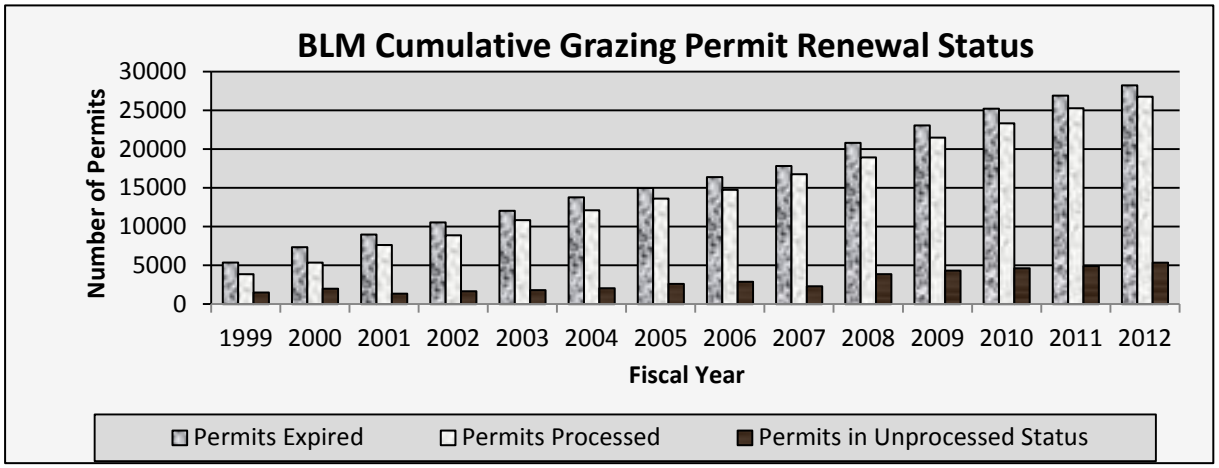

Chart 2 illustrates the cumulative number of permits processed since 1999. The number of permits processed per year is greater than the number of permits administered because some permits have expired more than once since 1999.

The 2014 budget includes a proposal for a permit administrative fee and proposed General Provisions concerning grazing administration. These proposals will support and provide for increased efficiencies in permit processing. The 2014 General Provisions proposal related to grazing permit renewals specifies that a permit issued as a result of a grazing preference transfer can be issued for the remaining years of the pre-transferred permit, if there is no change in the mandatory terms and conditions required. This measure alone will reduce the permit renewal workload in 2014 by about 700 permits.

Invasive Species and Weed Management

Land areas that contain fire-adapted ecosystems and surface disturbance activities are most vulnerable to noxious weed and invasive species. The Noxious Weed and Invasive Species Management Program in the BLM's Rangeland Management Program addresses these issues on BLM lands throughout the West. The BLM manages invasive species and weeds to improve habitat in the riparian areas that are critical to 60 percent of the wildlife species in semi-arid environments and to improve the terrestrial habitat areas that are critical for the Great Sage-Grouse. The BLM will prioritize and expand ongoing early detection and rapid response systems and implementation in areas that target invasive species that were previously unknown or limited in their expansion on public lands.

AgroAxe cutting Saltcedar in New Mexico

Internal and external partners are critical for the BLM to succeed in detecting, controlling, and managing noxious weeds and invasive species. The Partners Against Weeds Action Plan, Pulling Together, National Strategy for Invasive Plant Management, and the National Invasive Species Management Plan assist in education, prevention, inventory, and monitoring efforts while using an Integrated Pest Management approach to control and restore areas impacted by weeds and invasive species. The 2014 Department of Interior Invasive Species Strategy will provide DOI agencies further guidance for forming partnerships and leveraging resources across

agencies.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Permit Renewal: The BLM will continue to prioritize permit renewals based on environmental sensitivities and continue to review and use existing NEPA analyses as appropriate. When necessary, the BLM will supplement or tier to existing NEPA to address changes or analyze new information. The BLM will continue to emphasize the collection of quantitative resource data for more defensible decisions, and will work closely with stakeholders, local governments, and the public during allotment plan development, evaluations, and the NEPA process.

The BLM will use authorities provided in the proposed 2014 General Provisions to continue to process the most environmentally sensitive grazing permits. The BLM also plans to use the $6.5 million collected under the proposed permit administrative fee to process 235 grazing permits and leases, monitor 200 allotments, assess 1.5 million acres of watersheds, and complete 185 land health evaluations. The grazing permit/lease processing work is included within DOI Strategic Measure 'Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans.' Barring another catastrophic fire season in 2014, BLM field offices should be able to utilize the monitoring and land health assessment data collected from the past few years to complete the NEPA and other work related to grazing permits renewals.

Noxious and Invasive Weeds and other invasive species: The BLM will continue to inventory invasive and noxious weeds and other invasive species infestation on BLM lands. The BLM will identify and treat high-priority areas and monitor treated areas to determine the effectiveness of treatments. These efforts contribute to the DOI Strategic Measure 'Percent of baseline acres infested with invasive plant species that are controlled.'

Land Health Assessment and Monitoring: BLM-managed rangelands are assessed and monitored to direct management actions to areas not meeting desired conditions. Data collected during rangeland assessment and monitoring activities are used as one component in determining the DOI Strategic Measure 'Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans.'

Land Restoration: Land treatments and project completion data will be used to determine the DOI Strategic Measure 'Number of DOI acres restored to the condition specified in management plans'.

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Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Forestry Mgt. ($000)	6,318	9,714	+124	+0	+0	9,838	+124
FTE	53	81	+0	+0	+0	81	+0
Other Major Resources:							
Timber Contract Expense	20	67	+0	+0	+0	20	-47
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery[2]	6,043	6,437	+0	+0	+0	4,576	-1,861
Transfer: USFS Forest Pest Control[2]	556	522	+0	+0	+0	522	+0

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.
[2]Funds are used on both Public Domain Forest land and Oregon & California Grant Lands

The 2014 Budget Request for the Public Domain (PD) Forestry Management Program is $9,838,000 and 81 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The PD Forest Management Program manages and conserves 58 million acres of forests in 12 western States, including Alaska. The PD Forests have broad uses and serve many Americans, both directly and indirectly. Forests store and filter water for aquifers and reservoirs; offer opportunities for recreation; provide habitat for thousands of species; support timber and other jobs; provide millions of board feet of lumber and thousands of tons of biomass for alternative energy. Maintaining resilient forest and woodlands also plays an important role in carbon sequestration and providing clean air. According to the Department of the Interior's 2011 Economic Impact Report, timber harvested from PD forests supported $120 million in economic activity in 2011 and biomass from BLM forests has become part of the feedstock that meets various State and Federal renewable energy portfolio standards.

In coordination with other vegetation management programs, the PD Forest Management Program seeks large landscape approaches to managing land resources. The program maintains and improves the resilience of forest and woodland ecosystems. Density management through timber sales and stewardship contracts is essential to maintaining resilient forests. The program also administers various requirements of the Department of the Interior such as regulation, accounting and record keeping, volume estimation, appraisal, and permitting of vegetative materials under the Materials Act of 1947.

Healthy, resilient forests provide habitat for a variety of flora and fauna, including white bark

pine, an Endangered Species Act (ESA) candidate currently classified as "warranted, but precluded." To maintain health and productivity, many forests require active management. A century of wildfire suppression has left forests choked with fuels that contribute to costly, catastrophic fires, while changing climate and drought reduces the resiliency of the forests and leaves the trees vulnerable to damage from insects and disease.

The BLM leverages Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery funding, USDA Forest Health Protection funding, and stewardship authority to maximize program accomplishments. The program also coordinates with the Wildland Fire Management Program to leverage funds for hazardous fuels reduction projects.

Critical Factors

Approximately 14 million acres (or 24 percent) of PD forests are overstocked and at increased risk of insect and disease attacks and catastrophic wildfire. Prime among these risks are an invasive fungus, white pine blister rust, and the mountain pine beetle, which has infiltrated the colder altitudes where whitebark pine thrives. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) judges that these factors, along with fire and warming climate, undermine species' viability and may cause the whitebark pine to disappear within two to three generations.

Foresters treat a 300-year old Whitebark Pine in Montana, protecting it from beetle attack

Economic conditions have negatively affected the PD Forest Management Program. Since most forest health treatments are accomplished through the sale of timber and by-products resulting from the treatment, the closing of sawmills, paper mills, and other traditional purchasers of forest product raw materials increases the BLM's cost of conducting treatments and restoration on a per acre basis. Economic conditions, including high unemployment and increasing energy prices, increases the demand for firewood in areas such as New Mexico leading to significant increases in illegal harvesting of trees.

Means and Strategies

The BLM coordinates the strategies of PD Forest Management with other BLM programs and partner organizations to achieve integrated vegetation management at the landscape level using a corporate approach to managing ecosystem functions and services by emphasizing shared on-the-ground vegetation goals across programs, processes, and scales.

Drought, Wildfire, and Forests

Extreme drought and drought-fueled wildfires plagued much of the West over the past decade, impacting forest health and local economies. In 2012, fire impacted over 287,000 acres of BLM forest and 1.7 million acres of forest mortality occurred due to bark beetles and insect attack. Many of these acres are salvageable for timber, which clears the way for reforestation.

BLM integrated the national-level coordination of vegetative management, including forestry, rangeland management, riparian management, plant conservation, invasive weeds, and fire rehabilitation into a cohesive team that leverages resources to make policy development more collaborative at a landscape scale. In this coordinated effort, the BLM is addressing forest management critical factors through multiple activities, including using results

from the BLM's Rapid Ecoregional Assessment process to identify focal areas for forest management activities at the ecoregional scale.

The PD Forest Management Program achieves land use goals by:

- Implementing restoration projects to improve forest health and resilience, which increases resilience to wildfires, disease, drought, invasive pests, and climate change at the landscape scale;
- Salvaging dead and dying timber to promote forest health and reduce hazardous fuels, in balance with the need for wildlife habitat, watershed function, and soil stability, while supporting local economies;
- Providing the public with commercial and personal use opportunities to harvest products such as firewood, Christmas trees, and pinyon pine nuts from forests;
- Inventorying 58 million acres of forest resources through a national database;
- Utilizing the Good Neighbor authority in Colorado to achieve forest health treatments on a landscape level across BLM and State lands to increase forest resiliency;
- Implementing stewardship agreements which exchange harvested forest products for the forest health treatments and use matching funds to treat greater acreage;
- Partnering with the U.S. Forest Service, the Department of Energy, State agencies, and private parties to develop and implement the Coordinated Resource Offering Protocol tool to provide web-based information on biomass removal opportunities for investors to use when considering bio-energy development investment opportunities; and
- Supporting renewable energy goals by promoting the direct conversion and use of woody biomass for energy within BLM-owned facilities, as a part of an interagency bioenergy facility initiative.

Warming Homes and Holidays While Conserving Forests

In 2012, the BLM permitted cutting 37,746 cords of firewood and 10,885 Christmas trees in the PD Forests. This harvesting provides valuable fuel resources to the public and supports holiday celebrations, while maintaining a healthy forest landscape.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The BLM will accomplish this through sales and stewardship contracts to achieve desired future conditions on the 58 million acres of forests and woodlands in the public domain, offering economic benefits present and managing forest health for the future.

In FY 2014, the Public Domain Forest Management Program will:

- Offer 100,000 tons of green biomass, compared to 146,000 tons in 2012.
- Offer 25 MMBF of timber and other forest products for sale, compared to 35.6 MMBF in 2012.
- Offer 20 Stewardship Contracts, compared to 26 in 2012.
- Restore and treat through sales 15,000 acres compared to 20,300 acres in 2012.
- Inventory 100,000 forest and woodland acres compared to 111,000 in 2012.
- Monitor and evaluate treatments on 12,000 acres of forests and woodlands compared to 18,000 acres in 2012.

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Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Riparian Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Riparian Mgt. ($000)	22,874	22,682	+327	+0	+1,000	24,009	+1,327
FTE	174	174	+0	+0	+0	174	+0

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Riparian Management

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• Applied Science	+1,000	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+1,000**	**0**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Riparian Management Program is $24,009,000 and 174 FTE, a program change of +$1,000,000 and 0 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Applied Science (+$1,000,000/0 FTE) – The 2014 budget request includes a $1.0 million increase for science-related crosscutting initiatives. Funds for applied science work in the riparian program will focus on developing a landscape approach for managing riparian and wetland resources. It will pilot the use of aquatic core indicators alongside of the terrestrial core indicators for collecting scientific information on condition and trend of riparian and wetland areas with cooperators and across jurisdictional boundaries. Results will be improved management and restoration of these areas in the face of droughts, wildfire, weed and other invasive species and pressures from urban growth and development, especially on grazed functioning at risk habitats for sage-grouse.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

Riparian-wetland areas are important components in every landscape type. In the arid West, these moist, green areas are especially critical to sustaining multiple ecosystem functions and services, providing terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat, reducing erosion, improving water quantity, and providing recreational opportunities. Although they are a small component of landscapes in the arid West, the diversity of uses and functions of riparian-wetland resources and their geographical position on the landscape make these areas indicators of overall ecosystem function. Healthy riparian areas play a prominent role in the Bureau's ability to maintain sage-grouse populations in the West, providing shelter from predators and supplying the critical foods necessary for the species' survival. Riparian areas also help prevent the spread of wildfires. The BLM's Riparian Management Program provides the framework for

inventorying, assessing, monitoring, and managing over 150,000 miles of riparian areas and nearly 13 million acres of wetlands. In coordination with the other BLM programs, the Riparian Management Program pursues a landscape approach to managing BLM vegetation resources.

The Creeks and Community Strategy, initiated at the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument in 2008, facilitates discussions with stakeholders regarding riparian conditions, current management approaches, and trends along the Upper Missouri River. Stakeholders have participated in riparian assessments and on-site discussions concerning resource conditions. Collaborative learning (as shown above) has improved the relationship between the BLM and various stakeholders groups on the Upper Missouri River.

Critical Factors

A number of external factors impact the Riparian Management Program, requiring the reallocation of resources and the reevaluation of priorities. Some of these external factors include:

- A changing climatic regime resulting in more frequent and severe floods and extended droughts, and requiring aggressive adaptive management strategies.
- Growing demands upon water resources and impacts from land-use changes, which increase monitoring workloads and necessitate adaptive management strategies.
- Development of public lands as part of the New Energy Frontier, requiring mitigation efforts to offset water discharge, water pollution, and water loss.
- Spread of invasive terrestrial and aquatic species, such as tamarisk and quagga mussel, requiring additional monitoring and treatment to prevent degradation of functioning ecosystems and native plant and animal communities.
- Increasing urgency to restore and protect habitats as the number of sensitive and special status species grows. Many of these species, including sage-grouse, southwest willow flycatcher, cutthroat trout, and bullhead trout, have a critical nexus with riparian resources.
- Urban growth and increasing public use of riparian-wetland areas, requiring additional monitoring to detect degradation from trails, transportation routes, and visitor use activities and to prioritize restoration activities.
- Catastrophic wildfires that negatively impact riparian resources, increasing the workload associated with stabilizing and rehabilitating burned areas and with monitoring treatment success, land condition, and trends.

Means and Strategies

To better achieve program goals and provide improved management of public lands, the BLM has adopted a corporate approach to managing ecosystem functions and services by emphasizing shared on-the-ground vegetation goals across programs, processes, and scales. The Washington Office forestry, rangeland management, riparian management, plant conservation, invasive weeds, and fire rehabilitation staff have recently been combined into a single, vegetation management division. This merger allows more efficient, coordinated work across these individual programs, with vegetation specialists working together to develop policy at a landscape scale. In this coordinated effort, the Riparian Management Program is

addressing critical factors through multiple activities, including:

- Incorporating Rapid Ecoregional Assessment information, where appropriate, into riparian-wetland planning and management activities;
- Implementing riparian restoration in high-priority focal areas using step-down strategies developed from the BLM's Landscape Approach for managing Public Lands;
- Conducting qualitative Proper Functioning Condition assessments and Multiple Indicators Monitoring in coordination with land health assessments on a watershed or landscape-scale basis;
- Collecting core indicator data per the Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring Strategy to begin devising a quantitative, statistically-robust methodology for landscape-scale monitoring;
- Prioritizing riparian treatments in areas functioning at risk, in order to protect sage-grouse and ecologically important plant and animal communities;
- Coordinating with the Fisheries Management and Soil, Water & Air Management Programs to devise cross-cutting, watershed-scale strategies and policies that will address water resource impacts from drought, development, and other stressors;
- Completing on-the-ground restoration projects using funds provided by the Clean Water and Watershed Restoration Act;
- Educating youth about the importance and complexity of riparian-wetland resources;
- Capturing legacy and new assessment and monitoring data into a national geospatial dataset in order to more efficiently analyze and report on the conditions and trends of riparian resources;
- Coordinating with other BLM programs to work toward a land-treatments national geospatial dataset to document the location and effectiveness of treatments on the landscape;
- Using the interagency Creeks and Communities Strategy to cooperate with diverse stakeholders across jurisdictional boundaries; and
- Leveraging Riparian Management Program funds with funds from other Federal, State, and local agencies and NGOs to implement on-the-ground projects.

The BLM's Moab Field Office hosted a week-long youth activity for 11 high school students from the Southwest Open School in Cortez Colorado. The students completed a variety of tasks, including collecting and planting willow cuttings along Beaver Creek upstream of the Dolores River. Photos from this project were some of the first BLM photos to be posted on Facebook–which the kids loved.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the Riparian Management Program will continue to improve land and water health through ongoing management of wetlands and riparian areas. Program activities will contribute to three DOI performance measures:

- Assessment and monitoring of riparian areas are crucial activities of the Program, directing management actions to those areas not meeting desired conditions as part of an adaptive management strategy. The DOI Strategic Plan measures the percentage of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles that have achieved desired condition.
- Similar to riparian areas, wetland areas also are assessed and monitored in order to direct management actions to areas not meeting desired conditions. Data collected

during wetland assessment and monitoring are used to measure the percentage of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans.

- On-the-ground activities and management actions conducted by the program contribute directly to the improvement of degraded riparian areas. These actions are essential to meeting the Department's performance measure concerning the number of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored to the condition specified in management plans. In 2014, the Program will restore 749 miles of riparian area.

Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Cultural Resources Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Cultural Resources Mgt. ($000)	16,234	16,105	+224	+0	+0	16,329	+224
FTE	119	119	+0	+0	+0	119	+0

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Cultural Resources Management Program is $16,329,000 and 119 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The BLM Cultural Resources Management Program is responsible for the largest, most diverse and scientifically important aggregation of cultural, historical, and paleontological resources on the public lands, as well as the associated museum collections and data. The cultural resources represent all major periods and events in the broad sweep of human occupation in the West from over 10,000 years ago to the present. The paleontological, or fossil, resources represent the development of life on Earth, as well as Earth's paleoenvironment. These resources are managed to ensure the cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, scientific, recreational, and economic benefits are maintained and available for today's communities as well as future generations. The Program consists of the following elements:

The BLM's heritage resources include:

- 348,000 recorded cultural properties;
- 7,355 cultural properties directly protected
- 87 historic properties listed on the National Register and 41,000 properties eligible for listing;
- 76,000 monitored archaeological sites;
- 410 maintained historic structures;
- 26,000 recorded paleontological localities; and
- 10 million documented artifacts and specimens.

- Managing and protecting archaeological sites and historic properties in support of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), including inventory, stabilizing, monitoring, and digitizing the inventory;
- Managing and protecting paleontological localities and implementing the Paleontological Resources Preservation subtitle of the Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009, including inventory, stabilizing, and monitoring;
- Accounting for the BLM's 10 million artifacts and specimens recovered from the public lands, as well as their associated records. Activities include documentation, preservation, and use in the BLM's three museum facilities and in coordination with the

140 State, tribal, and non-profit partner museums and universities that curate BLM collections;

- Facilitating Government-to-Government consultation with Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Governments on a regular basis concerning traditional tribal activities and places of special meaning on the public lands, such as sites of religious significance;
- Complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and honoring Federal commitments to inventory and repatriate Native American human remains and cultural items held in collections and to respond to new discoveries on the public lands;
- Developing and implementing education and interpretation opportunities for the public to engage with cultural and paleontological resources; and
- Supporting research on cultural and paleontological resources to enhance scientific understanding and support sound decision-making.

Cultural Resource Inventory

22.6 million acres of the BLM's 248 million surface acres have been inventoried for cultural resources, or 9.1 percent of the public lands. The total number of cultural and paleontological resources will increase as more of the public lands are inventoried to identify and record these resources.

Critical Factors

The Cultural Resources Management Program faces a broad range of challenges and critical factors that influence program work, including:

- **Risk to Heritage Resources –** Cultural, historic, and paleontological resources are increasingly vulnerable to theft, destruction, and vandalism as a result of increased accessibility of once-remote public lands at urban interfaces by well-equipped hikers, off-highway users, and urban and suburban encroachment.
- **Section 106 of the NHPA Casework** – Increased energy production and the development of transmission facilities challenge the Cultural Resource Management Program to provide efficient and effective project review in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.
- **Paleontological Resources Preservation Authority –** Implementation of the Paleontological Resources Preservation subtitle of the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 enhances protection of paleontological resources under the new statutory mandates for the management, preservation, and protection of paleontological resources, casual collecting, permitting, inventory and monitoring, public awareness and education, law enforcement (fossil theft and vandalism), and curation of paleontological resources from public lands.
- **Government Accountability Office Audit of NAGPRA Compliance –** The Cultural Resources Management Program will continue to implement the recommendations in the Government Accountability Office audit on Federal Agency NAGPRA Compliance by continuing to inventory Native American cultural items held in collections and consulting with Indian Tribes to determine disposition.

NHPA Section 106 Casework

Section 106 of the NHPA requires the BLM to take into account the effects of its actions on historic properties and provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation with a reasonable opportunity to comment. Annually, the BLM reviews approximately 13,000 land use proposals for their potential effect on properties listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The BLM's national Programmatic Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers is the primary mechanism for achieving cost efficiencies and flexibility in the NHPA Section 106 review process.

- **Office of the Inspector General Audit of Museum Collections –** The program will continue to implement the recommendations in the December 2009 DOI Office of the Inspector General Audit on DOI Management of Museum Collections, including identifying and curating artifacts and specimens recovered from the public lands, upgrading preservation and documentation for accountability, and ensuring access and use for research and public benefit.

Means and Strategies

The Cultural Resource Management Program addresses program priorities in a number of significant ways, including:

- Creating efficiencies in the NHPA Section 106 review process by implementing the BLM's national programmatic agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) through individual State protocols and revisions to Bureau manuals and handbooks;
- Enhancing tribal participation in agency decision-making processes through application of the DOI policy on Government-to-Government consultation with Indian Tribes and Native Alaska villages and corporations, signed on December 1, 2011;
- Incorporating the BLM's landscape approach to public land management to address landscape-scale concerns associated with the inventory, assessment, mitigation and monitoring of cultural resources;
- Maintaining active working relations with western State Historic Preservation Offices as part of the BLM's Cultural Resources Data Sharing Partnership in order to automate and digitize site records, and to analyze this information for use in planning and expediting review of land use undertakings at a significant cost savings;
- Enhancing and developing partnership, volunteer, and youth opportunities for community-based conservation and educational activities that promote public investment in the management of the Nation's heritage resources;
- Coordinating with the Office of Law Enforcement and Security to curb criminal acts prohibited by the ARPA, NAGPRA, and other Federal statutes protecting cultural property; and
- Cooperating with museums and universities to curate the vast majority of BLM collections, rather than managing in-house, at a significant cost savings. Under this management model, the BLM coordinates with these repositories to ensure that collections are managed according to Federal and Departmental standards.

BLM's Project Archaeology

Since 1990, Project Archaeology, the BLM's primary heritage education program, has served more than 10,000 educators with high-quality curricular materials; these educators reach an estimated 210,000 students annually with heritage stewardship education.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the primary focus of the Cultural Resources Management Program will be to support NHPA Section 106 casework in support of project management activities associated with energy development, recreation, grazing, and other planned activities on BLM-managed lands. The program will continue to implement effective Government-to-Government relationships with Indian Tribes. Specific activities the Cultural Resources Management Program will perform in 2014 include:

- Conducting inventory of the highest-priority public lands for cultural and paleontological resources;
- Developing Bureau policy and revising manual guidance to facilitate cultural resource compliance and Government-to-Government consultation, and also to integrate the Cultural Resource Program with the BLM's landscape management approach;
- Reviewing and revising State protocols to implement the national programmatic agreement among the BLM, the ACHP, and the NCSHPO;
- Revising the manual and developing the handbook *Paleontological Resource Management*, in order to manage paleontological resources using scientific principles and expertise;
- Stabilizing existing and implementing additional physical protection measures at the highest-priority heritage properties that carry scientific, cultural, or educational importance or are critically threatened;
- Continuing to develop the BLM step-down policy for implementing the DOI Tribal Consultation Policy signed on December 1, 2011, with the revision of the manual and preparation of the handbook on tribal consultation;
- Repatriating recovered stolen artifacts to Indian Tribes under the Native American Graves Protection Act;
- Supervising curation and developing educational materials for recovered artifacts in Archaeological Resource Protection Act collections;
- Maintaining a BLM liaison at the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in order to expedite review of compliance cases, especially pertaining to renewable energy and tribal consultation;
- Continuing to develop and implement low-cost solutions for providing support and coordination with the museums and universities that curate the BLM's museum collections;
- Implementing public education programs to promote public stewardship and enjoyment of America's cultural and paleontological resources, and developing public outreach projects to sustain and facilitate existing volunteerism and youth opportunities; and
- Providing cultural expertise to the Office of Law Enforcement and Security during investigations into the looting of archaeological sites and trafficking in antiquities.

The Cultural Resources Management Program will also work on transferring approximately 1,200 cubic feet of federally-owned archaeological collections from the Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies (HRC), University of Nevada, Las Vegas, to the Nevada State Museum-Las Vegas (NSM-LV) facility. The HRC collection, recovered during the past 40 years from Nevada and the greater Southwest, comprises more than 500,000 prehistoric artifacts, including complete baskets, ceramic vessels and rare objects such as atlatls. The HRC collections repository closed in June 2012 due to a lack of sufficient funding to maintain the space and staff. The collections are currently in temporary storage. Funding that will be contributed from the 2014 Cultural Resource Management Program budget includes $290,000 for cataloguing, temporary storage, and transport, and a one-time, long-term curation fee of $810,000 at NSM-LV.

Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Wild Horse & Burro Mgt. ($000)	77,072	74,888	+325	+0	+2,032	77,245	+2,357
FTE	173	173	+0	+0	+0	173	+0
Other Major Resources:							
SCDF: Adopt-A-Horse Program (5210/5220)	450	455	+0	+0	+0	450	-5
Transfer: USFS Wild Horses (9830)	1,500	1,500	+0	+0	+0	1,500	+0

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Wild Horse & Burro Management

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• Implementation of NAS Recommendations	+2,032	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+2,032**	**0**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Wild Horse and Burro (WHB) Management Program is $77,245,000 and 173 FTE, a program increase of $2,032,000 and 0 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Implementation of NAS Recommendations (+$2,032,000/0FTE) – Funding increases totaling $2.0 million are for new and existing applied research towards the development of tools intended to improve wild horse and burro management and rangeland health. The multi-year research studies will primarily focus on developing more effective and longer lasting fertility control agents and techniques for suppressing population growth, and determining their relative efficacy and effects. Additional projects will include research on human dimensions and socio-economic factors related to the program. This funding will also be used in consideration of a forthcoming National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on the WHB Program, which is currently scheduled for release in June 2013

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The BLM WHB Management Program is responsible for:

- Implementing the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971, which requires the protection, management, and control of wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner

designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance on the public lands;
- Maintaining a current inventory of wild free-roaming horses and burros on prescribed Herd Management Areas (HMA);
- Establishing Appropriate Management Levels (AML) in balance with the ecosystem and other uses. AML exists when the number of wild horses and burros is in balance with other public land uses, within the capacity of the range to sustain the animals, and avoids damage to the rangelands;
- Managing wild horse and burro populations on the range and monitoring the animals and their habitat;
- Determining whether AMLs should be achieved by removal, population growth suppression measures, or a combination of both;
- Maintaining healthy herds and healthy rangelands by removing excess animals and attempting to reduce population growth rates using options such as fertility control; and
- Assisting the U.S. Forest Service, through a formal agreement, with the operational aspects of wild horse and burro management on USFS lands.

Elements for Managing the Wild Horse and Burro Program

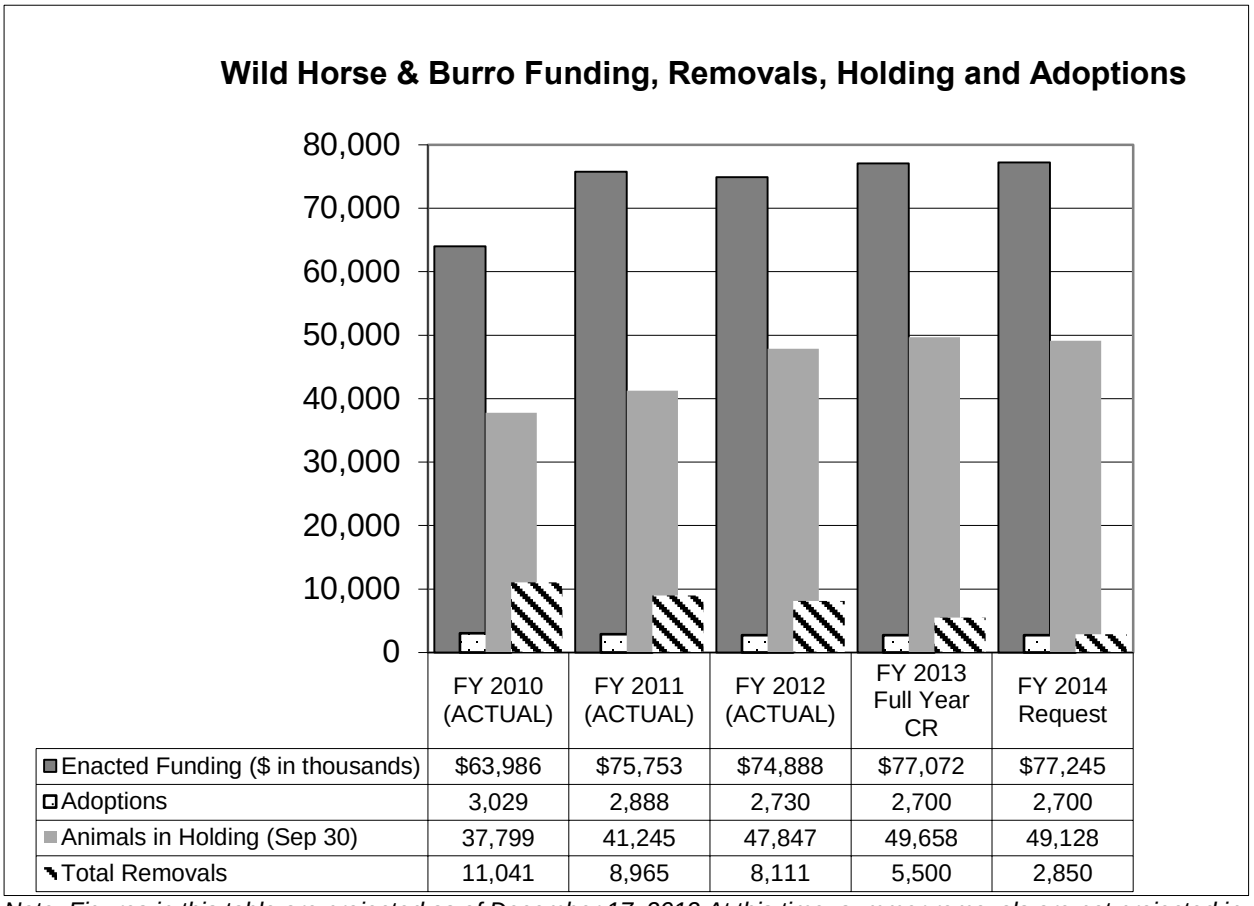
- **Reducing Holding Costs**. The BLM will continue efforts to acquire additional, less expensive long-term holding facilities and partnership eco-sanctuaries to offset short-term holding costs for wild horses removed from public rangelands.
- **Reducing Population Growth**. The BLM will continue treating the horse population with fertility control and other population growth suppression methods during most gathers.
- **Strengthening Humane Animal Care and Handling Practices**. The BLM will continue appropriate controls in contracts and policies to strengthen humane animal care and handling practices. The BLM will continue the refinement of a Comprehensive Animal Welfare Program that establishes program-wide standard operating procedures; creates universal training requirements; and institutes a Care and Welfare Assessment Tool. This auditing system will help the BLM identify areas of emphasis for future training, and ensure humane treatment of wild horses and burros.
- **Promoting Volunteerism in the Management of Wild Horses.** The BLM is increasing engagement of the public by enhancing public outreach, recruiting local volunteers and organizations to assist in monitoring the rangeland health where animals roam, encouraging partnerships to increase herd-related ecotourism, and adoptions/sales.
- **Improving Transparency and Openness.** The BLM has a fundamental commitment to transparency in all facets of the WHB Program. This includes providing public viewing opportunities during gathers and at short-term corrals and long-term care facilities without compromising the safety of staff, members of the public, or the animals. The BLM is also committed to a proactive public information system that is both accurate and prompt.

Critical Factors

Critical factors affecting the efficiency of the WHB Program include:
- Increased fuel and hay costs will continue to affect short-term holding costs. Increased herd size due to few natural predators. Herds can increase at a rate of 20 percent each year and double in size every four years.

- Increased program costs due to wildfires and reduced forage contributing to the number of emergency gathers. The animals removed are maintained in BLM facilities awaiting range recovery over several years.
- Current wild horse and burro populations exceed AML in many herd management areas.
- Program costs have increased due to continued drought conditions that generate a need to establish and improve water developments, rehabilitate wells and springs as well as haul water to various remote locations.
- Public scrutiny of gather and removal methods has increased the public profile of the program. The BLM is experiencing increases in litigation, correspondence, Freedom of Information Act requests and the need to provide increased personnel at gathers to host public and media visitation.
- Removals continue to exceed numbers sold and adopted, increasing BLM's need and costs to provide lifetime care.

In response to these critical factors, the BLM will continue removals at a substantially reduced level until additional holding capacity such as short-term holding, long-term pastures and partnership eco-sanctuaries are secured. Removals will only occur in the highest priority areas considering rangeland health, herd areas/HMA where animals are in peril, sage grouse habitat conservation and emergencies related to public safety.



	FY 2010 (ACTUAL)	FY 2011 (ACTUAL)	FY 2012 (ACTUAL)	FY 2013 Full Year CR	FY 2014 Request
Enacted Funding ($ in thousands)	$63,986	$75,753	$74,888	$77,072	$77,245
Adoptions	3,029	2,888	2,730	2,700	2,700
Animals in Holding (Sep 30)	37,799	41,245	47,847	49,658	49,128
Total Removals	11,041	8,965	8,111	5,500	2,850

Note: Figures in this table are projected as of December 17, 2012.At this time, summer removals are not projected in FY 14.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the BLM will decrease the number of wild horses and burros permanently removed from the range, continue partnerships to increase adoptions and reduce short-term holding costs by acquiring additional long-term holding contracts and eco-sanctuaries. Planned performance for 2014 includes:

- Removing animals that are in the highest priority areas considering rangeland health, herd areas/HMA where animals are in peril, sage-grouse habitat conservation and emergencies related to public health and safety (i.e., animals on the highway, animals in residential areas, causing damage to crops);
- Offering animals for adoption through the BLM's national adoption program and partnerships such as the Mustang Heritage Foundation;
- Continuing to apply population growth suppression techniques during most gathers, including applying fertility control to mares, releasing geldings to the range in place of mares, and adjusting sex ratios to favor males;
- Continuation of ongoing research and study efforts being conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). These efforts examine potential longer lasting fertility control agents, intended to aid in reducing population growth. Implement new studies recommended by the NAS report expected in June 2013;
- Undertaking new research regarding contraception and population growth suppression methods for males and females that may include studying the effects on herd genetics, animal behavior, sterilization and rangeland use;
- Considering recommendations from the Advisory Board for wild horse and burro management;
- Continuation of Eco-sanctuaries Assistance Agreements or new contracts to care for animals in short-term holding corrals and long-term holding pastures;
- Maintaining existing levels of herd management/rangeland health monitoring and post-adoption compliance inspections;
- Continuing implementation of the Comprehensive Animal Welfare Program;
- Conducting census flights to obtain more accurate population estimates on the range using the USGS recommended methods; and
- Constructing and maintaining water developments on public lands.

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Subactivity		2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/ -)	Budget Request	
Wildlife Mgmt.	$	52,149	36,914	+424	+0	+16,500	53,838	+16,924
	FTE	226	223	+0	+0	+2	225	+2
Fisheries Mgmt.	$	13,442	13,333	+186	+0	0	13,519	+186
	FTE	99	99	+0	+0	0	99	+0
Total Activity	$	65,591	50,247	+610	0	+16,500	67,357	+17,110
	FTE	325	322	+0	0	+2	324	+2

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

The 2014 budget request for the Wildlife and Fisheries Management activity is $67,357,000 and 324 FTE, a total program change of $16,500,000 +2 FTE over the 2012 enacted level.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Wildlife and Fisheries Management activity maintains and restores fish, wildlife, and their habitats by conserving and monitoring habitat conditions, conducting inventories of fish and wildlife resources, and developing cooperative management plans, while providing for environmentally responsible recreation and commercial uses. Funding for this program supports the staff that develops program policy and projects at all levels within the BLM. Management actions emphasize on-the-ground and in-the-water actions that measurably increase the health of fish and wildlife populations and reduce the need to federally list species.

This activity supports the Cooperative Landscape Conservation activities and the Healthy Landscapes Program by improving the health of watersheds and sustaining biological communities. The overall goal of the Fisheries Management and Wildlife Management programs is to restore and maintain proper functioning conditions in aquatic, riparian, wetland and upland systems managed by BLM, with the goal of providing suitable conditions for biological communities to flourish. The 2014 Budget includes an increase of $15.0 million over the 2012 enacted level to implement broad-scale sage-grouse conservation and sagebrush biome restoration activities.

The lands BLM manages cover numerous types of wildlife habitat. The BLM's management responsibilities encompass a large percentage of America's western landscapes, including major portions of all of the American desert ecosystems, which include the sagebrush biome, and portions of the Colorado Plateau. The BLM is also responsible for managing 15 million acres of short and mid-grass prairies and nearly 55 million acres of forest and woodland habitats. In addition, the BLM's diverse land base includes over 117,000 miles of fishable streams and rivers, over three million acres of lakes and reservoirs, and an abundance of wetlands. Because of their isolation, BLM lands include many of America's rarest habitats, which support many rare plant and animal communities.

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Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management
Subactivity: Wildlife Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Wildlife Mgt. ($000)	52,149	36,914	+424	+0	+16,500	53,838	+16,924
FTE	226	223			+2	225	+2
Other Major Resources:							
Trust Funds - Sikes Act (7124)	321	289	+0		+0	321	+32

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Wildlife Management

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• NFWF/Youth Initiative	+1,500	0
• Sage-Grouse Conservation Activities	+15,000	+2
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+16,500**	**+2**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Wildlife Management Program is $53,838,000 and 225 FTE, a program increase of $16,500,000 and +2 FTE over the 2012 enacted level.

Youth Initiative (+$1,500,000/0 FTE) – The 2014 Budget includes a program increase of $1.5 million to support efforts to involve America's youth in the management and enjoyment of America's public lands. The additional funding will be provided to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to provide more youth with outdoor work experience implementing wildlife habitat restoration and improvement projects on public lands.

Sage-grouse Conservation Activities (+$15,000,000 million/+2 FTE) - The budget includes a $15.0 million increase over the 2012 enacted level to allow the BLM to continue implementing sage-grouse conservation and restoration measures to help prevent the future listing of the species for protection under the Endangered Species Act. In March 2010, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) ruled that listing was "warranted but precluded," and noted that the BLM was not "fully implementing the regulatory mechanisms available" to ensure species conservation. The BLM is addressing FWS concerns through a planning process formally initiated in late 2011 and through additional resources provided under the 2013 Operating Plan. The funding provided in 2013 will be carried forward into 2014, and will enable the BLM to ramp up and implement the planning process and take other actions before the 2015 deadline for the FWS to make a final listing decision.

At the 2014 request level, the BLM will continue activities begun in 2013, including:

Land Use Planning – The BLM will continue incorporating necessary regulatory mechanisms into BLM land use plans to address conservation of the sage-grouse. As many as 98 BLM resource management plans, in 68 planning areas, will address sage-grouse in California, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Habitat Restoration and Monitoring – As the planning effort is completed, funding will be directed toward habitat restoration and monitoring efforts. Of the $7.5 million directed toward funding planning efforts in 2014, $5.0 million will be directed toward fence removal or marking to reduce collision mortality, removal of conifers encroaching on sage habitats, seeding of disturbed sites to re-establish native sage plant communities, wet meadow and spring protection or restoration, and establishing a Working Capital Fund to purchase adequate native seed supplies for sage community restoration. The BLM will also conduct on-the-ground restoration projects to improve key sage- grouse habitat and continue inventory, monitoring, and mapping efforts to delineate areas of highest priority habitat across the range of sage-grouse. As BLM completes range-wide priority habitat maps and inventory work, it is working in coordination with the respective State fish and wildlife agencies through the planning process to identify specific management actions on a landscape level that will be undertaken both inside and outside of identified priority habitat in order to maintain sustainable sage grouse populations. The BLM will transfer the remaining $2.5 million to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to continue broad-scale sage-grouse habitat monitoring activities to ascertain the effectiveness of habitat management and the effect of land use authorizations.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The BLM manages more wildlife habitat than any other agency. Over 3,000 species of wildlife occur on the BLM's more than 245 million acres, dispersed over some of the Nation's most ecologically diverse and essential wildlife habitat. BLM-managed lands are vital to big game, upland game, waterfowl, shorebirds, songbirds, raptors and hundreds of species of non-game mammals, reptiles, and amphibians.

The BLM Wildlife Management Program is responsible for maintaining, restoring, and conserving wildlife habitat as an integral part of the BLM multiple use mission and priorities that include:

- Implementing and maintaining habitat improvement projects;
- Implementing conservation actions in support of sensitive species and their habitats;
- Monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of habitat management actions;
- Collecting inventory data to provide a solid foundation to support Land Use Planning and ensure Land Use Plan implementation; and
- Implementing on-the-ground habitat conservation and restoration treatments on a landscape scale in priority focal areas.

Critical Factors

- The BLM manages over 50 percent of the Nation's Greater-Sage Grouse habitat. Many other wildlife species including Brewer's Sparrow, Sage Sparrow, Sage Thrasher,

Pygmy Rabbit, Pronghorn Antelope, and Mule Deer also depend on sagebrush communities for all or a significant portion of their life cycle.

- Wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation are seemingly outpacing habitat restoration and enhancement activities, resulting in significant declines for some wildlife species.
- Beyond reducing available surface water and forage for wildlife, drought can have a profound influence on wildfire cycles, which can alter habitat conditions over large areas for many years. Over two million acres of sage-grouse habitat burned in 2012. Restoring sage-grouse habitat after fire is a complex and difficult undertaking.
- Authorization of land uses impacting wildlife habitat may significantly increase in conjunction with new energy initiatives.

Means and Strategies

- Beginning in 2010, the BLM began undertaking several rapid ecoregional assessments (REAs) to better address the management of wildlife and habitat resources at a scale equivalent to the intensified broad-scale land use pressures and associated stressors, including catastrophic wildfire and associated degradation and conversion of native vegetation communities, disease, as well as the compounding effects of land health stressors. The first results from these assessments were received in 2012.
- The BLM is working to standardize and integrate data across landscapes and jurisdictions to gain a fuller understanding of changes to wildlife populations across geographic regions, and better coordinate actions to mitigate species decline.
- Once completed, the REAs will aid in identification of the highest priority areas for wildlife habitat protection and enhancement at an ecoregional scale consistent with the range and distribution of many wildlife species, transcending currently defined administrative boundaries.
- The majority of species and habitats present on BLM lands do not occur exclusively on lands administered by the BLM. Additionally, BLM land ownership is not spatially contiguous, both at the regional and site scales. Therefore, the BLM works closely with its partners across jurisdictional boundaries so that wildlife conservation measures applied on BLM lands are effective. The BLM currently has Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in place with the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (for sagebrush habitat management), the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (for coordination of energy and wildlife issues), as well as MOUs pledging BLM support in the North American Bird Conservation Initiative, Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation and the North American Pollinator Protection Campaign. For example, as a result of the aforementioned MOUs, the BLM has:
    - Developed standardized regionally-specific habitat management guidelines for reptile and amphibian habitats that have been distributed to all BLM field offices;
    - Supported development and implementation of standardized avian monitoring protocols to ascertain population trends across jurisdictional boundaries; and
    - Improved coordination and collaboration with important partner organizations including Federal, State, and non-governmental organizations.
- Consistent with BLM policy direction, the BLM works closely with State fish and wildlife agencies on wildlife resource issues, in particular in support and implementation of State Wildlife Action Plans, which establish broad-scale wildlife priorities and identify the species of greatest conservation need as well as the habitats necessary for their protection.

Accomplishments

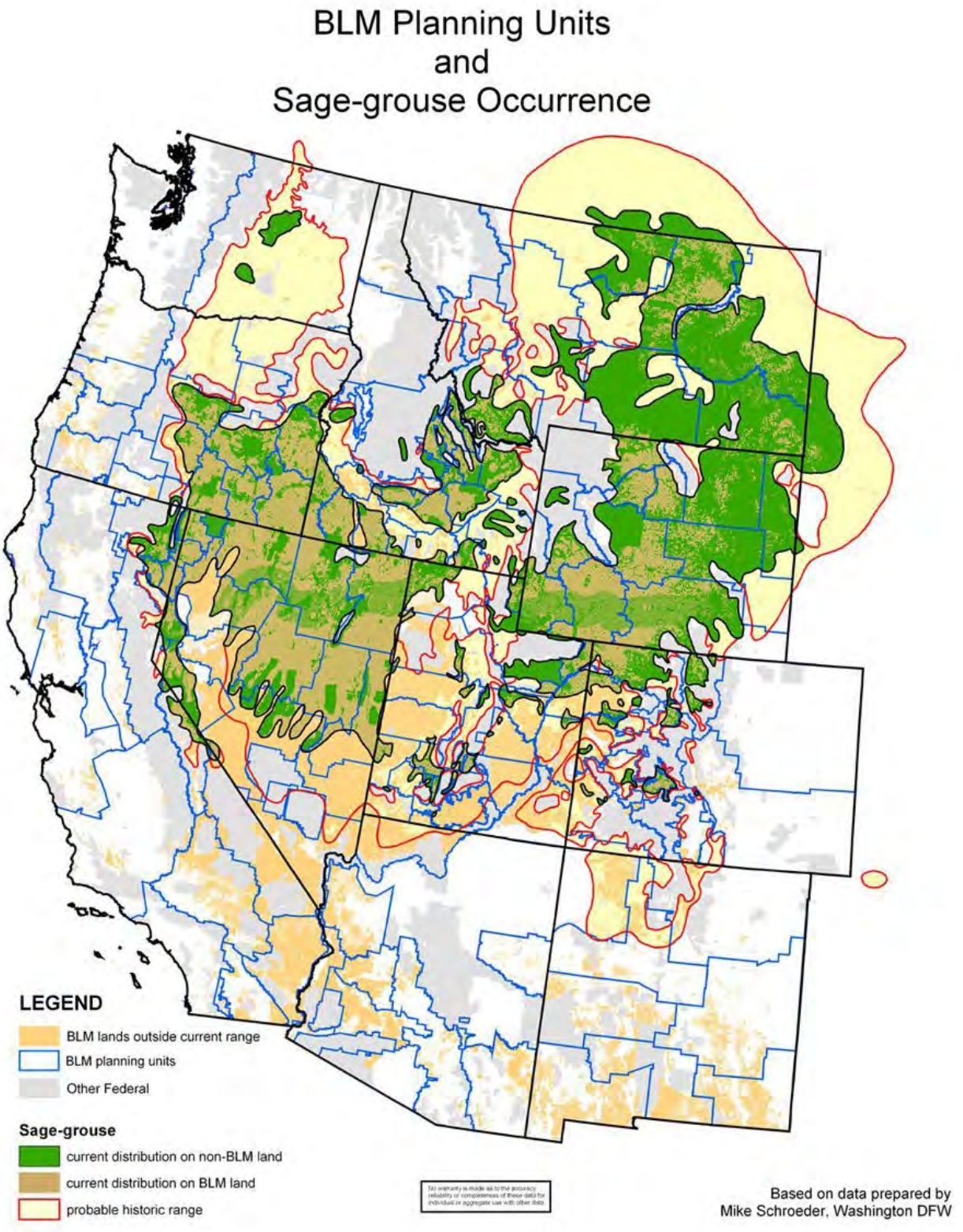
- ***Sage-grouse Habitat Monitoring*** – The BLM will use $2.5 million in 2013 to continue implementing broad-scale sage-grouse habitat monitoring activities to ascertain the effectiveness of habitat management and the effect of land use authorizations. Continuing this broad-scale monitoring effort will fill critical data gaps necessary for habitat protection and restoration. Habitat monitoring will provide for an adaptive management platform that will support the BLM's multiple-land use mission, including energy development, grazing, and recreation. The monitoring protocol continues to identify baseline vegetation conditions relative to sage-grouse habitat goals and objectives so that the BLM can evaluate the effectiveness of its management.

- ***Nevada Bi-State Landscape Restoration Project*** - The Carson City District Office (CCDO) project is a landscape-scale, multi-year project focused on the Bi-State distinct population segment of Greater Sage-Grouse. This 900,000-acre project area includes three sage-grouse population management units located across four counties. The CCDO is engaging in a variety of on-the-ground partnerships to collect sage-grouse data, vegetation data, road and trail data, and conduct habitat restoration work to support sage-grouse conservation and management. Partners include the U.S. Geological Survey, Nevada Department of Wildlife, NRCS, Great Basin Bird Observatory, Chicago Botanic Garden, and the Carson Valley Chukar Club.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the BLM's Wildlife Program will:

- Continue sage grouse conservation activities as described above;
- Emphasize wildlife habitat improvements in order to reduce the number of species of concern failing to meet objectives, while maintaining a sufficient level of monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of those improvements;
- Emphasize performance of actions under agency-endorsed plans for the purpose of conserving non-federally listed species to prevent the need for listing under the Endangered Species Act; and
- Accomplish substantial habitat assessment and monitoring to provide an understanding of range and distribution of priority species to describe existing conditions and monitor to determine if management decisions have been implemented and objectives are being met.


BLM Planning Units
and
Sage-grouse Occurrence
LEGEND
BLM lands outside current range
BLM planning units
Other Federal
Sage-grouse
current distribution on non-BLM land
current distribution on BLM land
probable historic range
Based on data prepared by
Mike Schroeder, Washington DFW

PLANT CONSERVATION PROGRAM

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

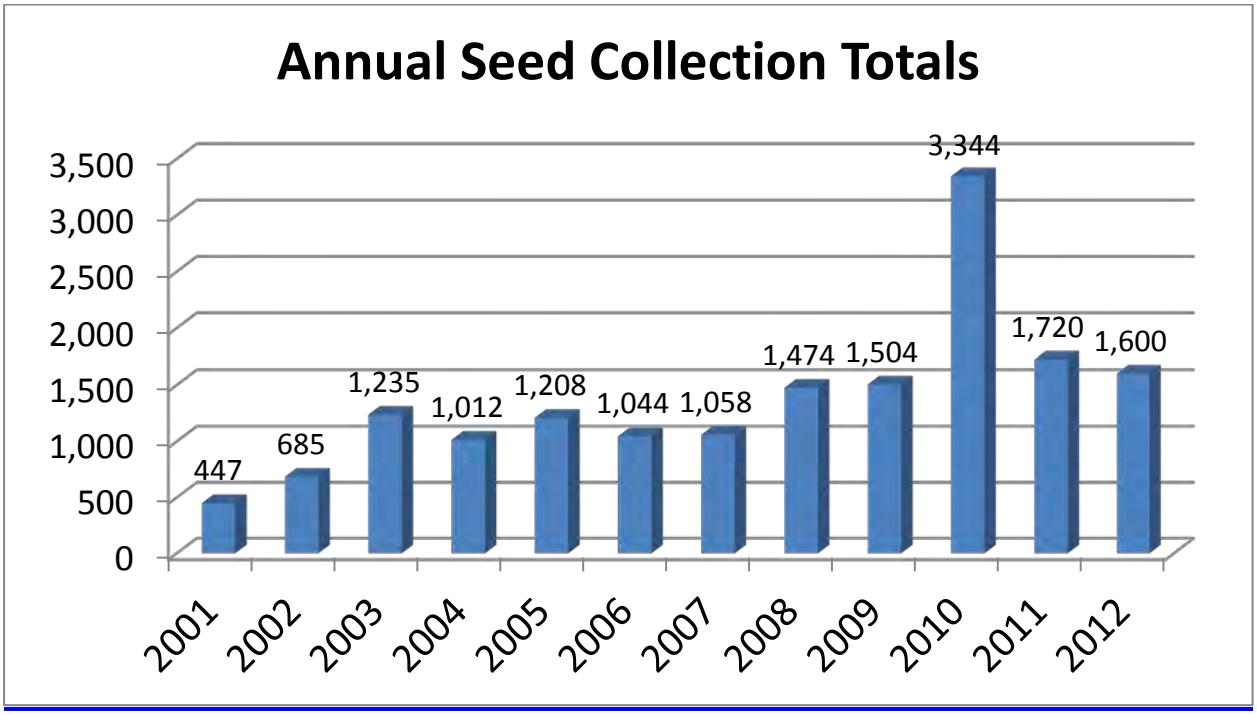
Program Components

Public lands contain a diversity of native plant communities that are the habitats for fish, plants, pollinators and wildlife such as Sage-Grouse and Desert Tortoise. These native plant communities make up over 50 ecoregions across the BLM and each ecoregion contains native plants that have adapted to those environments. The BLM Plant Conservation Program is responsible for protecting, maintaining and restoring Western native plant communities and rare plants on public lands. The Program provides national leadership in seed collection, seed conservation, seed procurement and storage, and native plant materials development/use for restoration and rehabilitation of public land. In addition, the Plant Conservation Program is responsible for rare plant work.

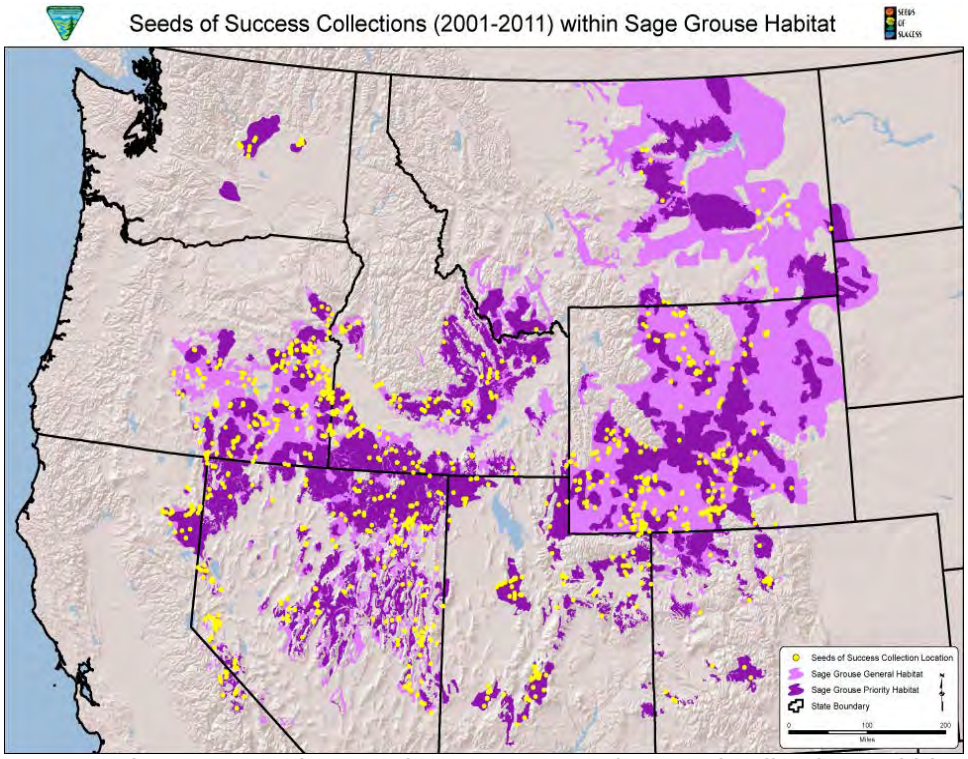
The Plant Conservation Program consists of the following elements:

- Identifying, evaluating, and protecting rare plants on public lands, including NLCS units.
- Understanding the effects of climate change on native plant species and native plant communities on public land.
- Developing genetically appropriate native plant materials for restoring and maintaining habitat for sage-grouse and other animal and plant species.
- Providing leadership and infrastructure on native plant materials development by coordinating with all BLM programs to ensure native plant material needs are met.
- Providing national leadership for Seeds of Success.
- Developing seed transfer zones and guidelines.
- Coordinating a national network of seed storage warehouses with environmentally controlled conditions to protect our seed investment.
- Monitoring the effectiveness of native plant materials that have been developed.
- Implementing on-the-ground habitat conservation and restoration treatments on a landscape scale.
- Enhancing partnerships and volunteer opportunities for plant conservation.

Seeds of Success is the Bureau's national seed collection program and is the foundation of the native plant materials development process. Over 15,000 native seed collections have been made since 2001 when Congress directed the BLM to establish a Native Plant Materials Development Program. The number of seed collection actions has remained relatively stable (see graph below).



For more information on BLM's Plant Conservation Program please see the following websites:
http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/fish wildlife_and/plants.html
BLM Native Plant Materials Development:
http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/fish wildlife_and/plants/1.html
Colorado Plateau Native Plant Program:
http://www.blm.gov/ut/st/en/prog/more/CPNPP.html
Great Basin Native Plant Selection and Increase Program:
http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/boise/research/shrub/greatbasin.shtml



The Plant Conservation Program has made over 1600 native seed collections within Sage Grouse Priority Habitat and Sage Grouse General Habitat. These collections will be used to develop genetically appropriate native plant materials for restoration on Sage-Grouse habitat.

Critical Factors

There are a number of external factors such as climate change, drought, and wildfire affecting native plant communities across the BLM that will require management to reallocate resources and reevaluate management priorities. There are also a number of external factors related to the development of native plant materials that will require management to reallocate resources to ensure that the diversity of seed types (species) and the quantity of high quality native seed is available. Some factors that will have long standing impacts include:

- The effects of landscape health stressors such as drought, disease, catastrophic wildfire, and urban growth and development are altering native plant communities across the West. As rainfall and temperatures change, native plant species and communities may not adapt as fast as the environment changes, thus affecting sage-grouse and other species' ability to survive.
- Healthy, resilient, functioning native sagebrush communities play a significant role in the Bureau's ability to maintain sage-grouse populations in the West. The diversity of native forbs and grasses within the sagebrush communities are vital to the survival of sage-grouse. These native plants provide food and shelter for the sage-grouse, especially the young chicks.
- Healthy landscapes in the West today are at greater risk due to more intense and extended droughts, increasing wildfire frequency, and continuing migration of invasive species. Historically, resilient Western native plant communities burned on average once every 40 years; however, with monocultures of invasive plants and drought, fire

frequency is closer to once every 7 years. Because of these factors, more aggressive development of native plant materials are needed for rehabilitation after fire and restoration of habitats for fish, plants, pollinators and wildlife.

- Native plant materials, like agronomic crops, take an average of 10 to 20 years to develop as consistent and reliable commercially available seed. Therefore, the BLM needs to plan well ahead for native plant materials to be available for landscape level restoration.
- Development of public lands as part of the New Energy Frontier for renewable and non-renewable energy and mineral resources requiring mitigation efforts to offset loss and fragmentation of native plant communities.
- Spread of invasive terrestrial species, requiring additional monitoring and treatment to prevent degradation of functioning ecosystems and native plant and animal communities.

Means and Strategies

The Plant Conservation Program coordinates with other BLM programs and partner organizations to achieve integrated vegetation management at the landscape level. To better achieve program goals and provide improved management of public lands, the BLM has adopted a corporate approach to managing ecosystem functions and services by emphasizing shared on-the-ground vegetation goals across programs, processes, and scales. The Washington Office staff for forestry, rangeland management, riparian management, plant conservation, invasive weeds, and fire rehabilitation have recently been combined into a single, vegetation management division. This new configuration has made policy development more collaborative with the vegetation specialists working together to develop policy at a landscape scale. In this coordinated effort, the Plant Conservation Program is addressing critical factors through multiple activities, including:

- Supporting the Department's youth education investments and the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) Initiative by employing recent college graduates in the biological and environmental sciences, through the Conservation and Land Management Internship Program.
- Educating America's youth through the development of a high school curriculum on native plants. The BLM will use this model to develop elementary and middle school curricula for younger students.
- Supporting the renewable and conventional energy programs by encouraging use of local genotypes and developing native plant materials for use in reclamation projects. http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/programs/pcp/mgmt.html.
- Identifying national priority focal areas for native plant community conservation and restoration, as well as developing native plant materials for management activities at the eco-regional scale.
- Coordinating development of native plant materials for restoration with step-down strategies developed from the BLM's Landscape Approach and implementing restoration within Healthy Landscapes focal areas.
- Leveraging Plant Conservation Program funds with other Federal, State, and local agencies and NGOs to implement on-the-ground projects and conduct research in native plant development and restoration techniques.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, BLM will continue to lead the Interagency Native Plant Materials Development Program, including Seeds of Success, Plant Conservation Alliance Federal Committee and regional interagency native plant materials development programs in the Colorado Plateau, Great Basin, Pacific Northwest and Mohave Desert. These programs will work with partners to focus research on native plant materials development and to get more diversity of native plant materials to the growers in the various ecoregions.

The BLM will implement a National Seed Strategy developed in 2013, which will assess the BLM seed use, stabilize the BLM seed requests, integrate native seed collection across the Bureau, and address seed procurement and storage to ensure the highest quality seed for restoration and rehabilitation.

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management
Subactivity: Fisheries Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Fisheries Mgt. ($000)	13,442	13,333	+186	+0	+0	13,519	+186
FTE	99	99	+0	+0	+0	99	+0

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGE

The 2014 budget request for the Fisheries Management Program is $13,519,000 and 99 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The BLM Fisheries Program provides the framework for assessing, managing, and monitoring over 117,000 miles of fish-bearing streams and almost three million acres of reservoirs and natural lakes. BLM's rivers, lakes, and streams are of national ecological, cultural, and recreational importance. These fish-bearing waters support diverse habitat for hundreds of native fish species, support subsistence fisheries that sustain traditional Native American cultural practices and provide exceptional recreational opportunities for the public. These waters function in diverse landscapes and serve as a good indicator of ecosystem function. The BLM Fisheries Management Program is responsible for:

- Maintaining, restoring, and conserving aquatic-related species and habitats consistent with the BLM multiple use mission and priorities;
- Implementing lake, wetland, stream, and riparian treatments and projects;
- Assisting in the design of other BLM program activities to ensure mitigation of actions affecting fish, other aquatic species, and their habitat as appropriate;
- Monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of management actions, including subsistence actions on BLM land in Alaska through the Federal Subsistence Management Program;
- Participating in angler activities with State fish and game agencies through various Memoranda of Understanding and Memoranda of Agreement; and
- Implementing stream and wetland conservation and restoration treatments in focused areas under the BLM Healthy Landscapes Program.

Critical Factors

The following represent the primary challenges facing the Fisheries Program:

- Land health stressors, such as those associated with climate change, can be key threats to fish and fish habitat as they force changes to the aquatic habitat on BLM lands.

Specifically, drought, changes in runoff and flow patterns, and the increasing risk of catastrophic wildfire individually and collectively impact aquatic resources. The effects of these land health stressors place higher strain upon aquatic ecosystems. A greater focus on the conservation of these habitats will be essential for their long term persistence.

- The priority for developing renewable energy (hydropower, wind, solar, and geothermal) as part of the New Energy Frontier will place increasing demands on Fisheries Program personnel. The fisheries workforce is working to ensure sites of high potential for energy development, and the transmission corridors linking these sites to the energy grid, are developed in a responsible manner consistent with the needs of aquatic resources.
- The licensing and relicensing of hydropower projects creates a significant opportunity to direct the development of license conditions to conserve fisheries resources so that Federal trust responsibilities are met for the next 30-50 years.
- The program continues to address the need for fish-passable culvert replacements. Culvert upgrades result in the reconnection of high quality habitat for numerous aquatic species. Culvert restorations are extremely efficient in that they result in the restoration of a large amount of habitat, while only resulting in a small construction footprint. Culvert fish passage projects have the ability to return fish to mature, functioning riparian and in-stream habitats.
- The need to address threats from failure of non-system roads continues. Catastrophic sediment inputs can result where historic, poorly planned roads made of soft fill material cannot pass the required amount of water downstream. Ponding occurs as the standing water upstream of the road overtops the road prism resulting in mass wasting, or catastrophic erosion filling the downstream fish habitat with sediment.
- Fisheries Program personnel, at both the national and State levels are working with counterparts in State and other Federal agencies to continue developing strategies and programs to minimize the threats from aquatic invasive species, such as the quagga mussel, New Zealand mudsnail, and the zebra mussel. Aquatic invasive species are a threat to the viability and longevity of the native fish communities. They transform entire food webs, have the potential to dominate the biological community, and also have the potential to clog reservoir water pipes and reduce needed downstream flow to communities. BLM personnel in the Fisheries Program are members of the interagency Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force and their Western Regional Panel. Membership assists aquatic invasive species coordination because the BLM shares management authority of aquatic resources throughout the West.
- The BLM has undertaken several Rapid Ecoregional Assessments (REA) to better address resource management. Aquatics are a vital component of these assessments and once completed, will aid in identification of the highest priority areas for fisheries habitat protection and enhancement at an ecoregional scale.
- The BLM is working to standardize and integrate data across landscapes and jurisdictions to gain a fuller understanding of changes to fisheries habitat across geographic regions and better coordinate actions to mitigate habitat quality reductions.

Means and Strategies

The following represent the primary means by which the Fisheries Program plans to meet its current and future challenges:

- Working with other programs to create a lands treatment module to document where treatments take place on the landscape and the effectiveness of those treatments;

- Working to educate youth about the importance and complexity of fisheries and fisheries habitat through programs such as the American Fisheries Society Hutton Program and the Chicago Botanical Society;
- Continuing to stay active with 10 of the recognized National Fish Habitat Partnership partners. These partnerships include the Reservoir Fish Habitat Partnership, the California Fish Passage Forum, the Desert Fish Habitat Partnership, the Driftless Area Restoration Effort, the Great Lakes Basin Fish Habitat Partnership, the Great Plains Fish Habitat Partnership, the Mat-Su Basin Salmon Habitat Partnership, the Southwest Alaska Salmon Habitat Partnership, and the Western Native Trout Initiative;
- Combating the ecological and economic effects in many BLM watersheds caused by aquatic nuisance species; and
- Assessing aquatic habitat using Trout Unlimited's modified Conservation Success Index methodology. This work is part of the on-going Assistance Agreement and will be utilized in BLM watersheds for critical aquatic assessments.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the Fisheries program will: continue to support the mission-critical goals of the BLM by maintaining and conserving aquatic-related species and habitats and restoring priority habitats on an as-needed basis. Approximately 34 percent of Fisheries Management funding ($4.6 million) supports priority proactive fish habitat conservation in support of the National Fish Habitat Partnership (NFHP). The Plan is a State-led development supported through the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) in cooperation with key government agencies and conservation partners. The Plan is the most comprehensive effort ever attempted to conserve aquatic habitat across the country. For inland fisheries resources, the BLM is active with 10 NFHP partnerships that serve as primary vehicles for identifying and prioritizing habitat actions within the range of inland fish species. The BLM will play a significant role in the identification and implementation of these actions. Salmon and steelhead fisheries resources will remain a priority for those geographic areas within the range of anadromy.

The BLM Fisheries Management Program will continue to work closely with the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, with AFWA and the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the Trout Unlimited, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the American Fisheries Society. The Fisheries Management Program will also provide expertise with internal programs such as Healthy Landscapes; Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring Strategy; and the REAs. All of these initiatives incorporate fisheries resources as essential habitat and as indicators of ecosystem health. The Fisheries Management Program will also continue its strong relationship with diverse groups for project development, leveraging funding, and personnel development.

Future BLM fisheries habitat opportunities will increase from the formation of a Service First Hydropower Program (SFHP) to increase agency efficiency and effectiveness in Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) proceedings. The BLM will begin to work on mitigation measures for lost fisheries habitat opportunities from FERC projects early in the relicensing process. There are potentially more than 50 projects on BLM and U.S. Forest Service-administered lands that could go to formal license proceedings within the next five years. By forming a SFHP, there will be increased efficiencies in resource protection, training and pooling of scarce skills, and obtaining appropriate mitigation through licensing opportunities that otherwise would be missed.

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Threatened and Endangered Species Management

Activity: Threatened and Endangered Species Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Threatened & Endangered Species Mgt. ($000)	21,807	21,633	+309	+0	+0	21,942	+309
FTE	164	170	+0	+0	-6	164	-6

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Threatened and Endangered Species Program is $21,942,000 and 164 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The primary goal of the Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Species Program is to recover federally-listed species and preclude the listing of candidate species. The program also provides support for conservation of non-listed, rare plant species. The long-term program vision is to achieve species recovery so that protection under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) is no longer required and to implement conservation programs for Bureau Sensitive plants and candidates so that listing under the ESA is unnecessary.

Program Components

Over 250 species listed under the ESA have been found to occur on BLM-administered lands. At least 32 species found on BLM-administered lands have been identified as candidates for Federal protection. BLM-administered lands are prime habitat for over 800 rare plant species and provide the only known habitat for more than 450 species of rare or listed plants and animals.

The BLM's successful conservation of these species requires implementation of the following tasks:

- Cooperative planning with other stakeholders in the preparation of recovery plans or conservation strategies for targeted species;
- Implementing actions identified in species conservation and recovery plans; and
- Monitoring species populations to determine if objectives identified in species conservation and recovery plans are being met.

Critical Factors

A number of listed species currently found on BLM lands could be extirpated in the next several

decades due to a variety of factors affecting habitat.

Means and Strategies

The following are strategies used by the BLM to manage the program:

BLM T&E Species Recovery Funding

In 2010, the BLM established the T&E Species Fund, a competitive process of allocating funds to support projects targeting key recovery actions that culminate in a delisting or down-listing of T&E Species or removal of a species from candidate conservation. In the first three years, this initiative has awarded approximately $1.5 million annually for recovery projects for over 31 species. The BLM has already seen success, with the delisting of the Maguire Daisy and proposals by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to delist the Inyo California Towhee and down-list the Beach Layia and Borax Lake Chub from Endangered to Threatened. Several other species are on their way to being delisted or down-listed in the near future as well. The benefits of this initiative have been realized by other Federal agencies and their desire to partner with the BLM on this initiative will greatly increase the ability to recover and conserve T&E species and their habitats. The targeted investment in recovering species, so they are no longer in need of Federal protections, meets a desired goal of sustainability and ecological integrity of BLM lands, but also begins a shift from focusing on reactive regulatory obligations to being proactive stewards of the land.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation Initiative

The Cooperative Landscape Conservation initiative and the BLM Healthy Landscapes Program will help the T&E Program assess, manage, and provide for the conservation of critical resources in light of impacts such as drought, wildfire, and invasive species at a broad scale as a result of ecoregional assessments and landscape conservation cooperative efforts and products. The T&E Program also provides support for the initiative by assisting with the development of rapid ecoregional assessments; assisting with the documentation of listed species occurrence, distribution and critical habitat data on BLM lands; and through assisting with both internal and interagency outreach efforts.

Youth in the Great Outdoors Initiative

The T&E Program implements on-the-ground projects that either have an educational or outreach component to engage local youth or employ youth in conservation activities. The T&E Program will continue to hire recent college graduates in the biological sciences as part of the Chicago Botanic Garden's Conservation and Land Management Internship Program.

America's Great Outdoors

The T&E Program offers key criteria in selecting projects within the America's Great Outdoors initiative. The National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) is an integral system of biologically diverse, wide ranging landscapes and ecosystems. Of the federally protected species and rare plants that occur on BLM lands, 155 species occur only within NLCS designated lands. An additional 114 species have at least 50 percent of their populations represented on NLCS lands. Due to the essential nature of the NLCS to threatened and

endangered species conservation and recovery, the T&E Program will continue to support and implement management actions within the NLCS that benefit listed species or their habitat.

Program Collaboration and Partnerships

The range of most of the listed species found on BLM lands includes lands and waters not administered by the agency. The recovery of listed species requires management at the population or metapopulation scale, regardless of jurisdiction lines. Extensive collaboration and cooperation with a number of partners, including other agencies and organizations, is therefore an integral element of the T&E Program. Conservation collaborations typically begin with the development of recovery plans, written under the leadership of the FWS or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Implementation of recovery actions identified in these plans typically involves collaboration with such partners as State fish and game, other Federal, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

An example of this collaboration is BLM's participation in the Black-Footed Ferret Recovery Implementation Team Executive Committee. Members include: the FWS, the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, The Wildlife Society, The Nature Conservancy and several other NGOs and Federal and State Agencies. Efforts include the development of a sylvatic oral plague vaccine to protect ferrets and their prey, the prairie dog, against plague infection. The BLM continues to offer assistance in providing locations to implement the safety and efficacy trials for the vaccine's use in the field. The BLM also continues to increase its involvement in identifying appropriate areas where prairie dog expansion or re-colonization can take place.

In addition to recovery planning and implementation, consultation under Section 7 of the ESA is a significant BLM endangered species management responsibility. Under the ESA, the BLM must consult with the FWS or the NMFS whenever it determines that an action it authorizes, funds, or carries out may affect a listed species. In 2012, the BLM held about 600 consultations. Personnel from the T&E Program are integral in providing guidance and expertise to assure compliance with existing policies, laws and regulations.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the BLM T&E Program will:

- Continue to emphasize the completion of recovery tasks as identified in species recovery plans;
- Continue to focus on the program's primary goal of completing actions that lead to species recovery through the Threatened & Endangered Species Recovery Fund;
- Continue to document the program's accomplishments and efforts towards species recovery through the Recovery Online Reporting System, a reporting system developed cooperatively with the FWS;
- Continue to inventory and monitor habitat on the millions of BLM acres where federally listed species are known or suspected to occur; and
- Continue to leverage additional dollars, equipment and labor from Federal and non-Federal partners with shared T&E species recovery objective.

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Recreation Management

Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity		2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/ -)	Budget Request	
Wilderness Mgmt.	$	18,561	18,392	+295	+0	0	18,687	+295
	FTE	155	155	+0	+0	+4	159	+4
Recreation Mgmt.	$	49,490	49,074	+745	+0	+2,000	51,819	+2,745
	FTE	398	398	+0	+0	-4	394	-4
Total Activity	$	68,051	67,466	+1,040	0	+2,000	70,506	+3,040
	FTE	553	553	+0	0	0	553	0

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Justifications of 2014 Program Changes

The 2014 budget request for the Recreation Management Activity is $70,506,000 and 553 FTE, a program change of +$2,000,000 and 0 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Recreation Management Activity supports efforts to:

- Provide resource-related recreational opportunities for a wide range of activities;
- Furnish quality visitor services;
- Provide a diversity of recreation facilities, visitor centers, and competitive activities;
- Identify and protecting wilderness values;
- Assure that the public receives fair market value for any commercial ventures conducted on public lands; and
- Collect recreation use and entrance fees in the best interest of the general public.

These responsibilities are encompassed by the Bureau's strategic goal to provide opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation.

The Recreation Management Activity provides:

- Recreation planning and visitor use monitoring;
- Trails, access, and rivers management including off-highway vehicle, public access, and comprehensive travel and transportation management;
- Visitor services, information, interpretation and stewardship education;
- Visitor health, safety, and accessibility for persons with disabilities;
- Recreation facility design, operation, and maintenance including visitor centers;
- Recreation and community support partnerships including tourism and marketing;
- Wilderness management in the Nation Landscape Conservation System; and
- Support to partnerships, volunteers, and youth programs.

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Activity: Recreation Management
Subactivity: Wilderness Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Wilderness Mgt. ($000)	18,561	18,392	+295	+0	+0	18,687	+295
FTE	155	155	+0	+0	+4	159	+4

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for Wilderness Management is $18,687,000 and 159 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Wilderness Management Program is a part of the BLM National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). In September 2011, the BLM released its 15-year NLCS strategy to guide the management direction for all NLCS units. The NLCS strategy supports the BLM's multiple-use mission by ensuring that management efforts will focus on conservation, while allowing for compatible uses, consistent with the designating legislation or Presidential proclamation of the concerned wilderness area. In addition to conservation, the strategy emphasizes continued collaboration, public involvement, and youth engagement. Engaging local communities to help them foster a sense of shared stewardship and pride in their local wilderness is a key part of the Wilderness Management Program. The program also contributes to the America's Great Outdoors goals by:

- Achieving lasting conservation that powers the Nation's economy, shapes our culture, and builds our outdoor traditions;
- Reinvigorating the approach to conservation and reconnecting Americans, especially young people, to the outdoors; and
- Empowering local communities to accomplish their conservation and recreation priorities.

For more information on the National Landscape Conservation System Strategy, visit the BLM website at: http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/newsroom/2011/september/NR_09_30_2011.html

The BLM is required to meet legal requirements for administering the Wilderness Management Program while also conserving, protecting, and restoring NLCS values in the 221 Wilderness Areas and 545 Wilderness Study Areas under BLM management as defined below:

- Wilderness Areas are undeveloped Federal lands designated by law to be managed to protect their wilderness character as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964. These designated areas are generally large, natural and undeveloped landscapes that offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.
- Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) are roadless areas that contain wilderness characteristics and are protected to maintain those characteristics until law designates them as Wilderness Areas or releases them for non-wilderness uses.

The Wilderness Management Program focuses on the protection and conservation of wilderness and NLCS values with the following activities:

- Monitoring and preserving wilderness character;
- Managing use and encouraging appropriate wilderness uses;
- Monitoring and managing for noxious weed infestations, trespass activities, and recreation; and
- Restoring impacted areas such as trampled vegetation and eroded soil caused by unauthorized off-highway vehicles (OHV) travelling cross-country.

The National Wilderness Preservation System includes all Wilderness Areas managed by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the BLM, the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). It does not include BLM Wilderness Study Areas. The BLM is unique in that the vast majority of its Wilderness Areas and WSAs are located in desert environments; this adds an important ecosystem component to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Millions of people visit these areas annually either on their own or through the hundreds of permitted commercial outfitters that assist the public in enjoying these unique lands. This use provides significant economic impact to local communities and helps to sustain the natural heritage of their wilderness landscapes.

The Wilderness Management Program frequently addresses challenges associated with unauthorized uses, such as illegal OHV use, which result in the degradation of wilderness character. Managing the wilderness resource requires collaboratively managing these NLCS assets as part of the larger landscape. After a Wilderness Area is designated, the BLM typically spends the first three years marking and mapping the boundary, and providing visitor services such as maps and other public information. Subsequent management includes acquiring in-holdings from willing sellers, restoring wilderness character where needed, engaging in land use planning and monitoring, implementing wilderness management plans, and providing visitor services. Wilderness management plans are written for Wilderness Areas to guide long term management and protection of wilderness character and involve an interdisciplinary effort associated with land use planning. In addition, these plans raise public awareness and understanding of the NLCS, cultivate relationships, promote community stewardship of BLM-managed public land, and provide for the use and enjoyment of these lands by present and future generations.

Program Emphasis Areas

Preserving Wilderness Character

Preserving wilderness character is at the heart of the BLM's responsibility to ensure its Wilderness Areas are protected for future generations of Americans. In 2008, the BLM, the FWS, the NPS, the USFS, and the U.S. Geological Survey developed "Keeping it Wild: An Interagency Strategy to Monitor Trends in Wilderness Character Across the National Wilderness

Preservation System." The strategy outlines a unified approach for collecting data and will allow the identification of trends in wilderness character quality across all wilderness managing agencies. The protocol developed to monitor and describe trends in the quality of wilderness character will enable the BLM to establish a meaningful measure with verified baseline data for use in the future.

In 2009, the BLM began a five-year process to implement this strategy and complete baseline monitoring for 20 percent of BLM Wilderness Areas each year to complete the task for all areas by the end of calendar year 2014 – in conjunction with celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Wilderness Act. By the end of 2014, and for the first time since the Wilderness Act was passed in 1964, the BLM will be able to track trends in wilderness character for all 221 of its Wilderness Areas.

Enhancing Scientific Knowledge

The BLM's Wilderness Areas are playing an increasingly critical role in increasing scientific knowledge about a wide array of management challenges facing the BLM. The need for scientific research and information continues to increase as new issues are identified, including the effects of drought, climate change, and other landscape stressors on species habitat and migration corridors. New, improved, higher-resolution satellite imagery and aerial photography aid in the monitoring of Wilderness Areas and WSAs. This imagery is less expensive than complete reliance on ground patrols, maximizing the effectiveness of appropriated funds to manage these areas. The BLM is enhancing the role of science partnerships in wilderness management and collaborating with our partners to help manage BLM Wilderness Areas as a part of larger landscapes.

Developing Partnerships and Engaging People and Communities

Developing partnerships in wilderness stewardship is an important aspect of Wilderness Areas and WSAs management and allows the BLM to leverage limited resources to achieve management goals. The Wilderness Management Program benefits greatly from a volunteer force that provides thousands of hours of resource monitoring in addition to materials and transportation for specific projects. Nearly 100 formal and informal partnerships have been developed to facilitate wilderness stewardship activities. Typical examples of work performed by partners in Wilderness Areas and WSAs include trail construction and maintenance, invasive species eradication and monitoring, interim management monitoring of WSAs, and reclamation and restoration activities to create more natural environments. The BLM has developed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Wilderness Stewardship Alliance, a national organization that is coordinating the establishment of partners and friends groups to assist in wilderness stewardship in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Many of these groups have strong ties to local communities and can help foster a sense of shared stewardship and pride in their local wilderness.

Connecting Landscapes by Working Collaboratively

The Wilderness Management Program benefits greatly by working collaboratively with several crosscutting BLM programs and other agencies to achieve larger landscape scale goals. Projects that manage wildlife (e.g. desert bighorn sheep, sage-grouse etc.), fire, weeds, and rangeland resources routinely also benefit wilderness resources and assist the BLM in meeting its legislative requirement. By establishing connections across boundaries with other jurisdictions; other Federal, State and local agencies; and private conservation lands, the BLM complements and supplements the management of these areas, allowing the BLM to manage the wilderness areas under its jurisdiction as a part of these larger landscapes and

strengthening the resilience of all areas.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Monitoring key indicators to determine trends in wilderness resource condition continues to be a priority. In 2014, the BLM plans to monitor approximately 8.7 million acres of wilderness. The Bureau will also continue to monitor approximately 12.8 million acres in WSAs to ensure wilderness characteristics are maintained.

The BLM's efforts to monitor trends in the quality of wilderness character as per "Keeping It Wild: An Interagency Strategy To Monitor Trends In Wilderness Character Across The National Wilderness Preservation System," (USDA, General Technical Report RMRS-GTR-212) is also a priority. The protocol for monitoring and describing trends in the quality of wilderness character using a standardized methodology and format will enable the BLM to establish meaningful measures with verified baseline data for use into the future.

Wilderness management plans are written for Wilderness Areas to guide long-term management and protection of wilderness character and involve interdisciplinary effort associated with land use planning. In 2014, the BLM plans to prepare five Wilderness Management Plans. As wilderness management plans are completed, work will shift to other management activities such as monitoring and protection.

In addition, efforts to update existing wilderness characteristics inventories will increase in 2014.

Activity: Recreation Management
Subactivity: Recreation Resources Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Recreation Mgt. ($000)	49,490	49,074	+745	+0	+2,000	51,819	+2,745
FTE (Recreation)	398	398	+0	+0	-4	394	-4
Other Major Resources:							
POF: Recreation Fee (1232)	18,000	17,141	+0	0	+0	18,500	+1,359
SCDF: Rec Cost Recovery (5105)	1,500	1,890	+0	0	+0	2,000	+110
Trust Fund: CA Off-Highway (7123)	6,899	6,210	+0	0	+0	6,899	+689

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Recreation Management

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• Applied Science	+2,000	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+2,000**	**0**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Recreation Resources Management Program is $51,819,000 and 394 FTE, a program increase of $2,000,000 and -4 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Program Increase – Applied Science (+$2,000,000/0FTE) – A funding increase totaling $2.0 million will be directed towards the following three emphasis areas: Travel Management, Visitor Use Monitoring, and Applied Research in Benefits Based Recreation. The applied sciences funding for Travel and Transportation Management will support inventory, planning, implementation and monitoring in sage-grouse critical habitat areas to address and adapt management techniques aimed at improving species viability where OHV use is a threat. The National Visitor Use Monitoring Survey is a tool that provides statistically defensible data on visitor satisfaction and the economic impact of recreation on public lands. The collection of this data would contribute to how recreation use is expanding across a changing western landscape, as well as provide accurate measurements of direct and indirect economic impacts. Through qualitative visitor assessment studies, the BLM will engage users, service providers, amenity professionals and decision makers in local communities to determine how to capture positive benefits and mitigate for negative ones. The research gathered from this funding will allow BLM State and field offices to partner with universities and local constituent groups to determine how to improve recreation outcomes while also conserving biophysical and cultural/heritage resources.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

Public lands managed by the BLM provide some of the most diverse outdoor recreation opportunities on Federal lands in the western U.S. The Bureau's Recreation and Visitor Services Program oversees a broad and complex set of recreation related and social management activities and programs.

The Recreation Management program is responsible for the following components:

- **Recreation Planning** – Evaluating and assessing a wide range of social, economic, and recreational uses of public lands through the land use planning (LUP) process. Recreation Area Management Plans are prepared to implement LUP decisions in designated recreation management areas.
- **Travel and Transportation Management** – Determining public and resource use access needs through the LUP process. The BLM travel and transportation management planning process establishes designations and restrictions for all modes of transportation including motorized and non-motorized uses.
- **Visitor Safety –** Providing opportunities for safe recreational activities for the public, as well as to educate and encourage safe behavior.
- **Facility Management and Accessibility** – Providing daily operation and routine maintenance of over 3,650 recreation sites and 380 Special Recreation Management Areas including campgrounds, picnic and day use areas, visitor centers, waysides and kiosks, watchable wildlife sites, historic buildings and lighthouses, trailhead access points, and thousands of miles of rivers and trails. As communities near public lands grow in the West, visitation and demands for new trails and visitor service facilities increase each year. In addition to operating facilities, the BLM is responsible for ensuring facilities and programs meet accessibility standards for persons with disabilities.
- **River Management** – Managing over 500 segments and about 9,000 miles of floatable/boatable rivers and lakes along with associated issues related to water quality, permitting, education and interpretation, visitor safety, enforcement patrols, and resource management. Of these floatable/boatable rivers and lakes, 320 segments and 6,600 miles have significant recreational value. A portion of the funds for river management also serves the needs of Wild and Scenic Rivers, managed by the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) (see NLCS write-up).
- **National Scenic & Historic Trails** – Monitoring over 4,500 miles of 10 National Historic Trails and is responsible for over 600 miles of three National Scenic Trails. (See NLCS write-up).
- **Hunting, Fishing, and Shooting Sports** – Implement important provisions of Executive Order 13443, Facilitation of Hunting Heritage and Wildlife Conservation, which directs agencies to facilitate the expansion and enhancement of hunting opportunities and the management of game species and their habitat.
- **Youth** – Overseeing components of the Bureau's Youth in the Great Outdoors initiative, a significant component of the President's America's Great Outdoors Initiative. The recreation program also provides oversight of the Take It Outside program to promote outdoor activities for kids. The BLM will continue to promote healthy and active lifestyles and better engage the next generation as public land stewards for natural resource conservation.

- **Visual Resources** – Analyzing, managing, and ensuring protection of visual resources to maintain valued landscape aesthetic character.
- **Recreation Permits, Fees, and Concessions** – Reviewing, implementing, and monitoring over 3,200 special commercial and competitive recreation permits and over 800,000 individual use authorizations for special areas each year. The BLM also provides oversight and accountability for the recreation, commercial and concession fee programs.
- **Public Outreach, Stewardship and Partnerships** – Promoting and supporting partnerships, volunteerism and stewardship to enhance recreational and educational experiences for visitors and public land users. The BLM is working with community leaders and networks of service providers to manage recreation opportunities that the public wants and that will bring economic benefits to local communities. The Bureau is also partnering with veterans and disabled sportsmen's groups to ensure access to recreational opportunities.
- **Visitor Information** – Providing visitor information and services including maps, websites, interpretation and environmental education. Enhance the quality and consistency of baseline visitor and resource data by conducting inventories and implementing visitor use monitoring systems to improve understanding of the full range of social, economic and community resource values and enhance decision making capabilities.
- **Cave Management** – Overseeing cave and karst (an irregular limestone region with sinkholes, underground streams, and caverns) resource management policies and program.
- **Customer/Visitor Service Satisfaction Surveys** –Measuring success in providing quality visitor services through an annual survey. The BLM continues to maintain scores of above the 90 percent range in customer satisfaction in providing recreation program visitor services and facilities to its customers.

Critical Factors

The primary critical factors impacting the Recreation Program are:

- **Urban Growth:** As communities near public lands grow in the West, visitation and demands for new trails and visitor service facilities has increased each year. There are over 132 million acres of BLM-managed land in the western U.S. within 50 miles of an urban area with a population of 50,000 or greater.
- **Public Demand:** Visitation to public lands has increased from 51 million visitors in 2001 to 59 million in 2012.
- **Public Access Conflict:** Off-highway vehicle (OHV) use on public lands continues to increase. In response, the BLM is implementing a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach in developing travel management plans and implementing actions to address the demand for public services, ensure public health and safety, protect natural and cultural resources, and reduce use conflicts. The BLM addresses travel and transportation planning as well as OHV management and restoration needs through Travel Management Plans and the Resource Management Planning process.
- **Public Safety and Resource Protection:** Increasing urbanization and motorized activities have resulted in law enforcement personnel spending significant resources on OHV, urban interface and border-related enforcement activities.

Means and Strategies

The primary means and strategies utilized in the Recreation Program are:

- **Visitor Data:** Improving baseline visitor and resource data by conducting inventories and implementing visitor use monitoring systems.
- **Travel and Public Access Management:** Balancing off-highway vehicle access and use with resource protection and public access needs by updating and implementing comprehensive travel management plans;
- **Visitor Information and Education:** Expanding visitor information delivery and quality by improving signing and websites, and developing travel maps.
- **Visitor health, safety and accessibility:** Ensuring and enhancing visitor health and safety and improving access for the disabled by conducting recreation facility condition assessments and fixing problems or hazards.
- **Permits and Use Authorizations:** Regulating uses by issuing and monitoring recreation use permits and allocating use for commercial, competitive, organized, and individual uses within specially designated areas.
- **Accountability and transparency**: Improving accountability and effectiveness by issuing recreation special permits, conducting fee program and fee site business practices assessments, and conducting audits and program evaluations.
- **Visitor Use Monitoring:** Protecting resources, improving services, and enhancing the quality of recreational experiences by monitoring visitor use and satisfaction, as well as monitoring vehicular use and their impacts on resources.
- **Partnerships and Public Service:** Reducing operational costs by emphasizing the use of volunteers and providing extensive public service opportunities. The recreation program has been particularly successful in engaging volunteers, accounting for almost half of the entire Bureau's volunteer hours and nearly doubling the seasonal recreation workforce to serve visitors, maintain facilities and restore resources.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the Recreation Management program will continue to support the America's Great Outdoors initiative and respond to traditional recreation demands from the public.

- **Recreation Planning:** In 2014, workloads will focus on implementing a new Recreation Planning Handbook, slated for completion in 2013. Recreation planning requires not only coordination within the BLM, but also with other government and NGO partners. For this reason, the BLM continues to remain a major proponent of, and participant on, the Federal Interagency Council on Outdoor Recreation. The Bureau will also continue to support partnerships with recreation groups, non-profit organizations, and businesses and local communities to enhance BLM's ability to leverage resources, expand visitor service business opportunities and recreation services, and cooperatively manage resources at the National, State and field levels. The BLM will also continue to work regionally to implement policies, expand partnerships, and emphasize training that accelerates the BLM's transition to a business-oriented, ecosystem services-based, and collaboratively-delivered management framework.
- **Travel and Transportation Management:** Recreational OHV use on public lands continues to increase, as does demand for access to travel across public lands for various uses and services. In response, the BLM uses a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach in developing travel management plans (TMPs) and implementing actions to address the demand for public services, ensure public health

and safety, protect natural and cultural resources, and reduce use conflicts. The BLM has completed 138 TMPs to date, and in 2014 the Bureau plans to complete 18 of 32 active TMPs.

- **Recreation Permits, Fees, and Concessions:** In 2013, the BLM will release a new Handbook that will guide field offices in the management of recreation permits and fees, including concession opportunities. The BLM will continue to encourage Field offices to maintain spending of fee dollars at the sites where they are collected, which allows the public to see immediate results from their participation. The Bureau will also continue to conduct evaluations and audits of the recreation fee collection and permitting processes to ensure compliance with BLM policy and GAO/IG recommendations. The 2014 President's Budget includes a proposal to permanently authorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which expires in December 2014.
- **Support Renewable Energy by Protecting Aesthetic Quality of the Landscape and Improving Energy Efficiency** – The VRM program plays a significant role in the analysis of the visual and aesthetic impacts, mitigation and sighting requirements of renewable energy (solar and wind) development and other proposed landscape-altering use activities. The program will assist in the analysis of renewable energy projects, enhance project conservation design, and improve quality and energy efficiency of recreation sites through expanded Visual Resource Management (VRM) and Quality Built Environment guidance and program support.
- **Maintain Youth, Education and Stewardship Programs – The program will** encourage partnerships in the implementation of the BLM's 21st Century Conservation Service Corps, and continue to emphasize and promote stewardship and responsible use programs. In addition, the program will work with partners to improve delivery of real time information through the internet and provide stewardship ethics information to visitors of the public lands.
- **Support for Federal Energy Regulatory Commission** (**FERC) relicensing of hydropower through a Service First Agreement** – Future BLM recreation opportunities will increase due to the formation of a Service First Hydropower Program (SFHP), a USDA/DOI partnership to increase agency efficiency and effectiveness in FERC proceedings. The BLM will begin to work on mitigation measures to offset lost recreation opportunities from FERC projects early in the relicensing process. There are potentially more than 50 projects on Bureau and U.S. Forest Service administered land that could go to formal license proceedings within the next five years. By forming a SFHP, there will be increased efficiencies in resource protection, training and pooling of scarce skills, and obtaining appropriate mitigation through licensing opportunities that otherwise would be missed.

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Energy and Minerals Management

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity		2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014 Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -)	2014 Internal Transfers (+/-)	2014 Program Changes (+/ -)	2014 Budget Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Oil and Gas Mgmt.	$	76,042	72,466	+1,183	-2,000	-24,950	46,699	-25,767
	FTE	603	613	+0	+0	-163	450	-163
Oil and Gas APD Processing Fund	$	32,500	32,500	+0	+0	+0	32,500	+0
	FTE	319	319	+0	+0	+0	319	+0
Offsetting APD Fees	$	-32,500	-32,500	+0	+0	+0	-32,500	+0
Inspection Fees	$	0	0	+0	+0	+47,950	47,950	+47,950
	FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+208	208	+208
Offsetting Inspection Collections	$	0	0	+0	+0	-47,950	-47,950	-47,950
Coal Mgmt.	$	8,103	7,043	+131	+0	+2,421	9,595	+2,552
	FTE	64	70	+0	+0	+6	76	+6
Other Mineral Resources Mgmt.	$	9,478	8,402	+159	+0	+2,025	10,586	+2,184
	FTE	81	81	+0	+0	+7	88	+7
Renewable Energy	$	22,826	19,703	+237	+2,000	+7,121	29,061	+9,358
	FTE	102	92	+0	+0	+61	153	+61
Total Activity	$	116,449	107,614	+1,710	0	-13,383	95,941	-11,673
	FTE	1,169	1,175	+0	0	+119	1,294	+119

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Energy and mineral resources generate the highest revenue values of any uses of the public lands from royalties, rents, bonuses, sales, and fees. In 2012, onshore Federal lands produced 41 percent of the Nation's coal, 40 percent of the Nation's geothermal capacity, 13 percent of domestic natural gas, and five percent of domestically-produced oil.

The goal of the Oil and Gas Management Program is to provide access to oil and gas where appropriate, and to manage exploration and development activities in an environmentally sound way.

Coal is used to generate approximately 48 percent of the Nation's electricity. The electric power sector (electric utilities and independent power producers) accounts for about 90 percent of all coal consumed in the U.S. and is the driving force for the Nation's coal consumption.

The BLM provides other minerals needed to support local infrastructure and economic development. Demand is increasing globally for non-energy solid minerals such as potassium, phosphate, sodium, and potash. Other important mineral resources produced from public lands include uranium, gold, silver, gypsum, sodium, building stone, sand, and gravel. The BLM processes sales and issues permits for mineral materials such as sand, gravel, stone, and clays, which are essential to maintenance and construction of roads and buildings, including those used by BLM to fulfill its land management objectives.

The Renewable Energy Management Program is responsible for processing right-of-way applications for wind and solar energy, overseeing geothermal energy leasing and development, and prioritizing transmission development associated with renewable energy production.

Geothermal energy development has historically been managed as part of the Oil and Gas Management Program. Funding for geothermal leasing and development was transferred from the Oil and Gas Management Program to the Renewable Energy Program in 2013 as management oversight of renewable energy development was consolidated into a single program. The BLM has the delegated authority for leasing 249 million acres of Federal land (including just over 100 million acres of National Forest land) with geothermal potential.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Oil & Gas Mgt. ($000)	76,042	72,466	+1,183	-2,000	-24,950	46,699	-25,767
FTE	603	613	0	-10	-153	450	-163
Other Major Resources:							
APD Fees	32,500	32,500	+0	+0	+0	32,500	+0
APD Offsetting Collections	-32,500	-32,500	+0	+0	+0	-32,500	+0
APD FTE	319	319	+0	+0	+0	319	0
Inspection Fee	0	0	+0	+0	+47,950	47,950	+47,950
Inspection Fee Offsetting Collections	0	0	+0	+0	-47,950	-47,950	-47,950
Inspection Fee FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+208	208	+208
POF: Energy Act Permit Processing Fund (9141)	20,698	18,512	+0	+0		18,726	+214
SCDF: Energy and Min. Cost Recoveries (5104, 5110, 5330)	3,320	3,292	+0	+0	+28	3,320	+28

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes (and Internal Transfers) for Oil & Gas Management

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes/Internal Transfers:		
• Transfer Geothermal Funds to Renewable Energy Subactivity (non-add in 2013)	-2,000	-10
• General Program Increase: Leasing, Oversight, and Environmental Studies	+8,000	+49
• Leasing Reform	+5,000	+20
• Decrease Base Funding Inspections/shift cost to fees	-37,950	-222
TOTAL, Program Changes	**-26,950**	**-163**

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Inspection Fee Operations

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
• Increase Inspection Fees (offset by elimination of appropriations)	+47,950	+208
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+47,950**	**+208**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Oil and Gas Management subactivity is $46,669,000 and 450 FTE, and reflects an internal transfer of -$2,000,000 and –10 FTE and a net program change of -$24,950,000 and -153 FTE from the 2012 enacted level, for a total direct FTE reduction of -163.

Transfer Geothermal Funds to Renewable Energy Subactivity (-$2,000,000/-10 FTE) – The 2014 budget reflects the transfer of geothermal funding from the Oil and Gas Management program to the Renewable Energy Management subactivity, a transfer which the BLM executed in its 2013 Operating Plan.

General Program Increase: Leasing, Oversight, and Environmental Studies (+$8,000,000/+49 FTE) – A $5.0 million program increase restores the BLM's leasing and oversight capacity to the 2011 enacted level, after a 2012 reduction in appropriations limited BLM's ability to implement the leasing reforms it instituted in May 2010. This additional funding in 2014 will allow BLM to more fully achieve the goal of the leasing reforms and to effectively oversee energy permitting and development activities, given the larger onshore well inventories, with more sophisticated operations that include complicated completions for the newer horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing taking place. In addition, the BLM is requesting an additional $3.0 million for large, regional-scale analysis and studies, including environmental impact statements, for conventional energy issues.

Leasing Reform (+$5,000,000 /+20 FTE) – A $5.0 million programmatic increase is requested to enable the BLM to effectively implement its leasing reforms without sacrificing other program needs, such as providing industry with timely access to Federal oil and gas resources. The increased opportunity for public participation, transparency and a more thorough environmental review process with the appropriate documentation required by BLM leasing reforms have increased operational costs. The additional funds will enable the BLM to conduct defensible and timely lease parcel environmental analysis, which is a heavily scrutinized portion of the program.

Decrease Base Funding for Inspections/Shift Cost to Fees (-$38,000,000/-162 FTE) - The 2013 budget proposes shifting a significant share of the cost of oil and gas inspections to industry fees, for a savings of $37,950,000 in requested funding.

Legislative Changes

Federal Oil and Gas Reforms - The Administration proposes a package of legislative and administrative proposals to reform the management of Interior's onshore and offshore oil and gas programs, with a key focus on improving the return to taxpayers from the sale of these Federal resources and on improving transparency and oversight. Proposed changes fall into three general categories: advancing royalty reforms; encouraging diligent development of oil and gas leases; and improving revenue collection processes.

Royalty reforms include evaluating minimum royalty rates for oil, gas, and similar products; adjusting onshore royalty rates; analyzing a price-based tiered royalty rate; and repealing legislatively-mandated royalty relief. Diligent development requirements include shorter primary lease terms, stricter enforcement of lease terms, and monetary incentives to get leases into production (e.g., a new per-acre fee on nonproducing leases). Revenue collection

improvements include simplification of the royalty valuation process, elimination of interest accruals on company overpayments of royalties, and permanent repeal of DOI's authority to accept in-kind royalty payments. Collectively, these reforms will generate roughly $2.5 billion in net revenue to the Treasury over 10 years, of which an estimated $1.7 billion will result from statutory changes. Many States will also benefit from higher Federal revenue sharing payments as a result of these reforms. In addition, the Department will continue to evaluate the use of internet-based oil and gas lease auctions.

The Budget also proposes to extend and revamp the oil and gas permitting pilot office authority established under the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Under the proposal, BLM would have flexibility to relocate pilot offices as needed based on changing permitting demands over time. The Administration continues to seek repeal of the Energy Policy Act's prohibition on BLM establishing cost recovery fees for processing applications for oil and gas permits to drill as well as the diversion of mineral leasing receipts from the Treasury to the mandatory BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund. On repeal of these EPAct provisions, BLM will promulgate regulations to establish cost recovery fees for applications for permits to drill. These fees would help replace the termination of mandatory funds, which would become effective in 2015.

Inspection Fee - The 2014 budget will propose to shift a significant share of the cost of the inspections activity to industry fees, for a savings of $38.0 million in requested appropriations. The estimated collections generated from the proposed inspection fees will total $48.0 million, fully offsetting the proposed reduction in appropriated funding and providing for a net increase of $10.0 million in funds available for this critical BLM management responsibility. The increased funding is aimed at correcting deficiencies identified by the Government Accountability Office in its February 2011 report, which designated Federal management of oil and gas resources, including production and revenue collection, as high risk. The $10.0 million increase will help BLM achieve the high-priority goal of increasing the completion of inspections of Federal and tribal high-risk oil and gas cases by nine percent over 2011 levels. The BLM will also complete more environmental inspections to ensure environmental requirements are being followed in all phases of development. Proposed appropriations language to implement the fee will be included in the General Provisions for the Department of the Interior.

Repeal Geothermal Payments to Counties - The Administration proposes to repeal Section 224(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Prior to passage of this legislation, geothermal revenues were split between the Federal government and States, with 50 percent directed to States, and 50 percent to the Treasury. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 changed this distribution beginning in 2006 to direct 50 percent to States, 25 percent to counties, and for a period of five years, 25 percent to a new BLM Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund. The allocations to the new BLM geothermal fund were discontinued a year early through a provision in the 2010 Interior Appropriations Act. The repeal of Section 224(b) will permanently discontinue payments to counties and restore the disposition of Federal geothermal leasing revenues to the historical formula of 50 percent to the States and 50 percent to the Treasury. This results in estimated savings of $4.0 million in 2014 and $48 million over ten years.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The BLM Oil and Gas Management Program is responsible for providing access to onshore energy resources in an environmentally responsible manner. This program manages approximately 48,000 onshore leases that generate roughly $3 billion in revenues each year. The primary program components are:

- Conducting oil and gas lease sales, primarily across the West and in Alaska, consistent with land use plans and requirements for public participation.
- Administering existing oil and gas leases and assignments.
- Processing oil and gas Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) and subsequent modifications, both for subsurface and engineering criteria as well as the footprint on the surface.
- Inspecting existing oil and gas authorizations, determining adequate financial bonding, and evaluating well inventories in the field to address inactive wells.
- Inspecting producing oil and gas wells and ensuring proper reporting of production.
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of leases, APDs, and other authorizations. This includes compliance with environmental conditions.
- Approving reservoir management agreements to provide for the orderly development of oil and gas fields.
- Evaluating oil and gas fields for drainage (fluid minerals on BLM land removed through a well on adjacent private land), and taking administrative actions, if necessary, to protect Federal mineral interests. This is critical in high visibility areas like the Bakken Play of North Dakota.
- Protecting the environment by plugging and reclaiming orphan oil and gas wells drilled by previously existing oil and gas companies and Alaska Legacy Wells originally drilled by the Federal Government (United States Navy and U.S. Geological Survey). The 2014 budget includes a legislative proposal to make mandatory funding available for two BLM activities of high priority to the State of Alaska: legacy well remediation and the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program. This proposal will enable BLM to accelerate its progress in addressing legacy wells.
- Carrying out trust responsibilities by managing operational activities on approximately 3,700 oil and gas leases for Indian Tribes and individual Indian allottees.
- Providing technical advice on leasing and operational matters to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Tribes, and individual Indian mineral owners.

High Risk Program Designation and Other Program Recommendations

In a February 2011 report, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) designated Federal management of oil and gas resources, including production verification and revenue collection as high risk because the Department of the Interior: (1) did not have reasonable assurance that it was collecting its share of revenue from oil and gas produced on Federal lands; (2) continued to experience problems in hiring, training, and retaining sufficient staff to provide oversight and management of oil and gas operations on lands and waters; and (3) was engaged in a broad reorganization of both its offshore oil and gas management and revenue collection functions.

The BLM continues to improve program effectiveness in these areas and has taken steps to address the problems identified by the GAO and other audit recommendations. Some of the

focus areas include:

- Rulemaking effort in response to audits that would improve and update existing operation guidance for Federal and Indian minerals including: Onshore Orders 3, 4 and 5 for Site Security, Oil Measurement, and Gas Measurement, respectively. Proposed Onshore Order 9 for Emission Reduction and Royalty Recovery would replace Notice to Lessees 4a.
- Improving and refreshing modules within the 1997 operational database for the 34,000 annual inspections, plus the 92,000 active wells that will provide for stronger record management capacity.
- Transitioning to a risk-based inspection strategy and continuing to develop automation support modules. This strategy will help ensure the highest risk cases are inspected each year based on weighting factors to determine priorities.
- Following an internal control review of the inspection and enforcement program, the BLM is implementing recommendations to correct and improve the inspection and enforcement program and providing oversight guidance to coordinate across office boundaries. The objective is to provide accurate and complete data in the records, plus provide oversight that the data makes sense to ensure orderly development and accounting of the Nation's finite energy mineral resources.
- The BLM is preparing an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to propose royalty rate adjustments for new competitive leases in order to achieve a better return to taxpayers.
- The BLM Office of Law Enforcement and Security, in cooperation with BLM technical staff, actively investigates incidents involving theft, fraud, or misreporting of oil and gas resources and takes administrative, civil, and/or criminal action as appropriate.
- The BLM is evaluating, updating, developing and conducting training courses to assist in the evaluation of applications, inspection of operations, and production accountability reviews. Training is focused on the inspectors' certification; developing certification for surface compliance; oil and gas training for managers; and technical training for the engineers.
- The BLM is constantly evaluating opportunities to recruit new personnel (with a focus on recruiting veterans) and retain personnel in critical skill areas through various means, including a recent revision of the position descriptions for Petroleum Engineering Technicians and Petroleum Accountability Technicians with the goal of creating a clear upward mobility path.

BLM's Onshore Leasing Reforms

Onshore fossil fuels will continue to make an important contribution in fulfilling our Nation's energy needs, but development of these resources needs to be conducted responsibly. In May 2010, the BLM finalized several reforms to its oil and gas program to improve environmental protection of important natural resources on public lands while aiding in the orderly leasing with measured and balanced development of these resources. The reforms establish a more rigorous, open, consistent, and environmentally sound process for leasing and developing oil and gas resources on public lands. These reforms and parcel screenings (including a boots-on-the-ground view of resource concerns for each parcel) have helped to reduce potential conflicts that can lead to costly and time-consuming protests and litigation of leases. In 2009, the BLM had 1,475 parcels protested. In FY 2012, the BLM has significantly decreased the number of parcels protested to 371. Not only have protests declined significantly, but the protests that are received are now being resolved more quickly.

Under the reformed leasing policy, the BLM will continue to:

- Engage the public in the development of Master Leasing Plans (MLP) prior to leasing in certain areas with important environmental resource values and where new oil and gas development is anticipated. The intent is to fully consider other important environmental resource values before making a decision on leasing and development in an area.
- Ensure potential lease sales are fully coordinated both internally and externally, including public participation, and interdisciplinary review of available information, as well as on-site visits to parcels prior to leasing when necessary to supplement or validate existing data.

Inspection and Enforcement

The BLM performs several different types of oil and gas inspections in an effort to ensure that the American people receive the benefit of the natural and mineral resources on their lands and to ensure that those resources are managed in an environmentally responsible manner.

Production Inspections
The BLM conducts inspections on production facilities to ensure that equipment, practices, and procedures are in accordance with the regulations, Orders, and any applicable approval documents. Historically, the BLM has conducted two categories of production inspections: high production case inspections under FOGRMA and other production inspections.

- FOGRMA/High Production Case Inspections. *The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act* (FOGRMA) requires the BLM to perform at least one inspection annually at each lease site producing or expected to produce significant quantities of oil or gas in any year.

- Other Production Inspections. The BLM also strives to annually perform inspections on approximately one-third of all other producing (lower than high production) leases and agreements on a rotating basis, so that all leases are inspected every three years and accounting credibility for these operations is maintained.

In the past, the BLM prioritized leases to ensure that the leases were inspected based on production levels (i.e., FOGRMA high-production leases were inspected first). The BLM initiated a risk-based strategy for prioritizing production inspections in 2011 to improve upon this system. The BLM plans to expand this risk-based strategy to the other types of inspections as soon as identified risk factors can be tracked in the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System, the inspection and enforcement database. The risk-based strategy will help the BLM maximize the use of a limited inspection staff to better meet the inspection goals and requirements in the future. The BLM will continue to train new inspectors so that the BLM will be able to meet its minimum inspection requirements going forward and more effectively target inspection resources to meet other inspection goals established by BLM policy.

BLM conducted 2,148 planned onsite, high-priority production inspections in 2012. The Oil and Gas Management program continues to be challenged with retaining certified inspectors in remote field offices. The BLM will continue to search for ways to retain these inspectors. The BLM also will continue to use qualified natural resource specialists to assist in environmental inspections to allow the certified petroleum engineering technicians to concentrate on production verification inspections.

Drilling Inspections
The BLM conducts inspections on wells as they are being drilled. The operations are inspected to ensure that equipment, practices, and procedures are in accordance with the approval documents.

Abandonment Inspections
The BLM conducts abandonment inspections during the plugging of oil and gas wells to ensure wellbore integrity and zonal isolation of underground formations. These could be depleted producing wells or newly drilled dry holes.

Workover Inspections
The BLM inspects workover operations on existing producing, depleted producer and service wells. The operations are inspected to ensure that equipment, practices, and procedures are in accordance with the approval documents.

Environmental Inspections
Natural Resource Specialists, Environmental Scientists, or other resource program specialists (wildlife biologists, archaeologists, etc.) typically perform BLM environmental inspections. Environmental inspections include inspection of reclamation efforts, erosion control measures; topsoil stockpiling, well location, access road, pit construction and use, spills, water disposal methods, tank battery dikes and surface hazards. Environmental inspections also include inspections to ensure abandoned locations are properly reclaimed and post approval inspections that look specifically at surface environmental impacts. They do not include onsite inspections conducted prior to the APD being approved.

Records Verification Inspections
The BLM uses records verification inspections to review production records and compare them to production reports sent to the Office of Natural Resources Revenue. These inspections may not require additional review with onsite visits.

Undesirable Event Inspections
The BLM conducts undesirable event inspections when spills or accidents occur on an oil and gas lease.

Alleged Theft Inspections
When an alleged theft of production is reported to a BLM Field Office by an operator or the public, the BLM conducts an alleged theft inspection.

Table 1 below shows a breakout of inspections completed in 2009-2012 and estimated for 2013, and 2014.

Table 1: Inspections Completed and Estimated

	FY 2009 Completed	FY 2010 Completed	FY 2011[2] Completed	FY 2012[2] Completed	FY 2013[2] Estimated	FY2014 Estimated
Production Inspections						
1. FOGRMA High Priority[1]	*648*	*649*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
2. High-Risk Cases[2]	*N/A*	*N/A*	*2,606*	*2,148*	*2,250*	*2,250*
3. Other Production	*6,371*	*6,486*	*4,938*	*5,126*	*5,000*	*5,000*
Total Production Inspections	*7,019*	*7,135*	*7,544*	*7,274*	*7,250*	*7,250*
Other Inspections						
1. Drilling Inspections	*1,587*	*1,884*	*1,963*	*1,951*	*1,900*	*1,900*
2. Abandonment Inspections	*878*	*1,168*	*1,100*	*1,268*	*1,200*	*1,200*
3. Workover Inspections	*346*	*400*	*345*	*417*	*250*	*250*
4. Environmental Inspections	*16,498*	*17,978*	*19,371*	*20,171*	*20,000*	*20,000*
5. Record Verification Inspections	*2,907*	*2,613*	*2,430*	*3,023*	*2,500*	*2,500*
6. Undesirable Event Inspections[3]	*363*	*393*	*476*	*467*	*290*	*290*
7. Alleged Theft Inspections[3]	*2*	*2*	*4*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Total Other Inspections	*22,581*	*24,438*	*25,689*	*27,297*	*26,140*	*26,140*
Total Inspections[4]	*29,600*	*31,573*	*33,233*	*34,571*	*34,490*	*34,490*

[1]BLM required inspections in 2009 and 2010 are those inspections required by either regulation or policy. FOGRMA provides guidance for inspections.

[2]In 2011, the BLM instituted a risk-based strategy for production inspections. This category consists of wells and leases that meet BLM's high-risk criteria. Based on this strategy, each year's list of required high-risk cases is determined based on the previous year's history. For this reason, the actual quantity of required high-risk inspections cannot be determined until the previous year is complete. For budgeting purposes, the above table assumes the same balance of criteria and cases as was present in FY 2012 holds constant through FY 2014. The FY 2013 and FY 2014 estimated numbers are based on assuming the BLM completes 95% of required high-risk inspections.(NOTE: The actual FY 2013 Inspection Strategy, detailing the required inspections, is not complete as of the publication of this justification.)

[3]These inspections are conducted on an as-needed basis.

[4] This table combines inspections on cases and inspections on individual wells.

Critical Factors

The primary critical factors impacting the program are:

- The BLM must review and analyze environmental documents which include increasingly complex environmental issues and sophisticated field operations; impacts, and mitigation plans for land use plans, lease sales, APDs, and subsequent production operations.
- Protests, appeals, and litigation impede the ability to complete the necessary adjudication of leases and permits.
- As production activity increases, the BLM must increase the number of oil and gas inspections and increase efforts to ensure appropriate accountability of production volumes across the 23,000 producing leases.

- Expanded well inventory and operations require vigilance to provide compliance credibility and ensure public safety as well as protection of other natural resources.
- Proper documentation of the well operations from 92,000 active wells in the database and official paper files remains a challenge especially as most of the tracking program was built in 1997.
- The BLM faces challenges with technical employee recruitment, training, and retention, as current staff retires and the program competes with higher salaries often offered by private industry and other agencies.

Performance Measures

The BLM has consistently tracked the number of inspections completed to ensure that oil and gas production on public land is carried out in an environmentally responsible manner while generating a fair return of revenue for the American people.

The BLM is using a Strategic Plan measure that tracks the percent of leases where production verification has occurred. The new measure will compare the total number of cases against the number of production and records verification inspections completed on those cases annually. Prior to the establishment of this measure, the BLM tracked the number of inspections completed on both wells and cases using the total number of required inspections as a baseline.

The older measure was ineffective in two ways. First, a single case may have multiple wells and therefore the denominator may have been under-inclusive in that it combined what should have been multiple units into a single unit and, conversely, the measure may have also been over-inclusive in that it included multiple wells when only a single "case" inspection was carried out. Second, the numerator included all inspections, while the denominator only included required inspections, this resulted in multiple years in which more than 100 percent performance was reported since required inspections is a subset of total inspections.

The numbers of inspections, inspectors, and total annual costs have risen over the previous years. The number of inspections has increased and the average cost per inspection has stayed about the same at $1,700. A single case may have multiple inspections performed upon it and therefore the costs of inspections per case are, on average, approximately $3,849.

Processing of Applications for Permit to Drill

Between 1996 and 2006, the number of new APDs received rose dramatically with the development of coalbed natural gas (CBNG), especially in the Powder River and San Juan Basins. The BLM expanded its capability to process APDs to handle the increasing demand and growing well inventory. The number of APDs received dropped in 2007 and 2008 as the CBNG wells plateaued, but still remained relatively high. The number dropped further between 2009 and 2011, but increased again in 2012 due to stronger industry demand. The complexity of processing these APDs has grown, as have the unit cost for processing them and the need to address protests and appeals from interest groups. The BLM projects that it will receive 5,500 APDs in 2013 and 2014. Approval times have increased or remained high due to the increased complexity of resource issues analyzed in environmental documents, in addition to industry turnover of their permitting specialists that often result in BLM receiving inconsistent and incomplete permit packages.

As shown on the Table 2 below, the number of APDs awaiting approval is projected to continue

to decline in 2013 and 2014.

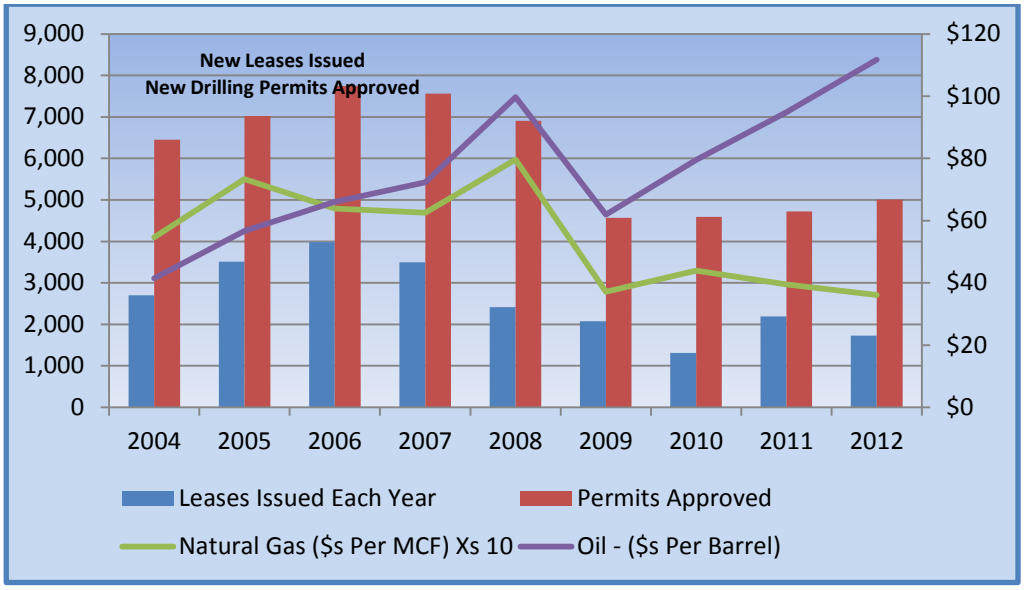
Table 2: APDs: Pending, Received, Approved, Processed and Available to Drill

	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Estimated	2014 Estimated
Total APDs pending at start of year	5,419	5,370	4,580	4,108	3,487	3,600
New APDs received	5,257	4,447[1]	4,728	5,240	5,500	5,500
APDs approved	4,571	4,593	4,725	5,009	TBD	TBD
Total APDs processed	5,306	5,237	5,200	5,861	5,500	5,500
APDs pending at year end	5,370	4,580	4,108	3,487	3,600	3,300
APDs approved, waiting to be drilled (new in 2011)	N/A	N/A	7,226	6,960	6,900	6,800

[1]2010 New APDs received was higher than originally reported.

Chart 1 below illustrates the relationship between the prices for oil and gas and leasing and permitting activity from 2004-2012. Leasing and permitting demand is significantly influenced by energy prices.

Chart 1: New Leases Issued, Drilling Permits Approved



2014 Program Performance

The percentage of leases with approved APDs is expected to increase slightly due to an overall decrease in the number of active leases. The percentage of APDs processed is expected to be 60 percent, a slight decrease from the 2012 level resulting from a decrease in the number of pending APDs although the permits analysis are more complex. The percentage of producing fluid mineral cases that have a completed inspection is expected to increase in 2014.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: Coal Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Coal ($000)	8,103	7,043	+131	+0	+2,421	9,595	+2,552
FTE	64	70	0	0	+6	76	+6

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Coal Management

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• Inspections and Enforcement	+2,421	+6
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+2,421**	**+6**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for Coal Management is $9,595,000 and 76 FTE, a program increase of $2,421,000 and +6 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Inspections and Enforcement (+$2,421,000/+6 FTE) – The 2014 budget proposes an increase of $2.4 million to be used for inspection and enforcement of coal production on Federal and Indian lands, returning the program to roughly the 2011 enacted level. The BLM will continue efforts to pursue new cost recovery within this program. By statute, cost recovery fees from Indian lessees go to the Treasury and are not available for accomplishing program workloads.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The BLM is responsible for leasing the Federal coal mineral estate on approximately 570 million acres. In 2012, 48 percent of the Nation's electricity was generated from the use of coal and approximately 41 percent of that coal was produced on Federal lands managed by the BLM.

The BLM currently manages a coal program that consists of approximately 310 Federal coal leases and 484,017 acres under lease. Over the last decade (2003-2012) Federal coal lease production was 4.56 billion tons, with a total value of $55.4 billion that generated $6 billion in royalties. During this same period, Federal coal lease sales resulted in 46 leases sold totaling 71,165 acres and 5.24 billion tons of mineable coal leased. More than $4.5 billion in bonus bids were accepted.

The BLM Coal Management Program is responsible for:

- Conducting competitive coal lease sales and ensuring the public receives fair market value;
- Administering existing coal leases and providing additional approvals to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the lease;
- Processing coal exploration licenses and monitoring operations for compliance;
- Processing coal resource recovery and protection plans and modifications to protect the public's resources from waste and to ensure maximum economic recovery;
- Inspecting Federal and Indian coal use authorizations to ensure compliance with the authorization's terms and conditions;
- Independently verifying reported coal production from Federal and Indian coal leases;
- Processing Federal coal trespasses;
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of leases and authorizations; and
- Providing prelease evaluations of mineral tracts when requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Indian Tribes and Indian mineral owners.

Critical Factors

- In an effort to increase efficiency and to standardize reporting of mine inspections and production verification, the BLM is working toward the development of a Mineral Tracking System (MTS). The MTS will respond to needs identified from a 2003 Government Accountability Office (GAO) audit and will implement DOI policy direction. A pilot version of this system was launched in Utah and Wyoming; the BLM will continue this pilot through 2014.
- The BLM faces a loss of institutional knowledge needed to effectively manage the Coal Program as many of its engineers, geologists, and land law adjudicators retire or become eligible for retirement. The best way to prepare new employees to successfully accomplish coal workloads is to ensure mining engineers and geologists complete the new mine employee's safety training, attend certification courses, and are provided with adequate on the job training.
- Surface coal leasing requires the consent of surface owners prior to holding a lease sale. The BLM encourages surface owners to participate in land use planning processes and encourages lease applicants to acquire surface owner consent prior to submitting the lease application to the BLM.
- The BLM continues to work with the U.S. Forest Service, the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, and other Federal and State agencies to streamline multiple agency processes to minimize the time necessary to process applications to explore for and produce Federal coal resources. Federal surface management agencies are required to provide the BLM their decision whether to lease Federal coal or not.
- The BLM and the Mine Safety and Health Administration are collaborating to provide a safer workplace for developing Federal and Indian coal.
- The BLM is adopting the recommendations for production accountability improvements developed in the Report to the Royalty Policy Committee, *Mineral Revenue Collection from Federal and Indian Lands and the Outer Continental Shelf*. This includes the development of new guidance regarding inspection and enforcement and production verification, as well as providing training courses focused on safety and accomplishing inspector's duties.

- Ensuring environmental protection and maximum recovery of coal resources continues to be a priority for the BLM.
- The BLM Coal Management Program is being reviewed by the Department of the Interior Office of the Inspector General and the GAO; reports are due in 2013.

Other Funding Sources

The Coal Management Program is primarily funded through this subactivity. Another funding source is service charges collected from coal lease document processing. The BLM has been implementing cost recovery for actions filed with the BLM since a cost recovery rule was implemented November 7, 2005. As older actions that predate cost recovery are completed and the workload focuses more on newer actions that are subject to cost recovery, the receipts from cost recovery are increasing. Receipts from cost recovery were approximately $125,000 in 2008 and increased more than threefold to $436,000 in 2012. The BLM intends to be more aggressive in identifying and instituting additional cost recovery fees to cover program costs in 2014 and beyond.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The BLM anticipates completing processing for approximately nine percent of the pending coal lease applications during 2014. In an effort to create a more efficient application process, the BLM grouped lease applications that are in close geographic proximity for a streamlined analysis of environmental impacts. The grouped environmental analysis better evaluates cumulative effects and can be processed faster than sequentially processing the NEPA analysis for each lease application individually. Grouping results in multiple lease sales happening over a relatively short period of time. However, as grouping continues, there is a tendency to see groups mature to sale together with a longer period of what might appear to be inactivity until the next group matures to sale. Resources are used during these periods to complete environmental, geological and engineering analyses, hold lease sales, and process coal leases. Processing was completed for five percent of coal lease applications in 2009 and 2010, seven percent in 2011, and 18 percent in 2012. In 2012, the BLM processed eight leases, held six successful coal lease sales and accepted $1.55 billion dollars in bonus bids for 1.39 billion tons in the six leases sold. BLM 2012 coal lease sales represented the largest bonus bid amount ever received in a single fiscal year. There are several group environmental analyses in progress that will yield multiple process completions in 2013.

The BLM completes approximately 2,700 inspection, enforcement, and production verification actions each year. Inspections are performed to ensure compliance with the lease terms and conditions and mining plan approvals. Enforcement actions are necessary where the lessee fails to conform to the established lease requirements. During the inspection process, the BLM inspector will collect production data to independently determine if the coal production being reported by the lessee is reasonable. The BLM must also complete post lease administrative actions while managing leases. These post lease actions vary from lease readjustments, lease modifications, to resource recovery and protection plan approvals. Normally, post lease actions are market dependent.

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Activity: Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Other Mineral Resources Mgt. ($000)	9,478	8,402	+159	+0	+2,025	10,586	+2,184
FTE	81	81	0	0	+7	88	+7

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Other Mineral Resources Management

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• Inspections and Enforcement	+2,025	+7
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+2,025**	**+7**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for Other Mineral Resources is $10,586,000 and 88 FTE, a program change of +$2,025,000 and +7 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Inspections and Enforcement (+$2,025,000 million/+7 FTE) – The 2014 budget proposes an increase of $2.0 million to be used for inspection and enforcement of other minerals activities on Federal and Tribal Lands. The requested increase will fund the program at approximately the 2011 level. The BLM will continue efforts to search for cost recovery opportunities within this program. Existing leases and contracts under this subactivity all contain a standard clause that they will be governed by the regulations in force when the lease or contract was signed. Thus, any new fees established by a new regulation will not apply to existing leases and contracts. By statute, any fees collected on Indian Trust lands operations would be remitted to the Treasury and would be unavailable for BLM use.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Other Mineral Resources Subactivity is composed of two programs:

- Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals Program includes potash, phosphate, sodium, and gilsonite. It also includes metallic minerals on acquired lands (lead, zinc, copper, etc.)
    - Used for fertilizers, glass and papermaking, flue-gas desulfurization, lead-acid batteries, oil well drilling, water treatment, detergents, and many chemicals.
- Mineral Materials Program includes clay, sand, gravel, and building stone.
    - Used for construction of roads, foundations, and buildings.

The Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals Program is responsible for:

- Processing permit, license and lease applications;

- Administering existing permits, licenses and leases;
- Approving exploration and mining plans;
- Conducting NEPA analyses;
- Inspecting and monitoring existing authorizations;
- Inspecting producing operations to ensure proper reporting of production;
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of permits, licenses and leases; and
- Administering trust responsibilities by managing post-leasing and production activities for Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners.

The Mineral Materials program is responsible for:

- Performing NEPA analyses of disposal applications;
- Performing appraisals to determine the value of disposals;
- Conducting sales;
- Administering existing contracts and collecting revenue;
- Processing free use permits for State and local governments and non-profit organizations;
- Processing exploration permits and mining authorizations;
- Inspecting existing mineral materials authorizations;
- Inspecting sites to ensure proper reporting of and payment for production;
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of contracts and authorizations; and
- Investigating and taking enforcement actions on unauthorized removal of mineral materials from Federal mineral estate.

Critical Factors

Several factors impact the Other Mineral Resources Program. As the demand by government agencies increases for materials used in the development and maintenance of infrastructure for communities, the BLM continues to provide sand, gravel, and other mineral materials to State and local governments and nonprofit organizations at no cost to those entities. However, this results in increased workload for the BLM.

The BLM has been experiencing an increase in mineral materials trespasses, particularly on spilt-estates, presumably due to an increase in urban development and zoning restrictions reducing private sources of mineral materials. Thus, it has become important for the BLM to conduct inspections for unauthorized, as well as authorized, operations. The increasing number and size of exploration and mining authorizations, as well as the required analysis of complex technical issues, continues to increase the time required to evaluate these authorizations. The same holds true for the analysis of the complex environmental issues in environmental documents prior to Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals permit, license or lease issuances, and Mineral Materials sales and permits.

The cost of mineral materials disposals, inspections, and lease applications processed per year varies due to the size and complexity of the disposals, trespasses, and lease applications. The cost per 1,000 cubic yards of disposal applications processed per year has risen due to the increasing level of complexity in environmental impacts and mitigation, and the reduced quantity per disposal application. Disposal sizes range from a single truckload for immediate production to contracts up to 10 years for millions of cubic yards.

The cost of processing non-energy permit, license and lease applications and associated post-authorization work similarly varies due to the size and complexity of the application and operation. The cost of processing new non-energy applications and post-lease modifications has also risen due to the increasing level of complexity of environmental impacts and mitigation requirements. There are far fewer non-energy operations, but the average non-energy lease operation is typically much larger than the average mineral materials operation, and non-energy leases typically span multiple decades.

Other Funding Sources

The Other Mineral Resources Program is primarily funded through appropriations in this subactivity. Other funding sources include cost recovery fees for processing mineral disposal actions such as mineral material competitive sales. There are also cost recovery fees for processing new applications for non-energy leases, licenses and permits. The BLM will continue to look for opportunities to increase program capabilities to meet industry demand by charging users appropriate cost recovery fees according to regulation.

The BLM also receives reimbursement for the costs of material sales for the pipeline system in Alaska as required under Public Law 93-153, Section 101, which amended Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Funds are also collected from trespass recovery settlements and are used for rehabilitation of damaged property at the trespass site and other sites damaged by past mineral materials operations, pursuant to Public Law 94-579, as amended, and Public Law 93-153.

Long-Term Goals

The public lands are an important source of non-energy solid leasable mineral resources and mineral materials for the Nation. These minerals are vital components of basic industry and quality of life in the United States. The Other Mineral Resources Program goal is to provide the minerals needed to support local infrastructure and economic development. Demand is increasing worldwide for some products generated from non-energy solid leasable minerals, such as fertilizers, which are used in producing food and biofuels, and gilsonite, which is used in drilling fluids for energy exploration. The program processes sales and permits for mineral materials, such as sand, gravel, stone, and clays. These common materials are essential for maintenance and construction of the access that is needed to provide basic land management. Mineral materials are essential for building and maintaining energy development and production infrastructure and facilities.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The minerals material workload for the Other Mineral Resources Program increased substantially for three years from 2005 through 2007, and then declined in 2008 through 2010 largely due to the economic downturn. Declines appear to have stabilized and demand is expected to increase as recovery from the economic downturn progresses. Demand for non-energy solid leasable minerals, especially potash, phosphate and hardrock minerals (copper, nickel, etc.) on acquired lands has increased substantially for several years. The number of acres under contract is expected to remain the same in 2014 as in 2012. The number of acres leased for non-energy minerals is expected to increase as long-term NEPA analyses are completed. The percentage of pending cases of permits and lease and contract applications processed is expected to remain the same in 2014 as in 2012.

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Activity: Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: Renewable Energy Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Actual (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Renewable Energy ($000)	22,826	19,703	+237	+2,000	+7,121	29,061	+9,358
FTE	102	92	0	0	+61	153	+47

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes (and Internal Transfers) for Renewable Energy

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes/Internal Transfers:		
• Transfer Geothermal Funds from Oil & Gas Management Subactivity	+2,000	+10
• Geothermal Energy Management and Renewable Energy Studies	+7,121	+51
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+9,121**	**+61**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Renewable Energy Management program is $29,061,000 and 153 FTE, and reflects an internal transfer of +$2,000,000 and +10 FTE and a program change of +$7,121,000 and +51 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Transfer Geothermal Funds from Oil & Gas Management Subactivity (+$2,000,000/+10 FTE)
The 2014 budget reflects the transfer of $2.0 million and 10 FTE from the Oil and Gas Management Program into the Renewable Energy Management Program. Leases for geothermal development on public lands were offered and administered within the Oil and Gas Management Program in 2012. The management of geothermal energy activities is being transferred to the Renewable Energy Management Program now that the subactivity for Renewable Energy Management has been created.

Geothermal Energy Management and Renewable Energy Studies (+$7,121,000 /+51 FTE) – The 2014 budget proposes an increase of $7.1 million in new funding and 51 FTE. This will enable the BLM to continue ongoing program management responsibilities associated with geothermal energy development by replacing mandatory funding previously provided for this purpose through the Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund, which has expired. New deposits into this fund ceased in 2010. It will also support additional environmental studies, environmental reviews, and planning to accelerate the identification of prime areas for utility scale renewable energy development. The additional funds will also enable BLM to prepare and offer the first competitive lease sales for solar energy development within Solar Energy Zones and will also be used to implement renewable energy plans in Arizona, California, and Nevada.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Renewable Energy Management Program is responsible for processing right-of-way applications for wind energy, solar energy, and renewable energy transmission development. Beginning in 2013, the Renewable Energy Management Program also includes all aspects of managing geothermal energy development. All renewable energy projects proposed for BLM-managed lands receive full environmental reviews under the *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA), including the same opportunities for public involvement as other BLM land-use decisions.

The President has established an aggressive goal to double renewable electricity generation by 2020 relative to 2012 levels. BLM is committed to doing its part to contribute to this goal by permitting environmentally responsible renewable energy projects on public lands. State renewable energy portfolios, investment tax credits for solar energy projects, volatile oil prices, and international concern about global warming have all contributed toward public and industry interest in utility-scale solar energy development.

The Renewable Energy Program consists of three main components:

- Solar Energy
- Wind Energy
- Geothermal Energy

Solar Energy

Solar radiation levels in the Southwest are some of the best in the world. The BLM manages more than 20 million acres of public lands with excellent solar potential in six States: California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah. On October 12, 2012, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Energy as co-lead agencies published the Record of Decision (ROD) on the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for Solar Energy Development in Six Southwestern States. The Solar PEIS establishes, for the first time, a solid foundation for long-term, landscape-level planning to help facilitate better, smarter siting of utility-scale solar projects that avoids or minimizes conflicts with important wildlife, cultural and historic resources. The ROD on the Solar PEIS responded to extensive comments on the Supplemental Draft PEIS and includes incentives for solar developers who site projects in solar energy zones, offering reduced permitting times and a sufficiently flexible variance process to allow development of well-sited projects outside of zones. The ROD also makes clear that the Solar Energy Program will continue to incorporate other parallel planning efforts, including State level efforts, to establish additional solar energy zones to meet market demand. The ROD includes 17 solar energy zones, totaling about 285,000 acres potentially available for solar energy development.

In 2010, the BLM approved the first utility-scale solar energy projects on public lands. To date, it has approved 23 solar projects including both generation projects on public lands as well as access and transmission projects on public lands essential to facilitate solar generation projects on private land. The projects include a variety of solar technologies and range in size from a 45-megawatt photovoltaic system on 422 acres to a 1,000-megawatt parabolic trough system on 7,025 acres. These 23 projects have the potential to generate over 7,500 megawatts of clean, renewable energy—enough energy to power over 2.2 million homes.

Wind Energy

The BLM manages 20.6 million acres of public lands with wind potential and has approved more than 35 wind energy projects capable of producing nearly 5,000 megawatts of clean, renewable energy. The total approved capacity includes both wind energy production facilities on public lands and a number of access and transmission projects on public lands essential to facilitate wind energy production projects on private land.

A PEIS relating to the authorization of wind energy projects was completed in June 2005. This EIS provides an analysis of the development of wind energy projects in the West. In conjunction with the publication of this EIS, the BLM amended 52 land use plans to allow for the use of applicable lands for wind energy development. BLM offices are able to use this EIS as an aid in analyzing impacts for specific applications for the use of public lands for wind energy use. The BLM issued a wind energy policy in December 2008 to provide guidance on best management practices; measures to mitigate potential impacts on birds, wildlife habitat, and other resource values; and guidance on administering wind energy authorizations.

The BLM continues to conduct studies necessary to evaluate and process applications for rights-of-way for the siting of wind energy projects and applications for rights-of-way for electric transmission lines from these projects. The BLM currently has about 30 pending wind energy development applications on the public lands with a potential capacity of over 6,500 megawatts.

Geothermal Energy

The BLM has the delegated authority for leasing on more than 245 million acres of public lands (including 104 million acres of National Forest managed by the U.S. Forest Service) with geothermal potential in 11 western States and Alaska. The BLM currently manages more than 800 geothermal leases, with over 70 leases in producing status generating over 2,000 megawatts of installed geothermal energy on public lands. This amounts to over 40 percent of the total U.S. geothermal energy capacity. In May 2007, the Department of the Interior published final regulations on geothermal energy production on public lands requiring more competitive leasing and offering simplified royalty calculations.

A PEIS to assess geothermal leasing on the public lands was completed in October 2008. The subsequent ROD amended 114 BLM resource management plans and allocated about 111 million acres of Bureau-managed public lands as open for leasing. An additional 79 million acres of National Forest System lands are also legally open for leasing.

Competitive Leasing Process

The BLM is in the process of implementing an innovative strategy to promote renewable energy development at appropriate sites in areas that have been determined in advance to be optimal for wind and solar energy production. The BLM plans to offer these specific parcels to potential applicants through a competitive process and to approve right-of-way applications in an expedited fashion due to the upfront environmental analysis. This process will likely reduce the total number of applications and encourage future applicants to focus on large capacity projects on lands close to existing or planned transmission capability.

Performance Goals

The President's and the Secretary's goals to increase smart renewable energy development on public lands, as well as State renewable energy portfolio standards that require utility companies to increase renewable energy supplies as part of their electricity capacity, have dramatically increased the renewable energy right-of-way processing workload for the BLM. Interior has a FY 2012 – FY 2013 Renewable Energy Priority Performance Goal to, by September 30, 2013, increase approved capacity authorized for renewable (solar, wind, and geothermal) energy resources affecting Department of the Interior managed lands, while ensuring full environmental review, by at least 11,000 megawatts. By the end of FY 2014, the approved capacity authorized through the Priority Goal for renewable energy affecting DOI management lands and waters is targeted to reach 15,429 megawatts cumulatively since the start of FY 2010.

The Department will successfully meet these goals if a majority of the energy projects that were designated as priority projects for 2012 and 2013 are approved. The primary factors that will influence renewable energy growth going forward are continued infrastructure investment and technology improvements, both in the method and efficiencies of generation of renewable energy and in transmission of that energy from source to end-use.

2014 Project Status

In 2013 and 2014, the BLM will give priority status to 23 projects (14 solar, six wind, and three geothermal) representing about 5,300 megawatts.The BLM developed this priority list in collaboration with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service, with an emphasis on early consultation. The 2013 and 2014 priority projects were selected based on a variety of criteria, including progress of the necessary public participation and environmental analysis under NEPA and applicable State environmental laws. The BLM also used the screening criteria for priority solar and wind projects, developed through BLM policy memoranda issued in February 2011, to assist in evaluating and prioritizing the projects.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the Bureau of Land Management will continue to implement the strategy to:

- Increase smart renewable energy development on public lands;
- Support Interior's Renewable Energy Priority Performance Goal as described above; and
- Implement actions regarding identifying leasing and development opportunities for solar energy projects in designated solar energy zones. Making these lands available for BLM leasing proposals will provide for the best siting locations for environmentally sound solar energy development projects. The BLM has initiated a rulemaking process to establish rules to guide this leasing program to include a nomination and request for proposal process, with the expectation that this will ultimately lead to a competitive leasing program to accelerate the process of offering public lands for solar energy development.

Realty and Ownership Management

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity		2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/ -)	Budget Request	
Alaska Conveyance	$	18,741	29,061	+235	+0	-12,320	16,976	-12,085
	FTE	142	142	+0	+0	-37	105	-37
Cadastral Survey	$	12,098	11,996	+181	+0	+0	12,177	+181
	FTE	96	96	+0	+0	+0	96	+0
Lands & Realty Mgmt.	$	35,923	32,605	+557	+3,000	+6,000	42,162	+9,557
	FTE	296	296	+0	+0	+0	296	+0
Total Activity	$	66,762	73,662	+973	+3,000	-6,320	71,315	-2,347
	FTE	534	534	+0	+0	-37	497	-37

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

The 2014 budget request for the Realty and Ownership Management activity is $71,315,000 and 497 FTE, a net program change of -$6,320,000 and -37 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Realty and Ownership Management activity has three programs that are focused on the use of lands and transfer of BLM-managed lands.

- The Alaska Conveyance Program transfers land title from the Federal Government to individual Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State of Alaska pursuant to a number of laws.
- The Cadastral Survey Program provides cadastral survey services that are an important component to managing both Federal and private lands. Cadastral surveys and other boundary services provided by this program facilitate these actions and help reduce boundary disputes, trespass and possible litigation.
- The Lands and Realty Management Program authorizes uses of the land for rights-of-way for pipelines, transmission lines for electricity and renewable energy, and other uses. This program also authorizes uses of the public lands for commercial filming and other purposes, and implements changes to land ownership by exchanging and purchasing lands, and by selling lands no longer needed for Federal purposes.

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Activity: Realty and Ownership Management
Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Alaska Conveyance & Lands ($000)	18,741	29,061	+235	+0	-12,320	16,976	-12,085
FTE	142	142	+0	+0	-37	105	-37

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Alaska Conveyance & Lands

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• General Program Decrease	-12,320	-37
TOTAL, Program Changes	**-12,320**	**-37**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program is $16,976,000 and 105 FTE, a program change of -$12,320,000 and -37 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

General Program Decrease (-$12,320,000/-37 FTE) – The BLM is reducing base funding for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program as part of its continued effort to reevaluate and streamline the conveyance process. Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960s and the 2004 Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act has allowed the BLM to streamline the conveyance program and reduce program costs. The BLM is developing several procedures to enhance efficiency and continues to work to further streamline the program so that resources are focused on completing the goal of transferring title to 150 million acres the agency is required to convey. The BLM has already issued final or interim conveyance on most of the 150 acres it is required to convey, and is developing a multi-year strategy to complete final transfers. The current progress of all conveyances is displayed in Chart 1. The budget also includes a legislative proposal to accelerate Alaska land conveyances, and address other longstanding Alaska specific issues. This proposal is discussed further in Chapter II – Summary of Program and Legislative Changes.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program transfers land title from the Federal government to individual Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State of Alaska pursuant to the *1906 Native Allotment Act*, the *Alaska Native Veterans Allotment Act of 1998*, the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971* (ANCSA) and the *Alaska Statehood Act of 1959* (Statehood Act). Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960s. In 2004, the *Alaska Land Transfer*

Acceleration Act (Acceleration Act) resolved the conflicts between these laws and established deadlines for Alaska Native corporations and the State of Alaska to file final selection priorities.

The Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program performs adjudication, cadastral survey, easement identification, land examination, land record review to complete the land patent process, and Standards for Boundary Evidence assessments for Federal land, Indian land, and Native Corporation land managers. These processes are detailed below.

- **Adjudication**: Adjudication is used to determine the legal sufficiency of a land title application for the purpose of passing right, title, and interest of the Federal government of public lands. The BLM provides extensive outreach to Native corporations, including face-to-face meetings with corporate boards in local communities, and to the State of Alaska to obtain final conveyance priorities.

- **Cadastral Survey**: The cadastral survey component of the Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program prepares supplemental plats from existing survey plats and other information when possible; makes administrative title navigability determinations to facilitate conveyance; makes administrative determinations of emerged island title claims; issues recordable 'Disclaimers of Interest of Title' for the beds of navigable rivers and other waterways; performs responsibilities as trustee for Alaska Native townsites created under the *Alaska Native Townsite Act*; provides assistance in determining maps of boundaries and performs surveys for Village corporation reconveyances required under Section 14(c) of the ANCSA; collects Geographic Coordinate Data Base data to distribute through the web-based Spatial Data Management System (SDMS); issues 'Standards for Boundary Evidence Certificates' prior to transactions and projects to assist the authorized officer assess the risk caused by errors and misrepresentations in the public record and by antiquated surveys, and maintains up-to-date digital copies of all survey records to distribute through the SDMS.

- **Easement Identification**: Easement identification must be completed pursuant to Section 17(b) of the ANCSA for Native corporation selections that have not been transferred. This process involves participation by the public, the State of Alaska, and the corporations themselves.

- **Land Examination**: On the ground land examinations are conducted to resolve conflicts between Native allotment claims and to settle use and occupancy matters, including trespass and the presence of hazardous materials.

- **Land Record Review**: In 2004, the Acceleration Act established deadlines for ANCSA corporations and the State to file priorities. Throughout Alaska, millions of the same acres were applied for by village corporations, regional corporations and the State. As part of the conveyance process, the BLM reviews selections to identify conflicts and ensure correct depiction in land records.

Cadastral Survey, a mandatory step in the land conveyance process, involves traveling by various means including helicopter, OHV and by boat.

Provisions in ANCSA and the Statehood Act allow transfers of equitable title to unsurveyed lands through 'Interim Conveyance' for Native corporation selections and 'Tentative Approval' for State selections. Both types transfer right, title, and interest of the Federal government, but final patents (legal title) cannot be issued until cadastral survey of the final boundaries has been completed. Land patents are required by Federal law for completion of transfers and are required for almost all types of State and private development, financing, leasing, and disposing of property. Patent issuance is dependent upon survey plats, and the patenting process follows approximately 18 months after field survey operations have been completed (i.e. field survey work completed in FY 2014 may have final title issued in early FY 2016.)

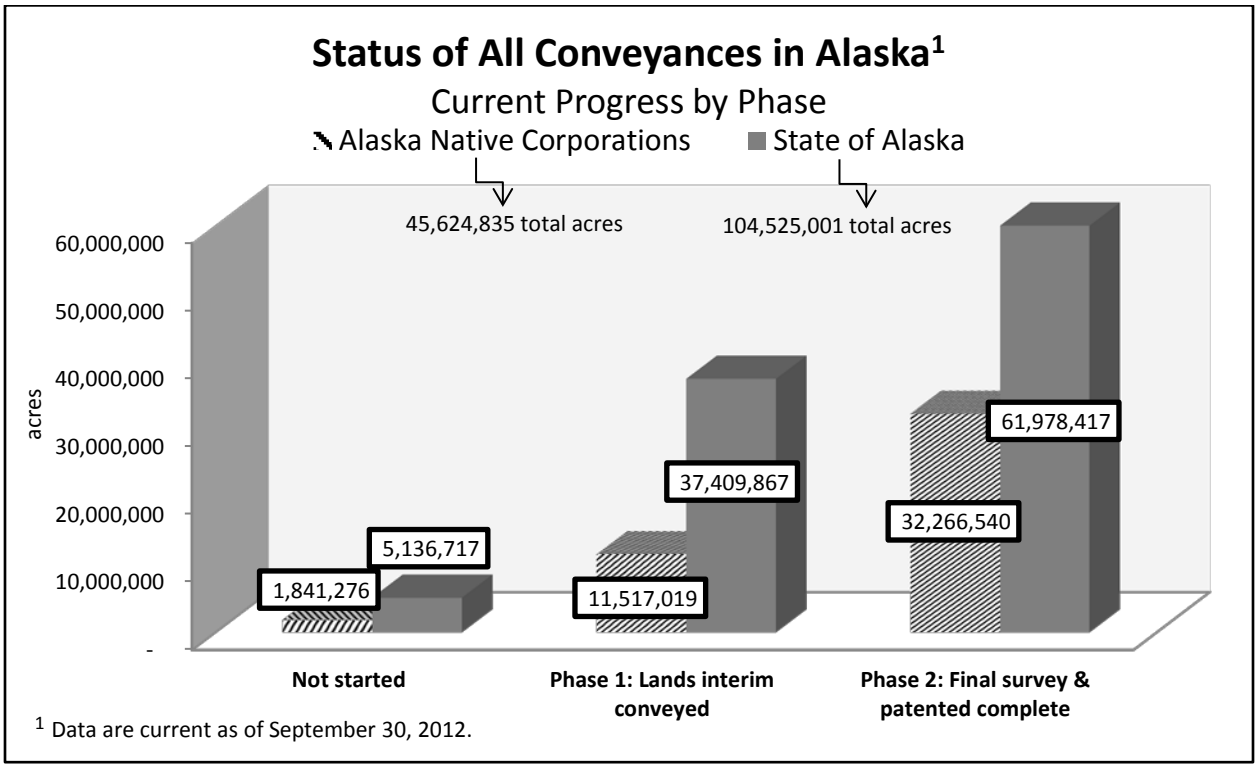
The Acceleration Act provides authority to round up acreages, settle final selection entitlement matters, and determine land selections withdrawn, segregated or relinquished. Since 2003, the BLM has conducted face-to-face meetings with Alaska Natives in hundreds of remote locations to obtain or clarify evidence on Native allotment claims, and with Native corporation representatives to discuss selection and title matters. Because it is not appropriate to use 'Interim Conveyance' and 'Tentative Approval' where unresolved issues remain, title conveyances are increasingly dependent upon field survey and survey plats for issuance of patents.

The current phase of Native corporation and State adjudication requires meetings to resolve conflicts between corporation and State selections so field survey instructions can be written with detail sufficient for future patenting. In addition, meetings between the corporations and the State will be coordinated by BLM personnel to resolve easement conflicts so the easements on unsurveyed land can be matched with easements on land that has already been patented.

By the end of 2012, the BLM had surveyed and patented 94 million acres or 63 percent of the original 150 million acres (Phase 2, below). Approximately 49 million acres, or 33 percent, (involving land boundary identification of approximately 25,000 miles) are under some form of 'Tentative Conveyance' but have not been surveyed (Phase 1, below). Additionally, about seven million acres or five percent, (involving land boundary identification of approximately 6,000 miles) of the lands need to be both surveyed and conveyed. The chart below displays the status

of all conveyances, as of the end of 2012.

Chart 1: Status of All Conveyances in Alaska



In 2013, the BLM plans to complete 2,000 miles of new field survey (Phase 1, above) and approve 3,000 miles of prior cadastral field survey (Phase 2, above.) The BLM will also process 40 Native allotment claim applications. Approximately two million acres of Native corporation entitlements and three million acres of the State of Alaska entitlement will be patented.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the BLM will approve 1,400 miles of prior cadastral field survey and complete 1,000 miles of new field survey. The BLM will also process 40 Native allotment claim applications, and patent acreage surveyed and platted in previous years. Approximately two million acres of Native corporation entitlements and two million acres of the State of Alaska entitlement will be patented. Transfer of title through 'Interim Conveyance' or 'Tentative Approval' will continue to be completed, as necessary, for Native corporations and the State of Alaska.

A combined total of 17,096 parcel applications were filed under the *1906 Native Allotment Act* and the *Alaska Native Veteran Allotment Act of 1998*. Over 16,699 of these claims have been closed through patent or rejection, leaving fewer than 400 applications pending. Although the *1906 Native Allotment Act* was repealed by ANCSA, claims pending with the Department up to the time of repeal still must be addressed by the BLM.

A total of 45.6 million acres of Native corporation entitlements have been identified; survey has been completed and patents have been issued for 32.3 million acres (71 percent), leaving 13.3 million acres (29 percent) that still require survey and patent. The State of Alaska entitlement is

104.5 million acres; survey has been completed and patents have been issued for 62.0 million acres (59 percent), leaving 42.5 million acres (41 percent) that still require survey and patent. The majority of the land not surveyed and patented is under either interim conveyance or tentative approval.

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Activity: Realty and Ownership Management
Subactivity: Cadastral Survey

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Cadastral Survey ($000)	12,098	11,996	+181	+0	+0	12,177	+181
FTE	96	96	+0	+0	+0	96	+0
Other Major Resources:							
Transfer: BIA Cadastral (1910)	2,952	2,945	+0	+0	+7	2,952	+7
FTE	106	62	+0	+0	+44	106	+44
Trust Fund: Public Survey (7130)	483	876	+0	+0	-196	680	-196
Transfer: USFS Cadastral (9820)	110	110	+0	+0	+30	140	+30
Transfer: NPS, FWS, Other Agencies(1910)	3,000	3,000	+0	+0	-2,600	400	-2,600

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Cadastral Survey program is $12,177,000 and 96 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

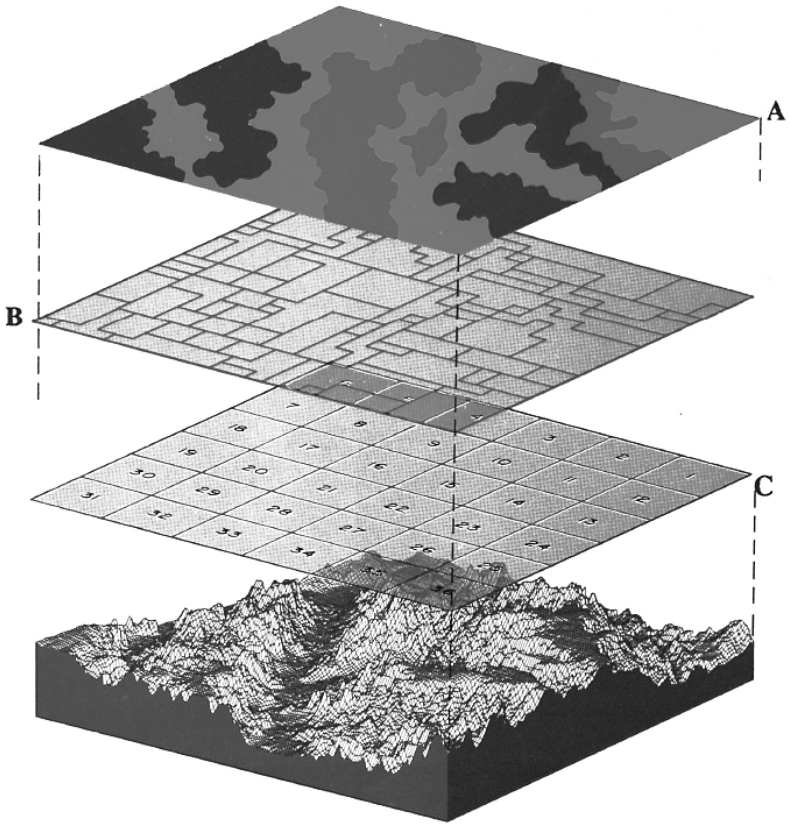
The Cadastral Survey Program conducts the official Federal Authority Surveys that are the foundation for all land title records in large sectors of the United States and provides Federal and Tribal land managers, and their adjoining non-Federal landowners, with information necessary for land management. Several statutes and delegations vest authority in the BLM to provide cadastral services for itself and the other Federal land management agencies, including the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Forest Service, and other Federal and tribal entities. This program provides direct support to the BLM's renewable energy, minerals, realty, law enforcement, forestry, recreation, National Land Conservation System and fire programs; helps to reduce unauthorized use; assists with development activities on BLM-managed lands; and, helps fulfill the Secretary's fiduciary trust responsibilities for cadastral services in Indian Country.

Conducting Federal Authority Surveys requires the determination of boundaries, the marking of corner positions with "brass cap" markers, posting and marking the boundary lines, and the filing of associated approved records in the Official United States Records System. Additional support services provided by the Cadastral Survey program include accurately positioning legal descriptions for timber sales, rights-of way, protection of special areas, oil and gas leases, and

mineral leases; providing standards for boundary evidence assessments and management of land boundary plans to reduce risks including unauthorized use; providing cadastral services and Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) services to support development of renewable energy projects; and updating and modernizing riparian boundaries where resources and land values are at a premium.

Many companies, non-profit organizations, and State and local governments apply to the BLM each year to obtain right-of-way (ROW) grants to use the public lands for roads, pipelines, transmission lines, and communication sites. Energy-related ROWs play an essential part in the transportation of energy sources. Cadastral surveys and other boundary services provided by this program facilitate these actions and help reduce boundary disputes, trespass and possible litigation.

BLM's Land Information System



A Resource Data
B National Public Land and Mineral Records
C Public Land Survey System

Cadastral Survey provides accurate location of the Public Land Survey System which in turn supports the BLM multiple use mandate while protecting the BLM's land and resources from unauthorized use.

The Cadastral Survey Program analyzes proposed projects to determine the most effective and

cost efficient level of cadastral services necessary to meet the current business need. Analysis of geospatial information in a cadastral-based Geographic Information System, in conjunction with land records research, can often provide less costly, office-generated products and services while managing risks within acceptable levels. This strategy has allowed services to be better directed towards the need and avoid the expense of the more costly Federal Authority Survey. An example of established policy for providing office products is the Standards for Indian Trust Lands Boundary Evidence referenced in the Departmental Manual 303 DM 7 and the Standards for Federal Lands Boundary Evidence soon to be referenced in the Departmental Manual 600 DM 5.

The BLM Cadastral Survey Program oversees the Certified Federal Surveyor Program to leverage specialized expertise of Indian land boundaries to over 500 private sector land surveyors trained to protect the land rights of American Indians to enable full enjoyment of their land and resources.

The BLM uses the GCDB to represent land ownership boundaries in a coordinated, standardized digital fashion. GIS layers depend on GCDB data as the base layer for many BLM processes including leasing, rights-of-way, sales, exchanges, and stipulations. This base layer provides actual on-the-ground reference to the other layers of information.

In addition, the BLM is the custodial agency for land tenure records that date back to the 1800s. The Cadastral Survey and Lands and Realty Management programs currently manage over nine million title documents as well as cadastral survey records from across the Nation. The General Land Office Automated Records System (GLORecords), delegated to the Eastern States Office, is responsible for making land tenure records available on the Internet via the GLORecords website (http://www.glorecords.blm.gov). The BLM continues the work of scanning and indexing cadastral survey plats, field notes and patents.

Approximately 45 percent of all work completed by the Cadastral Survey Program is funded by other benefitting BLM subactivities and other benefitting agencies. In addition, GCDB activities are supported partially through partnerships with States, counties, and municipalities. In the past, these partnerships have allowed the BLM to leverage resources while benefitting all parties to the agreement and the public.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the BLM will continue to perform the core functions of directing and approving surveys, addressing public inquires, consulting with staff members from other programs to advise on boundary issues, providing direction and control for field surveys paid for by other entities, and managing the GCDB.

In addition, the BLM will continue to implement the nine recommendations from an Office of the Inspector General (OIG) audit report, “Department of the Interior’s Management of Land Boundaries” (Audit No. C-IN-MOA-0001-2009). This report states, “proper survey and management of high-risk lands with antiquated surveys has the potential to generate hundreds of millions of dollars in revenue from lands with valuable surface and subsurface resources.” In response, the BLM will continue issuing guidance to BLM State Offices through Instruction Memoranda directing them to identify lands with revenues lost or at risk due to antiquated boundary evidence and propose a plan for resolution. The State Offices will continue submitting proposals involving revenues lost or at risk in efforts to recover lost revenues and prevent future

loss.

In response to the OIG report, the BLM is also developing and implementing new policies to ensure that cadastral surveyors review the adequacy of boundary evidence prior to the approval of significant land transactions and commercial projects. Any actions concerning high-valued lands or resources will be reviewed, as necessary, for the protection of the lands and resources and to ensure the proper collection of rents and protection of public lands and resources from unauthorized uses. When a cost recovery account is employed in providing a cadastral service, the account will be used for any cadastral services necessary to support the protection of public or Native American resources.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management
Subactivity: Lands and Realty Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Land & Realty Mgt. ($000)	35,923	32,605	+557	+3,000	+6,000	42,162	+9,557
FTE	296	296	+0	+0	0	296	0
Other Major Resources:							
SCDF: Rights of Way Processing (5101-3)	16,900	16,847	+0		+0	16,900	+53
Trust Fund: Rights of Way (7150)	0	0	+0		+0	0	+0

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Land & Realty Management

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• Transmission Corridors	+6,000	0
• Transfer Base Funding from Land & Resources Information System (add-on from 2013)	+3,000	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+9,000**	**0**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Lands and Realty Management program is $42,162,000 and 296 FTE, a program change of +$6,000,000 from 2012 enacted level and 0 FTE.

Transmission Corridors (+$6,000,000/0 FTE) - Aging electrical infrastructure in the West requires substantial upgrades to improve reliability and increase capacity. The upgrades will also facilitate renewable energy development in the West, including on BLM-administered public lands. The BLM is poised to meet these energy needs through designations of energy corridors in low conflict areas and siting high voltage transmission lines, substations and related infrastructure in an environmentally sensitive manner.

The requested funding would position the BLM to strategically plan for the long term increased demand and updates to the electric grid throughout the West with an improved and updated assessment process for the development and siting of energy corridors and rights-of-way (ROWs). Strategic planning would take into consideration renewable energy development including wind, solar, geothermal and hydropower. Planning activities would include revising land use plans in coordination with Federal, State, local and tribal stakeholders; revising energy corridors; developing landscape-level mitigation and best management practices; and synchronizing BLM and U.S. Forest Service land use/management plans with transmission

planning conducted by the Western Electricity Coordinating Council.

Transfer Base Funding from Land & Resources Information System (+$3,000,000/0 FTE) - The budget transfers $3.0 million to Lands and Realty Management from the Land and Resource Information Systems subactivity for the funding of lands and realty information systems. This business practice is consistent with the ownership, management and funding of other information systems by benefitting programs.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Lands and Realty Management program grants ROWs and other use authorizations for public lands. Rights-of-way are granted for many purposes, including electricity transmission, roads, and water pipelines. The BLM also conducts land tenure activities including land sales, land exchanges and withdrawals.

In October 2009, nine Federal departments and agencies approved a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to expedite the siting of electric transmission facilities. In June 2011 the same agencies created a Rapid Response Team for Transmission (RRTT). Expediting the siting of electric transmission projects on BLM-administered lands is a priority of the Secretary of the Interior. The emphasis on these projects was reiterated in the August 31, 2011, Presidential Memorandum to executive departments and agencies, *Speeding Infrastructure Development through More Efficient and Effective Permitting and Environmental Review,* as well as the March 22, 2012 Executive Order 13604*, Improving Performance of Federal Permitting and Review of Infrastructure Projects*.

The BLM administers approximately 170,000 ROWs on the public lands. Many companies, non-profit organizations, and State and local governments apply to the BLM each year to obtain ROW grants to use the public lands for roads, pipelines, transmission lines, and communication sites. Energy-related ROWs play an essential part in the transportation of energy sources, from either oil or gas production areas or electricity that has been generated from a variety of sources, such as hydropower, coal or gas-fired generators, and geothermal, to areas where the energy is used, such as at large communities or in industrial sites. Rights-of-way for communication sites are required to install equipment necessary for the transmission of television broadcasts and the cellular phone network. Rights-of-way assist in providing for basic access, power, and communication infrastructure needs of cities, towns, and rural communities. The Lands and Realty Management program manages these ROWs. The program administers new and amended ROW authorizations, conducts on-the-ground inspections to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of the authorization, and conducts studies to determine the suitability of future ROW locations and uses.

Other land use authorizations are granted for commercial filming, public facilities, and similar short and long-term purposes as allowed by law. The BLM provides the terms and conditions for all of these uses, and monitors users to ensure compliance with policy and regulation.

The Lands and Realty Management program also conducts land sales, exchanges and withdrawals to ensure efficient and effective management of the public lands. Land exchanges and withdrawals can be useful land management tools under the proper circumstances. The BLM authorizes, reviews, and revokes land withdrawals to ensure the most appropriate uses and works closely with the Department of Defense to coordinate withdrawals for military purposes, resolve issues with over-flights, and coordinate management of adjacent military and

public lands. The BLM also grants lands to local governments for recreation and public purposes at reduced cost using its authority under the *Recreation and Public Purposes Act*.

Other Funding Sources

- The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act* (FLTFA) is proposed for reauthorization in 2014 to allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. FLTFA was first enacted in July 2000. It provided for the use of a percentage of revenues from the sale or exchange of public lands identified for disposal under land use plans in effect as of the date of enactment to acquire inholdings within certain federally designated areas, or lands adjacent to those areas, which contain exceptional resources, and to administer the lands sale program. Of the funds used for acquisition, 80 percent were to have been expended in the same State in which the funds were generated, but 20 percent could have been expended for acquisition in any of the 11 other western states. Up to 20 percent of revenues from disposals may have been used for administration costs and other expenses. FLTFA expired in July 2010, but was subsequently reauthorized for one year, expiring in July 2011.

- The *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998* (SNPLMA) became law in October 1998. It allows the BLM to sell public lands within a specific boundary around Las Vegas, NV. The revenue derived from these land sales is split between the State of Nevada General Education Fund (5 percent), the Southern Nevada Water Authority (10 percent), and a special account (85 percent) available to the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture for use throughout Nevada for parks, trails and natural areas; capital improvements; conservation initiatives; multi-species habitat conservation plans; environmentally sensitive land acquisition; and Lake Tahoe restoration projects. Other provisions in SNPLMA direct certain land sale and acquisition procedures and provide for the sale of land for affordable housing. Please see the Permanent Operation Funds Chapter for more information on FLTFA, SMPLMA, and other land sales accounts.

- *Cost Recovery:* The BLM recovers costs for processing applications and monitoring right-of-way grants on public lands. Although the BLM is authorized to collect cost recovery in certain circumstances some customers, such as, State and local governments are not subject to cost recovery. These accounts and the funding collected are discussed in detail in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures Chapter.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The BLM will continue to advance renewable energy development including transmission on public lands as part of a balanced energy policy for the Nation. One of the challenges will be the modernization of BLM's High Voltage Transmission Program. In order to bring to market the renewable energy authorized for production from projects located on or crossing BLM public lands, and to unlock new renewable energy opportunities throughout the West, the BLM must strengthen its transmission permitting program as well as improve the designation of existing and future energy corridors in land use plans. The President's Executive Order No. 13604 on infrastructure and the establishment of the RRTT greatly increased the emphasis on the siting and permitting of high voltage transmission projects. The requested funding increase of $6.0

million for transmission corridors will further assist in addressing these challenges. The BLM will also utilize targeted training and closer coordination with the Renewable Energy Management Program to increase its capacity to complete these complex projects.

The BLM will also continue providing record data for the Integrated Lands System. The goal is to collect, maintain and publish the official Federal land status record data including accurate and consistent land acreage and other statistical data to be used by the public, private industry and other Federal land management agencies. The data will be collected and maintained at a high level of accuracy, verified to ensure it meets acceptable quality standards and published in a timely consistent manner. The system will support legal, policy and regulatory requirements and efficiently deliver key business products (Public Land Statistics, Master Title Plats, Historical Indices, Reports, maps, etc.).

The BLM is the custodial agency for land tenure records that date back to the 1800s. The Cadastral Survey and Lands and Realty Management programs currently manage over nine million title documents as well as cadastral survey records from across the nation. The General Land Office Automated Records System (GLO Records), delegated to the Eastern States Office, is responsible for making land tenure records available on the Internet via the GLO Records website (http://www.glorecords.blm.gov). The BLM continues the work of scanning and indexing cadastral survey plats, field notes and patents.

The BLM will continue to conduct public land sales, revoke public withdrawals, and facilitate military base closures. The BLM will review public land withdrawals and anticipates revoking withdrawals for 64,000 acres.

Activity: Communication Site Management
Subactivity: Communication Site Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Communication Sites Mgt. ($000)	2,000	2,000	+0	+0	+0	2,000	+0
Communication Sites Mgt. Offset ($000)	-2,000	-2,000	+0	+0	+0	-2,000	+0
FTE	20	20	+0	+0	-1	19	-1

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATIONS OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Communication Site Management program is $2,000,000 and 19 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Communication Site Management Program processes applications for communications sites from commercial, private, and governmental entities under Title V of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* and issues right-of-way use authorizations. The program considers requests for new sites, inspects and administers existing sites and authorizations, completes site management plans, and collects rental fees.

When granting and administering authorizations, the BLM works to protect the natural resources associated with public and adjacent lands. The BLM tries to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation to public lands by promoting the use of communication site rights-of-way and leases in common, considering engineering and technological compatibility, national security, and land use plans. The BLM also coordinates, to the fullest extent possible, all actions under the program with State and local governments, interested individuals, and appropriate quasi-public entities.

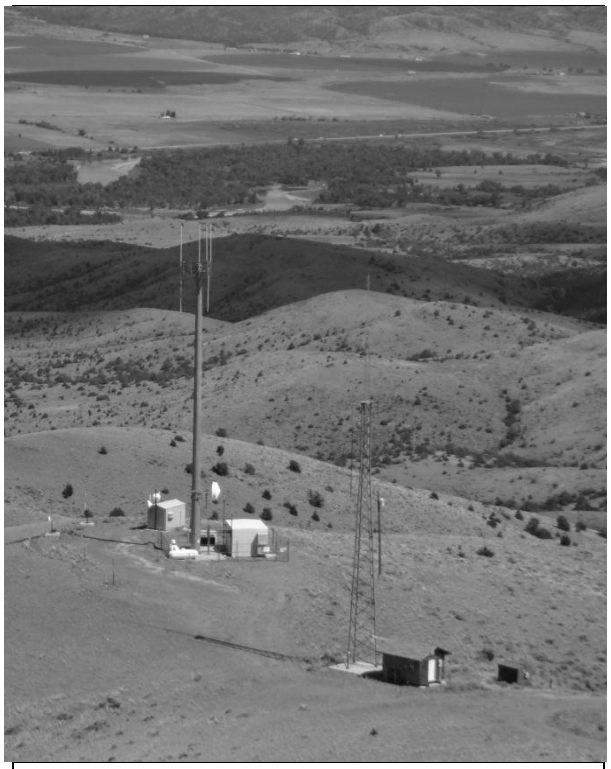
Demands and Trends

Prior to 1996, each user was required to have a separate authorization, even when users shared a site. In response to the *Telecommunications Act of 1996,* the BLM implemented new regulations and policies that greatly simplified and streamlined the authorization and administration of these uses. The BLM now requires only the owners of the towers or facilities to have right-of-way authorizations, while other users of the sites can collocate in these facilities, as tenants or customers, without further BLM approval.

In 1996, there were 3,313 authorized communications users on BLM-administered land. The BLM currently has over 3,777 sites authorized for separate communication rights-of-way. In total, the BLM has over 6,800 authorized communications users on these sites representing a 105 percent increase from 1996. The BLM has increased the collection of rental fees from $2.0 million in 1996, to $7.8 million in 2012, and an estimated $7.6 million in 2013 as a result of centralized billing and collections.

A significant challenge facing the BLM is ensuring that holders of communication site leases report accurate inventories of communications uses within their facilities to allow the Bureau to assess and collect the appropriate rent. Based on recent compliance inspections by program administrators, it is estimated that for every dollar of rent collected, there is at least another dollar that is not collected. In order to better manage the development and use of communications sites and to mitigate the impacts on surrounding public lands, the BLM develops communication site management plans, which guides users and analyzes the impacts of the structures on the sites and the surrounding lands. These plans allow the BLM to better manage sites and often results in the collection of additional rent revenues. The BLM's goal is to develop site management plans for all communication sites located on the public lands it manages. To date, the BLM has prepared 273 out of the total 1,485 site management plans needed.

In recent years, the BLM has focused on strengthening partnerships and improving its suite of BLM, interagency and industry sponsored right-of-way management courses, including the Communication Site Management Course, the National Lands Training for Line Officers, and the Beginning Lands and Realty Training. Beginning in 2011, the BLM initiated a pilot project that centralized billing and collection of communications use rentals. Centralization of billing has resulted in an approximate increase of $1.0 million in rent collected in calendar years 2011 and 2012 due to improved reviews resulting in identification of unreported rent. The specialists processing payments have been trained to detect errors in the self-reported communications uses at each site. Centralization has greatly improved customer service by providing customers with a single bill for multiple authorizations in a timely and efficient manner, and by allowing customers to provide payment to a single location. This pilot project has allowed the BLM to successfully enhance the billing and collections process, improve the timeliness and quality of customer service and provide consistency in the billing and collections functions. Due to the success of this pilot effort the BLM has decided to continue the central billing efforts on a permanent basis. Starting in 2013, operations of the centralization of communications use billing and collections were transferred to the BLM's National Operations Center.



Communication site in Limestone Hill, Broadwater County, Montana

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the BLM will continue to process applications for communications site leases and rights-of-way, as well as applications for assignments, amendments, and renewals. The Bureau will also continue to emphasize site administration and management. The BLM expects to complete 30 final communication site management plans, process 140 actions for lease or grant issuances, rejections, amendments, and renewals; process 67 actions for assignments, cancellations, relinquishments, and other administrative work; complete 120 site or facility inspections; and complete 15 actions for trespass. The BLM will train over 60 agency and industry personnel on the siting and administration of communication uses on public land, plus train 75 line managers on their roles and responsibilities in the Communication Site Management Program.

In addition, the BLM will continue to review the current communications use rental schedule as recommended by the Office of Inspector General in Report, Review of Rights of Way Grants Managed by the Department of the Interior, C-IN-MOA-0013-2010.

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Resources Protection and Management

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity		2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/ -)	Budget Request	
Resource Mgmt. Planning	$	39,830	38,060	+444	+0	+4,000	42,504	+4,444
	FTE	232	232	+0	+0	+8	240	+8
Abandoned Mine Lands Mgmt.[2]	$	17,903	19,819	+128	+0	+0	19,947	+128
	FTE	68	68	+0	+0	+0	68	+0
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	$	27,170	27,024	+259	+0	+0	27,283	+259
	FTE	137	137	+0	+0	+1	138	+1
Hazardous Materials Mgmt.	$	16,749	16,641	+182	+0	+0	16,823	+182
	FTE	97	97	+0	+0	+0	97	+0
Total Activity	$	101,652	101,544	+1,013	+0	+4,000	106,557	+5,013
	FTE	534	534	+0	+0	+9	543	+9

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

[2] In 2012, $15.9 million of funding for the Abandoned Mine Lands program was transferred from the Soil, Water, and Air Management subactivity to a new Abandoned Mine Lands Management subactivity in the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity is $106,557,000 and 543 FTE, a program change of +$4,000,000 and +9 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The functions within the Resource Protection and Maintenance Activity contribute to the protection and safety of public land users and environmentally sensitive resources.

- Resource Management Planning – The land use planning function is based on collaboration with local communities and State and tribal governments, as well as on science-based analysis.
- Abandoned Mine Lands – The remediation of abandoned mine lands supports core programs by restoring degraded water quality, cleaning up mine waste that has been

contaminated by acid mine drainage and heavy metals (such as zinc, lead, arsenic, mercury and cadmium), remediating other environmental impacts on or affecting public lands, and mitigating physical safety issues.

- Resource Protection and Law Enforcement – The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement subactivity provides for the protection from criminal and other unlawful activities on public lands.
- Hazardous Materials Management – The Hazardous Materials Management Program provides for the prevention, mitigation, and remediation of the effects of hazardous material releases and other dangers on the public lands.

The Resource Protection and Maintenance Activity funds land use planning and compliance processes, which are required by the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)* and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA).*

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance
Subactivity: Resource Management Planning

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Resource Mgmt. Planning ($000)	39,830	38,060	+444	+0	+4,000	42,504	+4,444
FTE	232	232	0	0	+8	240	+8

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Resource Management Planning

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• High Priority Planning Efforts	+4,000	+8
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+4,000**	**+8**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

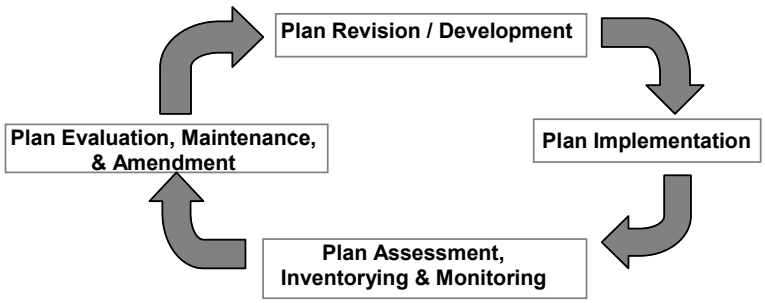
The 2014 budget request for Resource Management Planning is $42,504,000 and 240 FTE, a program change of +$4,000,000 and +8 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

High Priority Planning Efforts (+$4,000,000/+8 FTE) – The BLM is requesting an increase of $4.0 million to support high-priority planning efforts, including the initiation of several new plan revisions in 2014, as well as plan evaluations and implementation strategies. Resource management plans provide the basis for every BLM management action. Keeping them current in an era of rapidly changing resource use and demands, changing ecological conditions, continued population growth, and increasing recreation use on the public lands is a high priority.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Resource management plans (RMP) are the foundation of effective public land management. Planning and plan implementation decisions describe desired resource conditions on the ground and methods to achieve desired conditions across the more than 245 million acres of BLM-managed public lands. The planning process encourages collaboration and partnerships which help the BLM determine how to manage public lands to balance the needs of adjacent communities with the needs of the Nation.

The Resource Management Planning Program uses interdisciplinary analyses to complete a management framework and decision-making cycle shown in the following figure and described further below.



Land Use Plan Revision and Development – Completion of ongoing RMP development is the highest priority of the program. Planning areas with outdated RMPs present numerous challenges to the BLM. Outdated plans:

- May not have incorporated the best, most current science;
- Are often more vulnerable to legal challenge;
- Are not responsive to changes in conditions on the ground;
- May include desired conditions that are no longer relevant or desired by the public, other governmental entities, or industrial users; and
- May not be responsive to priorities such as energy development and transmission corridors, adaptation to a changing climate, or providing economic opportunities for the public

Delaying completion postpones vital resource management decisions and increases potential for litigation in planning areas. As RMP decisions are recorded, the program initiates new RMPs in areas where changing demands on public land resources have been identified.

Sustainable Planning and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Infrastructure – This dynamic approach to land use planning cycles through implementation, effectiveness monitoring, and assessment of emerging issues such as rapid population growth, and changing resource conditions. The cycle allows plans to remain relevant and adaptive to changing conditions by addressing emerging challenges and changing resource issues as they arise, which ensures plan longevity and reduces the frequency of costly revisions. The BLM uses the NEPA review process to inform its land use planning and project-level implementation decisions throughout the cycle. Through the NEPA process, the BLM analyzes the potential environmental impacts of a proposed action and a range of alternatives, seeks input from stakeholders and the public, and collaborates with partners in Federal, State, local, and tribal government to inform its decisions.

Land Use Plan Amendments – Amendments enable the program to address significant new information, respond to changing land uses, consider proposals that deviate from the plan, and implement new policy that change land use plan decisions. Plan amendments are an economical means to reduce the frequency of costly revisions.

Critical Factors

The BLM addresses a number of critical factors in its land use planning and decision-making processes. These include the following:

Land Health Stressors – Land health stressors such as invasive plant and insect infestations, drought, and catastrophic wildfires contribute to the loss of native animal and plant communities and habitat for threatened and endangered species. Changing conditions necessitate the reevaluation of plans. Ecoregional assessments and adaptation strategies—mitigating impacts of land health stressors—indicate whether land use decisions remain valid or require amendment.

Energy Demands – Increased demands for renewable and conventional energy affect the balance with conflicting requests such as wilderness experience, recreation, off-highway vehicle use, and managing the cumulative effects of habitat fragmentation.

Expanding Populations & Community Growth – These factors challenge wildland fire suppression efforts in the wildland/urban interface, contribute to increased conflicts between recreational uses, and increase demands for surface-disturbing uses such as roads, utility distribution lines, communication sites, sand, gravel, mineral materials sites, and public facilities. The understanding of complex socioeconomic issues in communities adjacent to BLM-administered lands is imperative to effective land management.

Protests/Litigation – Public land management conflicts tend to increase litigation over land use decisions. Even litigation not directly associated with land use planning frequently affects land use decisions, given the broad scope of resource issues considered. Challenges to land use decisions have increased at the Interior Board of Land Appeals and judicial courts.

Quality Collaboration and Involvement of Cooperating Agencies – The BLM collaborates with interested members of the public and other governmental agencies—various Federal, State, local, county, and tribal entities—to take advantage of their technical expertise, to fulfill requirements for cooperation under various laws, and to ensure consistent management where BLM-managed lands border those of other government agencies. The BLM also participates in cooperating agency training workshops with local government organizations to promote understanding of opportunities for local government participation in BLM land use planning and NEPA processes.

Means and Strategies

The BLM uses a number of means and strategies to support land use planning and decision-making processes. The means and strategies highlighted below support not only land use planning but also provide critical information, resources, and data infrastructure used Bureau-wide, and often outside the BLM by Federal, State, tribal and local partners. This information is necessary and valued by resource managers and specialists as they prepare project analyses for all types of activities. These efforts include the following:

ePlanning – The ePlanning web-based application is an improvement to the land use planning and NEPA processes. It creates efficiencies through faster and easier public access to NEPA documents for review and commenting and simplified comment analysis and response. ePlanning is currently used for all new RMP revisions and by BLM Nevada for a majority of their NEPA documents. In 2013, BLM Alaska, Arizona and Idaho will begin implementing ePlanning for their NEPA document development.

Geospatial Services – The BLM-wide services provided by the Geospatial Program via the Geospatial Services Strategic Plan and Enterprise Geographic Information System (EGIS) play an integral role in how the Bureau accomplishes work, beginning with a focus on supporting specialists in the field. The EGIS supports projects at multiple scales, including components of

the Landscape Approach to Land Management such as the Assessment Inventory and Monitoring (AIM) Strategy discussed below and Rapid Ecoregional Assessments, as well as the Greater Sage-Grouse Planning Effort and the Solar Energy Programmatic EIS. By providing the infrastructure to manage and analyze data at multiple scales, geospatial services provide the BLM with the information and tools to better understand the impacts of its decisions, and to support more informed decision-making at all levels of the organization.

Socioeconomics – The Socioeconomic Program helps resource management programs weigh competing interests concerning access to and use of public lands and resources. Social and economic conditions are changing across the West and the public is demanding a more collaborative style of decision-making with reliable information on the human context and consequences of BLM programs.

The need to maximize the BLM's return on investment is essential to achieving its mission, and thus measuring that return on investment through the application of socioeconomic research and analytical methods is a key part of the management process. To help address these challenges the BLM has added four zoned socioeconomic specialists, who are responsible for providing technical support to field and state offices four geographic zones each comprising multiple BLM States.

Collaboration and Appropriate Dispute Resolution (ADR) – The ADR Program is another resource used by the BLM to improve its decision-making processes. Litigation in recent years has resulted in escalating costs to manage public lands and presented challenges with regard to the Bureau's relationship with the public. The ADR Program seeks to alleviate these costs and improve the BLM's relationship with the public by increasing public buy-in to Bureau management processes and by making the land management decision-making process more transparent.

NEPA – The BLM's NEPA program coordinates with the Council on Environmental Quality, the Interior Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance, and other Federal entities on NEPA policy issues across the Federal government and within the Department. The BLM NEPA Program also develops Bureau-wide NEPA policy and guidance, coordinates with other BLM national programs to develop program-specific guidance, and works with the BLM National Training Center to identify and meet NEPA training needs. In addition, the program coordinates with BLM State Offices to provide advice and support for NEPA compliance in the field. The BLM NEPA Program is developing an internal, web-based BLM Greenhouse Gas & Climate Change NEPA Toolkit for use in preparing project-level NEPA documents. The program also evaluates NEPA compliance within BLM States. These activities contribute to sound, well-supported Bureau planning and project decisions, and provide ongoing opportunities to strengthen working relationships with the public, stakeholder organizations, and partners in Federal, State, local, and tribal government.

Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring – The AIM Strategy is an important improvement to the BLM strategic decision-making process. AIM improves monitoring protocols on a landscape scale, and establishes core indicators and data standards to allow for a better understanding of landscape conditions and trends. The results enable the BLM to determine the effectiveness of its management actions and replicate successful efforts in areas of similar biophysical settings. Furthermore, AIM allows the BLM to integrate data collection and analysis across the BLM and with Federal and non-Federal partners. The AIM Strategy enables greater data sharing, which in

turn enables better cumulative effects analysis and predictive modeling, helping the BLM make better, more informed decisions.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Improving Land Use Planning – In 2014, the BLM will continue the process of designing a more proactive and nimble approach to planning. The revised process will focus on collaborative work with partners at different scales to produce highly useful decisions that readily address the rapidly changing environment and conditions posed by the changing climate, rapid growth and development, and other stressors. The BLM will examine alternative approaches to avoid future litigation including: adaptive management to allow the incorporation of new information, and the use of multiple-scale decision frameworks and shared decision-making across administrative boundaries.

Land Use Plan Revisions – In 2014, the Resource Management Planning program will continue revisions on the 53 plans that are in process. This estimate takes into consideration plans that will be completed in the interim. Active plan revisions are evaluated annually to determine progress and estimated costs for completion. Approvals to extend project schedules are coordinated through the Assistant Director for Renewable Resources and Planning.

In 2014, the BLM plans to initiate four new RMP revisions. The remaining six Western Oregon RMP revisions will be funded by the O&C Resource Management Planning Program. Since 2001, the BLM has completed 69 plan revisions to improve the quality and effectiveness of its resource management. Another 53 planning projects are in progress and 37 plans are in need of revision or amendment to meet changing resource demands and conditions.

Land Use Plan Amendments – Newly revised plans are maintained through amendments funded by benefitting programs. Targeted amendments address emerging challenges and changing resource issues, extend the useful life of a plan, and reduce the potential for litigation. In 2014, the BLM will use $7.5 million of the $15.0 million increase requested in the Wildlife Management program to fund land use plan amendments within 68 planning units in California, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota to incorporate sage-grouse habitat conservation measures.

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Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance
Subactivity: Abandoned Mine Lands

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Abandoned Mine Lands ($000)	17,903	19,819	+128	+0	+0	19,947	+128
FTE	68	68	0	0	+0	68	+0

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Abandoned Mine Lands Program is $19,947,000 and 68 FTE.

Legislative Change

Reclamation Fee – The 2014 budget proposes to address abandoned hardrock mines across the country through a new AML fee on hardrock production. Just as the coal industry is held responsible for abandoned coal sites, the Administration proposes to hold the hardrock mining industry responsible for abandoned hardrock mines. The legislative proposal will levy an AML fee on all uranium and metallic mines on both public and private lands. The proposed fee will be charged per volume of material displaced after January 1, 2014. The fees collected will be distributed to two sets of funds, one for Federal lands and another for non-Federal lands. The Secretary would disperse the share of non-Federal funds to each State and Tribe based on need. Each State and Tribe would select its own priority projects using established national criteria, similar to the process for coal AML reclamation. The proposed hardrock AML fee and reclamation program would operate in parallel to the coal AML reclamation program as part of a larger effort to ensure the Nation's most dangerous abandoned coal and hardrock AML sites are addressed by the industries that created the problems.

More information on this legislative proposal can be found in the General Statement.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

An abandoned mine is a hardrock mine on or affecting BLM-managed lands, at which exploration, development, mining, reclamation, maintenance, inspection, and other operations ceased as of January 1, 1981 (the effective date of BLM's Surface Management regulations in 43 CFR Subpart 3809), with no evidence that the miner intends to resume mining activities.

The BLM's Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Program works to restore abandoned hardrock mine lands and waters with the aim of protecting the public and the environment while preserving the land's historically significant mining heritage. The BLM maintains an inventory of known abandoned mines located on BLM-managed lands and continues to search for currently unidentified abandoned hardrock mines.

According to BLM inventory data as of January 2013, there are over 76,000 features (such as physical hazards and environmental contaminants) associated with 39,000 sites. Much of the legacy data in the inventory is incomplete. The BLM is working not only to update the legacy data but also to add newly discovered sites to the inventory.

The BLM places the greatest priority on conducting on-the-ground remediation at high-priority sites that have already been inventoried and also at newly discovered sites that pose higher risks due to population expansion and recreational activities in remote locations. The AML prioritization process ranks AML sites based on environmental and physical safety hazards and takes into account factors including water quality impairments and violations; watershed and other environmental impacts; threats to public health or safety; existence of partnerships; cost avoidance/cost recovery; continuing/expediting existing on-the-ground projects; location; and cost efficiency. Cost recovery involves applying the polluter pays principle; where possible, the BLM compels responsible parties to contribute to site cleanup costs.

A wetland bioreactor treats acid mine drainage in the historic San Juan Mining District, Colorado.

The AML Program differs from the Hazardous Materials Management Program in that the Hazardous Materials Management Program addresses environmental issues but not physical safety issues. The Hazardous Materials Management Program addresses environmental issues across all BLM-managed lands, and may help address environmental issues at high-priority AML sites as well.

The Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) is specifically for funding Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) projects for all Departmental bureaus. Some very large, environmentally complicated abandoned mine sites that cannot be remediated by the BLM's AML funds alone are funded through CHF. Many of these sites are multi-million dollar clean up actions. The Abandoned Mine Lands Program also partners with other BLM programs and other Federal agencies that contribute to activities addressed by AML.

Environmental Health

Five to ten percent of the AML sites in the inventory pose environmental hazards. AML environmental sites include those with features such as tunnels that discharge contaminated water, and tailing piles that discharge various hazardous materials such as arsenic, mercury, and base metals. BLM environmental cleanup and remediation activities are guided by public laws such as CERCLA, the Clean Water Act, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act.

Radioactive exposure at abandoned uranium mines (AUM) also poses an environmental health hazard and its remediation is a priority for the AML Program. Abandoned uranium mines are most prevalent in New Mexico, Arizona and Utah. The BLM works with other Federal and State partners on AUM issues. For example, the Grants Mineral Belt Working Group in New Mexico has commenced plans for multi-ownership AUM remediation.

The AML Program approaches remediation of water resources at a watershed scale, allowing for the pooling of resources with other partners to achieve efficiencies of scale. Many of the watersheds impacted by past hardrock mining activities are located in the arid West, where the need to improve water quality for human and ecosystem needs is critical. Recent drought conditions have made the need for clean and usable water even more vital.

Upper Animas stakeholders discussing reclamation options.

In Colorado, the BLM has used watershed stakeholder groups as a forum to foster community-based, holistic approaches to address water quality issues stemming not only from abandoned hardrock mines but from other sources as well.

Physical Safety Hazards

The majority of sites in the AML database contain physical hazards, such as open mine shafts and pits; unstable rock; decayed support beams; and explosive and toxic chemicals. These physical safety hazards pose threats to humans and wildlife alike and are a high priority for the AML Program. Temporary mitigation, such as fencing and signage, biological and archeological clearances, permanent closure, and installation of controlled access barriers are the most common remediation activities.

Partnerships

Partnerships with other Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies allow for the leveraging of AML funds to inventory thousands of abandoned hardrock mine sites, close hundreds of abandoned hardrock mining shafts and adits, and remediate environmental contaminants at such sites. The BLM has established assistance agreements with abandoned mine land programs in various States, including Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. In Nevada and Arizona, the BLM has partnered effectively with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on several projects. Bat Conservation International assists the BLM in identifying abandoned mines that provide bat habitat and helping to preserve that habitat with bat-friendly closures.

Strategic Plan

The AML National Strategic Plan ensures that the AML Program meets planning targets identified in the DOI and BLM strategic plans, as well as in annual work plans. The key objectives of the AML Program are to identify AML sites, prioritize sites based on risk, remediate sites with available resources over specified time periods, report program accomplishments, and conduct education and outreach activities to warn the public about the potential dangers of AML sites. The BLM is currently revising the AML National Strategic plan. In partnership with other Federal and State partners, the BLM has also developed multi-year work plans that identify watersheds and high-impact areas where field work will be given priority. The BLM reviews the AML National Strategic plan annually and adjusts the work plan as necessary.

Critical Factors

Critical factors that impact the effectiveness of the AML Program include the following:

- AML restoration projects can be highly complex in environmental scope and impact. Environmental analyses and engineering studies are conducted to determine the extent of contamination and to identify restoration strategies. Typically, a multiple-year, phased approach is required to complete remediation at these sites.
- Remediation efforts can face new challenges and require additional engineering studies as previously unknown conditions are discovered at the site and as other conditions change at the site due to factors such as excessive precipitation or erosion.
- The BLM performs ongoing monitoring and maintenance activities at restored sites.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the AML Program anticipates remediating approximately 2,386 acres to improve water quality, as well as conducting 1,284 physical safety hazard closures. The AML Program expects to inventory 2,000 new AML features. Additionally, the program expects to monitor and maintain 1,500 remediated sites, and see increases in the maintenance and monitoring work required on sites remediated in prior years. The AML Program must expend more of its funds on the upkeep of items such as water treatment systems, bat gates, and other remedial actions. Moreover, the AML Program has completed its 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) projects. The ARRA funding caused a significant, but temporary increase in the number of reported accomplishments through 2012.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance
Subactivity: Resource Protection and Law Enforcement

Subactivity	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -)	Program Changes (+/ -)	Budget Request	
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement ($000)	27,170	27,024	+259	+0	27,283	+259
FTE	137	137	+0	+1	138	+1

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The request for Resource Protection and Law Enforcement is $27,283,000, and 138 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program supports the Bureau's mission through the enforcement of Federal laws and regulations related to the use, management, and development of public lands and resources. The objectives of the program are to:

- Provide a safe environment for public land users and employees;
- Deter, detect, and investigate illegal activities, and resolve or refer such matters to appropriate officials;
- Protect lands and waters from illegal dumping and pollution; and
- Ensure revenues owed to the government for authorized or unauthorized uses are paid.

Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program resources:

- Manage the law enforcement presence at special events and high-use recreation areas in order to support law enforcement needs exceeding the capacity of local field offices;
- Establish interagency agreements, partnerships, and service contracts with numerous State and local law enforcement agencies to secure supplemental support in the form of dispatch services, patrols of high use recreation areas, and assistance in the eradication of marijuana grown on public lands; and
- Utilize technology such as remote cameras, sensors, and tracking devices wherever possible to expand the capability to monitor locations of known illegal activities.

Critical Factors

Critical factors affecting the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program on public lands include:

- Large-scale marijuana cultivation threatens public and employee safety; while the associated use of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides, the illegal taking of wildlife, and the dumping of waste damages ecosystems exploited for illegal cultivation activities.
- The smuggling of humans and controlled substances on public lands near the Southwest Border destroys the natural and cultural resources on these public lands; and threatens public and employee safety.
- Population increases in urban areas located near public lands have led to corresponding increases in off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, illegal dumping of waste, theft of mineral materials and native plants for private landscaping, and the ignition of wildland fires.
- Emergencies and similar unexpected developments frequently require law enforcement responses that cannot be planned for or anticipated.
- Requests continue to come from partner law enforcement agencies seeking funding assistance through service contracts and support agreements, particularly in counties where public lands are heavily impacted by marijuana cultivation activities.

Demands, Trends and Resources

In 2012, the BLM saw the third consecutive yearly decrease in the number of marijuana plants seized on public lands. This decrease occurred in California, Idaho, Oregon, and Utah; while increases in large-scale cultivation activity occurred in southern Nevada. Due to the scope of the marijuana cultivation problem and the large number of Federal, State, and local agencies involved in combatting the issue, it is difficult to establish a direct cause for this decline. However, several factors are believed to be having a positive effect on reducing large-scale cultivation on public lands, including:

BLM law enforcement investigates a marijuana garden on public lands.

- Increasingly effective utilization of multi-agency investigation and eradication efforts to target and disrupt illegal activities at all levels of the drug trafficking organizations. The 2012 multi-agency operation “Mountain Sweep” is one such effort that successfully targeted marijuana cultivation throughout the West, particularly public lands in California.
- Prosecution of individuals at all levels of multi-State drug trafficking organizations disrupts organizational structures, and reduces their cultivation and distribution capabilities. Examples include recent cases in southwest Idaho and eastern Oregon.
- Shifts in weather patterns in northern California and western Oregon reduced the length of the growing season in 2010, 2011, and 2012, partly accounting for reduced numbers of plants grown and seized on public lands.
- Several State medical marijuana laws provide for the lawful cultivation of marijuana on private lands. Quantities of this lawfully cultivated marijuana are known to be sold

outside the legal trade. The increased market supply of marijuana generated by these legal sources may be reducing the quantity of marijuana cultivated on Federal lands.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Marijuana Cultivation on Public Lands – The BLM plans to continue drug enforcement activities at the same level as 2012. This will include twenty special agents assigned to combat marijuana cultivation full time in California and Oregon; as well as special agents in Utah and Nevada continuing to investigate large scale marijuana cultivation activities in those States on a part time basis. Additionally, BLM rangers assigned to California and Oregon will continue to provide high profile patrol to deter and detect cultivation activities, eradicate marijuana cultivation sites, and provide security for personnel conducting cultivation site rehabilitation efforts.

Marijuana Plants Seized by BLM on Public Lands			
FY 2009	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**
674,935	593,832	436,455	156,014

The BLM will continue work with the Public Lands Drug Coordination Committee, under the auspices of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to utilize science-based methods to identify environmental impacts of marijuana cultivation on the public lands and establish a cost model accounting for hazardous and non-hazardous material, water displacement, usage, and pollution impacts, and surface disturbance. These models better estimate and track the costs of the environmental impacts of marijuana cultivation.

Looted pottery seized as part of the Cerberus Action.

Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) Enforcement in the Four Corners Region – The BLM will continue to patrol and conduct investigations in the Four Corners region of the Southwest to deer and detect incidents of theft and vandalism of cultural, historical, and paleontological resources. The BLM will prosecute suspects and provide for the proper curation, storage, and disposition of recovered artifacts. The BLM continues to pursue the "'Cerberus Action"; a highly successful multi-year investigation targeting individuals suspected of looting archaeological sites and Native American graves in violation of ARPA and the *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act* (NAGPRA). Federal indictments continue and the BLM has begun the process of repatriating the hundreds of thousands of archaeological and Native American artifacts recovered through the investigation.

Southwest Borderlands **–** The BLM will continue to patrol and conduct law enforcement activities on public lands situated within 100-miles of the Southwest Border in response to the heavy resource impacts and public safety concerns associated with illegal human and drug smuggling activities. The BLM continues to invest heavily in its Reclaim Our Arizona Monuments (ROAM) operation. Developed in response to the severe impacts occurring on the Bureau's Ironwood Forest and Sonoran Desert National Monuments, Operation ROAM combines the skills of BLM law enforcement officers with those of BLM resource specialists in order to improve public safety and remedy the resource damage caused by human and drug

Trash from human smuggling activities in Sonoran Desert National Monument, removed as part of Operation ROAM

smuggling. This pairing of skill-sets serves to disrupt/deter smuggling operations and repair smuggling-related environmental damage caused by unauthorized roads and trails, large accumulations of trash, and concentrations of human waste.

National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) – The BLM will continue to patrol and conduct law enforcement activities within NLCS areas in order to protect nationally significant resources and provide the public the opportunity to safely enjoy their public lands.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Recreation – The BLM will continue to dedicate law enforcement resources to the patrol of high-use OHV areas in order to protect sensitive resources and ensure the public is provided safe recreational opportunities on public lands.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Activity on Public Lands				
	FY 2009	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**
OHV Incidents	8,455	8,147	6,427	4,067
Total Incidents*	26,461	30,935	26,888	23,544

*Total number of law enforcement incidents reported

Wild Horses and Burros – The BLM will continue to enforce laws and investigate violations related to the harassment, unlawful removal, inhumane treatment, unauthorized destruction or sale of wild horses and burros.

Resource Damage, Loss and Theft – The BLM will continue to emphasize patrol, enforcement, and investigation to reduce the theft of public land resources, including mineral materials, timber and forest products, as well as improve production accountability and reduce theft of oil and gas resources. The BLM will investigate wildland fires to determine the origin and cause, identify responsible parties, and seek civil enforcement or criminal prosecution in cases involving negligence or arson.

Theft, Vandalism, and Misuse of Resources Incidents Reported				
	FY 2009	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**
Cultural, Paleontological & Historical Resources	85	118	72	140
Minerals	15	15	10	21
Natural Features & Other Wildland Resources	143	100	107	106
Timber, Forest Products, & Native Plants	165	202	190	279
Wild Horses and Burros	79	92	86	118
Wildland Fire Incidents Reported on Public Lands				
No. of Fire Related Incidents	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**
	694	831	698	1,053

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance
Subactivity: Hazardous Materials Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Hazardous Materials ($000)	16,749	16,641	+182	+0	+0	16,823	+182
FTE	97	97	+ 0	+ 0	+0	97	+0
Other Major Resources:							
Transfer: Central Haz. Mat. Fund (26xx)	2,802	2,948	+0	+ 0	TBD	TBD	TBD
Transfer: Nat. Res. Damage Assess (9210/60)	102	325	+0	+ 0	TBD	TBD	TBD

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Hazardous Materials Management Program is $16,823,000 and 97 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Hazardous Materials Management (HMM) Program ensures BLM compliance with Federal and State environmental regulations. The Program also exercises the legal authorities granted to the BLM to protect human health and the environment by cleaning up hazardous waste sites. Additionally, the HMM Program implements Federal initiatives directed at improving environmental management and sustainability. HMM activities include:

- Minimizing environmental contamination on public lands;
- Reducing risks associated with environmental hazards;
- Restoring natural and cultural resources adversely impacted by oil discharges and hazardous substance releases;
- Correcting environmental compliance problems in a timely fashion;
- Identifying and managing significant environmental aspects of BLM operations;
- Reducing the generation of wastes or contaminants at the source, thereby reducing the level of hazards to public health or the environment; and
- Partnering with the BLM Law Enforcement Program to remove illegally dumped material such as trash, hazardous materials, and abandoned vehicles.

The HMM Program differs from the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Program. While the AML Program focuses on issues at hardrock mines abandoned prior to 1981, the HMM Program has a broader focus on all public lands. Additionally while the AML Program addresses both physical

and environmental safety hazards at AML sites, the HMM Program addresses environmental hazards only, and may support environmental hazards at high-priority AML sites as well.

Critical Factors

Critical factors that impact the effectiveness of the HMM Program include the following:

- The need to support maintenance and monitoring activities at previously remediated sites grows as new cleanup efforts are undertaken and completed.
- There are currently 178 sites on the Environmental Disposal Liability list which require some degree of remediation.
- Urban growth and development have increased public access to BLM-managed lands. This trend has not only increased the number of illegal dumps on public lands, but has also heightened the need to address contaminated sites in order to reduce public health and safety hazards. Increased real-estate development and property transfer activities also require environmental assessments and a cadre of trained and certified BLM environmental professionals.
- Illegal immigration and smuggling activities along the Arizona, New Mexico and California borders with Mexico cause damage to public lands, including national monuments and designated wilderness areas. Such damage includes unauthorized roads and trails; cut fences; damaged vegetation; contaminated water resources; and large accumulations of solid and hazardous waste.

Areas along the Southwest border impacted by illegal immigration.

Means and Strategies

The BLM uses the following strategies to operate the HMM Program:

- Developing, implementing, and maintaining emergency response (i.e., oil and chemical spill) contingency planning;
- Leveraging funding with partners to respond to community needs and concerns;
- Assessing and maintaining BLM facilities to ensure compliance with environmental laws and regulations;
- Searching for parties responsible for contamination on public lands and either seeking their participation in remediating the site or recovering costs;

- Partnering with other environmental protection-related agencies such as the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Forest Service, as well as with other BLM programs, including the AML Program, the Law Enforcement Program, and the Recreation Program;
- Partnering with State, law enforcement, and volunteer groups to deter and mitigate damage to public lands along the Southwest border from illegal immigration and smuggling activities;
- Using the Abandoned Mine Site Cleanup Module database to track and prioritize sites based on the level of risk to human health and the environment; and
- Using the HMM Special Cleanup Fund (SCF) to address the removal and remediation of hazardous substances. The SCF was created as a mechanism to manage larger, high-risk hazardous material sites not currently eligible for other funding sources.

Other Funding Sources:
In addition to HMM Program funding, the BLM utilizes, in the appropriate circumstances, funding from the Department's Natural Resource Damage Assessment Restoration Fund (NRDAR), and the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF).

The BLM uses the NRDAR fund to identify damage to natural resources; work with the public and the polluters to plan restoration efforts; seek payment from the polluters for resource restoration costs; and restore or replace resources to pre-contamination conditions. Project scoping and start-up funds may come from Interior. Assessment funds are provided through Interior or negotiated with polluters. Restoration funds come from settlements with polluters, either through negotiations or legal action. Funds from these settlements are then used to restore the damaged resources at no expense to the taxpayer. Settlements often include the recovery of costs incurred in assessing the damages.

The DOI's CHF includes appropriated and recovered funds, and supports response actions, remedial investigations, feasibility studies, and cleanup at sites contaminated by hazardous substances. These sites are prioritized based on human health and ecological risk, regulatory factors, and the level of Principle Responsible Party involvement. Proposals are reviewed and prioritized first by BLM State Offices through a yearly nomination processes, and then by Departmental representatives. The BLM currently manages 26 CHF sites. In 2013, the CHF allocated $2.8 million for BLM sites.

Long-term Vision

The HMM Program's long-term vision is to protect human health and the environment by focusing on the following:

- Protecting water resources from hazardous material contamination;
- Improving accountability by creating effective ways to monitor and track contaminated sites;
- Making innovative use of geographic information systems and mapping tools;
- Using partnerships and innovative outreach efforts to prevent, as well as reduce, illegal dumping on public lands;
- Developing Environmental Management Systems (EMS) at all appropriate organizational levels in accordance with E.O. 13423 and DOI EMS Policy to continually improve environmental performance;
- Promoting environmentally sustainable operations by reducing petroleum use in the BLM fleet, increasing alternative energy use, reducing air emissions, promoting pollution

prevention, recycling, and conducting environmentally preferable purchasing and contracting activities;
- Supporting facility upgrades and auditing sites to ensure compliance;
- Developing internal and external partnerships to jointly provide effective solutions to environmental issues on BLM-managed lands; and
- Using training and updated contingency plans to improve the BLM's capability to respond to oil discharges and hazardous releases along coastal areas and protect endangered species and associated habitats.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The HMM Program will continue to perform the following activities in fiscal year 2014:

- *Complex Contaminated Site Cleanups* – Leverage funding with other Federal programs to address cleanups at large, complex hazardous waste sites that pose an imminent risk to the public.
- *Environmental Compliance* – Continue to support, with the Engineering and Safety Programs, the performance of Compliance Assessment – Safety, Health, and the Environment (CASHE) audits. In 2014, CASHE audits will be performed at twenty-nine organizational units.
- *Illegal Dumping Prevention* - Continue prevention efforts by targeting cleanups, outreach, and monitoring on BLM-managed lands to promote human safety and mitigate environmental damage.
- *Emergency Response* - Respond to and clean up oil spills and hazardous materials releases.
- *Munitions and Explosives* of *Concern* - Continue collaboration with other Departmental bureaus, as well as the Department of Defense, in the development of a database that prioritizes, tracks and monitors munitions and explosives of concern, to ensure visitor and employee safety and to ensure the cleanup of Formally Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The BLM is developing geo-spatial tools to augment the FUDS tracking database.
- *Asbestos Surveys and Mitigation in BLM Buildings* - Continue to survey BLM buildings for asbestos and to remediate asbestos where necessary. The Program plans for 75 asbestos inspections in 2014.
- *Special Cleanup Fund* - Remove or remediate hazardous materials at the following sites:
  - AK, Haines Mile 7 Dump - removal of lead contamination from shooting range ($100,000)
  - AZ, Table Mesa - removal of lead contamination from shooting range ($100,000)
  - CA - marijuana cleanup at various sites ($210,000)
  - CO, Huerfano County - hazardous waste cleanup from a meth lab ($97,000)
  - ID - asbestos removal at various locations ($80,000)
  - NM, Cato Field Project - petroleum and hazardous waste cleanup ($50,000)
  - NV, PAHRUMP - removal of illegal solid waste ($77,000)
  - NV, Garnet Lake - removal of illegal solid waste ($105,000)
  - OR, San Juan IS - complete encapsulation of lead contamination ($150,000)
- *Environmental Management System (EMS)* - Continue implementation of EMS in all States and Centers. Four of 16 organizational units have declared conformance. The Washington Office has implemented an EMS to monitor the Bureau's sustainability goals as tracked on the Office of Management and Budget scorecard.
- *Sustainability* - Continue participation in the Department Technical Working Group in order to meet Department-wide sustainability goals. Also continue participation in the Bureau-wide

Technical Working Group to complete the annual Green House Gas (GHG) Inventory and develop operational controls to enhance environmental performance, including reducing GHG emissions, energy use, and potable water use.

- *Southwest Border Cleanup* – Continue to leverage funds and resources with partners to conduct remediation and restoration activities along the Southwest border.

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Transportation and Facilities Management

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity		2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/ -)	Budget Request	
Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements	$000	30,037	29,960	+120	+1,039	+1,250	32,369	+2,409
	FTE	56	56	+0	+0	+17	73	+17
Annual Maintenance & Operations Costs	$000	41,453	41,160	+532	+0	+0	41,692	+532
	FTE	288	288	+0	+0	-11	277	-11
Total Activity	$000	71,490	71,120	+652	+1,039	+1,250	74,061	+2,941
	FTE	344	353	+0	+0	+6	350	+6

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

The 2014 budget request for Transportation and Facilities Management is $74,061,000 and 350 FTE, a net program increase of +$1,250,000 and +6 FTE over the 2012 enacted level.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The goals of the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Programs are to protect employee and visitor safety, resource values, and public investments, as well as to provide facilities management and public lands stewardship. To accomplish this, the BLM focuses on:

- Operating clean, safe, and fully functional facilities at recreation sites;
- Performing annual maintenance on all facilities;
- Conducting comprehensive assessments on the physical condition and regulatory compliance for all facilities;
- Implementing the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plans;
- Improving capabilities to manage facilities maintenance through development of an automated facility asset management system; and
- Implementing property and asset management planning to accurately inventory and describe assets, establish appropriate levels of investment, and adopt public or commercial benchmarks and best practices.

The two subactivities within the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Activity that contribute to the proper stewardship of the BLM facilities are:

- ***Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Subactivity*** – Provides for upkeep, repair or replacement of facilities that are impaired or not functional because annual maintenance was not performed on schedule. Deferred maintenance projects are prioritized per Departmental guidance on deferred maintenance and capital improvements to address critical health and safety issues, critical resource protection needs, energy and building sustainability, critical mission, and code

compliance.

- ***Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs Subactivity*** – Provides for emergency repair, preventive maintenance, cyclical maintenance and condition assessments on all facilities, in addition to providing for the utilities, janitorial services, and waste management needs of the BLM's recreations sites.

Work in this activity includes project planning, site layout, architectural and engineering design, cost estimating, value engineering, facility condition assessments, seismic evaluations, energy conservation studies, professional inspections of dams and bridges, regulatory compliance evaluations for all projects, and contract supervision. The types of facilities maintained by the BLM are described below:

- ***Buildings and Administrative Facilities*** – Buildings on public lands range from complex office buildings and large visitor centers to small restrooms and well houses. Administrative facilities include but are not limited to office space, fire stations, interagency dispatch centers, internal communication sites, equipment maintenance shops, and field camps. The BLM maintains and operates 659 administrative sites including 2,040 buildings and ancillary structures.

- ***Recreation Sites*** – The BLM is responsible for maintaining 2,815 recreation sites, with 2,930 buildings and numerous camping units, picnic units and boat ramps. In addition, the BLM is responsible for a portion of the maintenance on numerous facilities jointly held with other Federal, State, local government or private entities.

- ***Transportation*** – Lands administered by the BLM have 57,000 lane miles of roads, 13,300 miles of trails, and 829 bridges. Management emphasis is on maintaining the roads, trails, bridges, and major culverts that receive the greatest public use, present the greatest threat to public safety, or are contributing to water quality degradation due to improper drainage.

- ***Dams*** – The BLM manages and maintains 663 dams which have been designated with a hazard classification. These dams provide recreation, salinity control, and watershed protection. The BLM performs regular inspections, inundation studies, dam-break analyses for hazard classification, and dam maintenance. Emergency Action Plans are prepared for dams classified as "High" and "Significant" hazard dams. Plans are in the early formative stages regarding retirement of certain non-mission essential dams.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements ($000)	30,037	29,960	+120	+1,039	+1,250	32,369	+2,409
FTE	56	56	+0	+0	+17	73	+17

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• Transfer from O&C Account	+1,039	+3
• Land Radio Program	+1,250	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+2,289**	**+3**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Program is $32,369,000, a net increase of $2,409,000 and +17 FTE from the 2012 Enacted level. The net increase is comprised of an internal transfer of +$1,039,000 and +3 FTE and a program change of +$1,250,000.

Transfer of funds from O&C Deferred Maintenance (+$1,039,000/+3 FTE) –The 2014 budget request includes a transfer of +$1,039,000 and +3 FTE from the O&C Deferred Maintenance subactivity. Beginning in 2013 all construction, deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects on all BLM-managed lands will be funded in this account in the MLR appropriation.

Land Mobile Radio (+$1,250,000/0 FTE) –This increase of $1.25 million supports an Interior-wide, integrated approach to manage the Land Mobile Radio (LMR) facilities, launch efforts to consolidate radio infrastructure, and leverage resources through better coordination. These funds will be coordinated with the Department's corporate approach to achieve critical program components such as establishing user priorities, inventorying sites, establishing coverage models, assessing condition and remediating findings at retained sites, identifying redundancies, and disposal of facilities that are no longer needed. This initiative builds on a successful pilot undertaken by the BLM to assess and address radio infrastructure deficiencies.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The components of the BLM Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Program are as follows:

- Improve the overall condition of BLM facilities for public safety;
- Renew aging infrastructure;
- Provide professional engineering services;
- Manage environmental and structural risks of facilities;
- Manage corrective actions identified through Compliance Assessment Safety, Health and the Environment (CASHE) Audits;
- Manage corrective actions identified for accessibility provisions;
- Manage corrective actions for improvement of energy savings; and
- Construct facilities for visitors and employees that comply with Federal requirements.

The program gives highest priority to critical health and safety work, resource protection, energy and building sustainability, code compliance and mission criticality to protect both the visiting public and the environment on BLM-managed lands. This includes replacing and reconstructing existing roads, trails, bridges, recreation and administrative facilities, and buildings.

Energy conservation and sustainability are primary considerations for all new projects. This policy is supported by the provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT 2005), Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) and the goals of Executive Orders 13123 and 13514. Projects incorporate the guiding principles of the Sustainable Buildings Implementation Plan to reduce total ownership cost of facilities, and improve energy efficiency and water conservation.

Ongoing revisions of the Asset Management Plan helps to establish a system that will identify Bureau assets, determining how much they will cost to operate, and their importance to the Bureau mission. The AMP helps prioritize the distribution of funding to the highest priority assets and assist with planning for the disposal of unneeded assets to attain a portfolio of constructed assets that are in good physical and functional condition that align with current maintenance resources.

Critical Factors

In the lower 48 States, nearly two-thirds of BLM-managed lands are within a one-hour drive of urban areas. As population grows in the American West, the public's use of those lands places increasing demands on facilities and resources, particularly those located near urban centers. Additionally, many roads on BLM-managed lands were originally built as administrative roads with much lower usage than occurs now and is expected in the future. This increased usage increases the BLM's cost to maintain roads in a safe condition for employees and the public.

Means and Strategies

The BLM manages assets through industry standard performance measures, the Asset Priority Index, and the Facilities Condition Index. These measures help identify the condition of constructed assets and determine whether the asset requires additional annual maintenance, funding from deferred maintenance, or if the asset should be disposed. The BLM categorizes

deferred maintenance needs identified through condition assessments and other inspections into specific projects, proposed in the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan. To manage these projects, the BLM observes the following guidelines:

- For projects with estimated costs of $10 million or more, the program schedules one year for project planning, one year for design, and no more than two years for construction.
- For projects with estimated costs between $2 million and $10 million, the program schedules one year for project planning and design, and no more than two years for construction.
- For projects with estimated costs below $2 million, the program schedules one year for planning and design and one year for construction.

The Five Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plans is updated annually. In recent years, the BLM expanded planning for each new project to include the impacts of expected life cycle costs on BLM's total budget. Project submissions include the estimated operation expenses, energy cost saving and sustainability actions, and the improvement in facility condition as a result of the project.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the planned accomplishments in the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Program include projects that total $31.0 million including 63 deferred maintenance projects, six disposal projects totaling $1.2 million, remedy of corrective actions, and accessibility projects

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Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Subactivity: Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs ($000)	41,453	41,160	+532	+0	+0	41,692	+532
FTE	288	288	+0	+0	-11	277	-11
Other Major Resources:							
POF: Road Maintenance	2,000	2,339	+0	+0	-339	2,000	-339
POF: Quarters Maintenance	600	575	+0	+0	+25	600	+25

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs Program is $41,692,000 and 277 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs Program maintains the BLM infrastructure, providing for visitor and employee safety and ensuring proper facilities management. Funding provides for emergency, preventive and cyclical maintenance and baseline facility condition assessments. The goal of the program is to perform sufficient annual and operational maintenance, manage facility services and landscape upkeep, and minimize new deferred maintenance needs on BLM constructed assets.

Other Funding Sources

Road Maintenance funds provide for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance.

Quarters Maintenance funds maintain and repair all employee-occupied quarters from which rental charges are collected.

Recreation Fee Collection funds augment the annual maintenance of the recreation sites where fees were collected.

Critical Factors

In the lower 48 States, nearly two-thirds of BLM-managed lands are within a one-hour drive of urban areas. As population grows in the American West, public use of those lands places increasing demands on facilities and resources, particularly those located near urban centers. Additionally, many roads on BLM-managed lands were originally built as administrative roads with much lower usage than occurs now and is expected in the future. This increased usage increases the BLM's cost to maintain roads in a safe condition for employees and the public.

Means and Strategies

In conducting program work, the BLM adheres to the requirements of Executive Order 13327, "Federal Real Property Asset Management." This includes:

- Using public and commercial benchmarks and best practices;
- Employing life-cycle cost-benefit analysis;
- Providing appropriate levels of investment;
- Accurately inventorying and describing all assets; and
- Providing safe, secure, and productive workplaces.

The BLM uses two industry standard performance measures, the Asset Priority Index and the Facilities Condition Index (FCI), for identifying the condition of constructed assets and targeting assets that can be disposed of or require additional annual maintenance or supplemental funding from deferred maintenance.

Assessment Process

The BLM conducts baseline condition assessments of recreation sites and administrative sites, including on-site buildings and structures; Maintenance Level 3, 4, and 5 roads, bridges, dams, and major trails. The condition assessment process identifies deferred maintenance needs and determines the current replacement value of constructed assets. Knowing the estimated cost of deferred maintenance and the replacement value of recreation and administrative sites allows the BLM to use the industry standard FCI as a method of measuring the condition and change of condition of facilities.

The FCI is the ratio of accumulated deferred maintenance to the current replacement value (FCI = Deferred Maintenance/Current Replacement Value). It is an indicator of the overall condition of capital assets. The general guideline is that FCI should be below 0.15 for a facility to be considered in acceptable condition. The Asset Business Plan documents the FCI, and it is a major tool used for management decisions on the disposal of assets.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs Program will maintain constructed assets supporting BLM administrative, recreational, and infrastructure needs, and emphasize areas under greatest pressure from community growth. The BLM is experiencing higher use of recreation sites. According to data from the Public Land Statistics, the number of visitor days at BLM recreation sites has increased from 30,150,000 in 2009 to 33,880,000 in 2012.

In 2012, the BLM reported 4,806 structures and 868 buildings in the Federal Real Property Profile. These structures consist of dams, bridges, electrical and communication systems, trails, and roads. In 2014, the BLM will be able to maintain 89 to 90 percent of facilities at an acceptable level.

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National Landscape and Conservation System

Activity: National Landscape Conservation System
Subactivity: National Monuments and National Conservation Areas

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Cons Areas ($000)	32,088	31,819	+489	+0	+6,044	38,352	+6,533
FTE	259	259	+0	+0	+2	261	+2

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for National Monuments & National Conservation Areas

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• General Program Increase - America's Great Outdoors	+6,044	+2
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+6,044**	**+2**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas (National Monuments and NCA) program is $38,352,000 and 261 FTE, a program increase of +$6,044,000 and +2 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Program Increase – America's Great Outdoors (+$6,044,000/+2 FTE) –The requested increase in funding will strengthen the BLM's management of the 40 separate units within the National Monuments and NCA program and will enhance the BLM's ability to conserve, protect, and restore congressionally and presidentially designated areas. Specifically, funds will be used to enhance monitoring of natural and cultural values, improve the use of landscape scale scientific data and increase the presence of law enforcement officers for public health and safety. With this increase in funding the BLM will be able to sustain compatible uses on National Monuments and NCAs such as grazing and recreation. The budget request will enable the program to enhance management, collaborate with stakeholders, and improve awareness by expanding the following workloads:

- Assess, inventory, and monitor units for the presence and prevalence of the resources, objects, and values for which they were designated;
- Develop unit-specific science strategies/plans;
- Complete travel management plans;
- Use large-scale assessments, such as the Rapid Ecoregional Assessment, to identify where units may provide important wildlife corridors and where they may need to assert Federal water rights;
- Enter into law enforcement agreements with local law enforcement agencies to protect resources, objects, values, and the public;
- Develop and maintain a sign plan and install signs where needed, such as along boundaries and at visitor centers and other contact points;

- Provide assistance for units that create, maintain, and expand partnerships and volunteer programs;
- Engage, educate, and employ youth and veterans; and
- Provide policy and leadership training to managers and staff.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

This program encompasses the BLM's 19 National Monuments, 16 National Conservation Areas, three Outstanding Natural Areas, one Cooperative Management and Protection Area, and one Forest Reserve. The BLM's Monuments and NCAs are primarily managed to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance America's national heritage. These 8.9 million acres of public lands are often referred to as the crown jewels of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS).

While other Federal land management agencies also manage areas established by Congress or Presidential proclamation for conservation purposes, the BLM's program is unique because it is managed under the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield. Traditional activities such as hunting, livestock grazing, and Native American cultural and religious uses continue throughout many of these landscapes. Oil and gas development also continues on some of these public lands where valid rights existed prior to their designation. This multiple-use approach honors the essential role these working landscapes have played in molding the history, culture, and economy of the western U.S..

These special places represent the breadth of public lands administered by the BLM. The BLM's Monuments and NCAs include diverse lands such as the 1.2 million-acre Steese National Conservation Area, which protects two of Alaska's most important caribou herds; Fort Ord National Monument, the military installation near Monterey, California that contains spectacular natural resources and scenery, and was the training site for hundreds of thousands of American soldiers; Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area, on the Atlantic coast of Florida; and Colorado's Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, which protects the highest known density of First American archeological sites in the United States, including cliff dwellings, villages, kivas, shrines, agricultural fields, and rock art, some of which are over 10,000 years old.

Connecting People to the Land

More people recreate on public lands than ever. Over 60 million people now live within 30 miles of public lands, and the elevated profile of public lands designated as Monuments and NCAs often attract regional, national, and international visitors. The high level of visitation presents the BLM with the challenge of providing more intensive recreation management and law enforcement to ensure that visitors have high-quality, low-impact, low-cost, diverse, self-directed recreation opportunities. For example, in Nevada, over 1.5 million people visit Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area every year, and the Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area hosts the annual Burning Man.

The Monuments and NCA Program also works to engage, educate and employ youth (as a part of the Secretary's 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps), and veterans and military families. In the Phoenix District, the Youth Initiative worked with local partners to educate hundreds of youth about neotropical migratory birds, riparian resources, and special status species in an Audobon Society Important Bird Area and employed approximately twenty youth in internships throughout the year. For their work in the Phoenix District and on the Agua Fria National

Monument, they received a Partners in Conservation Award from the Secretary of the Department of Interior.

Advancing Scientific Knowledge

The Monuments and NCAs will be expected to play an important role now and in the future by serving as long-term reserves for vulnerable native plant and animal populations. Therefore, it is essential to ensure that the ecosystems within Monuments and NCAs remain resilient to land health stressors, such as climate change, fire, and population growth. The collection of baseline scientific data is a critical tool for managers to determine how to successfully adapt to changing fire regimes, the spread of invasive and exotic species, and other climate-driven ecological changes. In 2012, the program funded 37 science projects, including one conducted at Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument (Arizona). The study tested the effectiveness of different seeding regimes in previously-burned areas. The studies that this program supports provide practicable benefits for land management across the NLCS, the BLM, and the entire public land system.

Creating Economic Opportunities

Because of the high rate of visitation, the communities surrounding the NLCS designated units reap significant economic benefits through tourism services. The BLM, in cooperation with local communities, supports the creation of recreation and visitor facilities in nearby gateway communities rather than building extensive facilities within NLCS units. These facilities also draw additional tourism that supports the local economy and creates economic diversity.

In addition to the revenue generated by tourism, NLCS lands also provide revenue from energy development as well as traditional uses such as ranching and mineral extraction. Las Cienegas National Conservation Area's relationship with grazing spans generations. The BLM continues to work with ranchers and permittees to enhance grazing practices and protect natural resources in this spectacular part of Southern Arizona. In Colorado, the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, over 80 percent of the monument is leased for oil and gas development. Canyons of the Ancients National Monument continues to lead the way in development and implementation of best practices to balance protection of Native American cultural resources and extraction of gas from one of most highly-concentrated carbon dioxide fields in the nation.

Base Funding History of the National Monuments and National Conservation Area Program				
State [a]	**2011 Actual**	**2012 Enacted**	**2013 Planned**	**2014 Request**
Alaska [b]	$928	$396	$400	$400
Arizona	$6,077	$6,014	$6,070	$6,070
California	$4,752	$4,704	$4,748	$4,748
Colorado	$3,021	$2,989	$3,017	$3,017
Eastern States	$124	$124	$125	$125
Idaho	$2,266	$2,243	$2,264	$2,264
Montana	$1,467	$1,451	$1,465	$1,465
New Mexico	$914	$1,017	$912	$912
Nevada	$1,027	$904	$1,026	$1,026
Oregon	$1,304	$1,291	$1,303	$1,303
Utah	$5,719	$5,660	$5,713	$5,713
Washington Office, National Operations Center, National Training Center, and Bureau-Wide Administrative Support	$2,058	$2,037	$2,056	$2,056
Additional One-time Projects Allocated	$1,691	$2,989	$2,989	
Funds to be Allocated [c]				$6,016
Total	**$31,348**	**$31,819**	**$32,088**	**$35,115**

Footnotes

[a] Funds allocated to BLM State Offices to provide statewide program support, manage indirect costs, and distribute to individual units for specific projects based on statewide priorities. BLM State Offices generally allocate these funds subsequent to the publishing of the Budget Request.

[b] In Alaska, the White Mountains National Recreation Area was removed from the National Landscape Conservation System under the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009.

[c] Funds are generally allocated subsequent to the publishing of the Budget Request to high priority units.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The program will focus on the following priority efforts during FY 2014:

- Ensure the conservation, protection, and restoration of the resources, objects, and values for which Monuments and NCAs were designated:
  - Implement completed land use plans for Monuments and NCAs designated in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, as required by law.
  - Expand understanding through assessment, inventory, and monitoring of resources, objects, and values.
  - Provide a scientific foundation for decision-making by developing science plans for Monuments and NCAs.
  - Use Monuments and NCAs as outdoor laboratories for new, innovative management practices, including the use of livestock grazing to manage both invasive and special status plants, and adaptive management through comprehensive travel and transportation management.

- Collaboratively manage Monuments and NCAs as part of the larger human and natural landscape:
  - Eradicate or control invasive, noxious plants, conduct vegetation treatments, remove decommissioned roads, and restore healthy ecosystem function to promote habitat connectivity and landscape-scale ecological sustainability.

  - Provide for resource protection and public safety through law enforcement, including collaborative law enforcement actions near the U.S. – Mexican border.
  - Proactively engage communities of place and interest to collaboratively provide sustainable recreational experiences to visitors, such as through outfitting, guiding, and geotourism, which can also benefit local economies.

- Raise awareness of the value and benefit of Monuments and NCAs:
  - Improve the use of Web-based technology to reach out to the public about opportunities on Monuments and NCAs.
  - Grow and foster partnerships, including the development and maintenance of Friends groups for Monuments and NCAs.
  - Work with the Wounded Warriors project and other programs to engage military veterans, including partnerships with military installations located near Monuments and NCAs.
  - Expand the use of volunteers, including by enhancing planning and tracking the important contributions volunteers make to managing Monuments and NCAs.
  - Provide world-class education and interpretation to the public.
  - Recruit and retain youth for employment in conservation.

- Build upon the BLM's commitment to conservation:
  - Cultivate shared responsibility for the BLM's conservation mandate by managing Monuments and NCAs as an integral part of the BLM's multiple-use and sustained-yield mission, including by showcasing the accomplishments of other programs such as rangeland resources management, natural gas development, and recreation.
  - Identify a manager for every Monument and NCA Unit; some units are managed as part of a larger field office.
  - Ensure consistent policy development and interdisciplinary implementation of programs and projects.

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Activity: Challenge Cost Share

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Challenge Cost Share ($000)	2,588	7,455	+22	+0	+0	7,477	+22
FTE	6	17	+0	+0	+0	17	+0
Other Major Resources:							
CCS Partners (estimate)	3,000	20,000	+0	+0	+0	20,000	+0

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Challenge Cost Share program is $7,477,000 and 17 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Challenge Cost Share (CCS) Program allows the BLM to partner with local organizations to meet Administration priorities for on-the-ground habitat, recreation and cultural resource work. The BLM leverages CCS funds with partners' monies or other in-kind contributions, at a minimum 1:1 rate. When appropriate, CCS funds are focused in high priority areas and aligned with other BLM funding. Some very successful projects have recently combined upwards of $6 in partner contributions for every $1 of BLM CCS funds.

BLM partners represent a broad spectrum of organizations that want to conserve public lands, enrich the public's outdoor experience, and invite rural and urban residents to explore America's Great Outdoors. These organizations care about the health of local communities, recreation and tourism, cultural heritage, forestry, oil and gas drilling, minerals and mining, livestock grazing, scientific research, wildlife, interpretation, and environmental education. BLM partners include:

- Federal, State and municipal agencies;
- Recreation and social groups;
- Non-profit organizations;
- School districts, colleges, and universities;
- Special interest groups;
- National advocacy groups;
- Industry, private corporations and local businesses; and
- The Girl Scouts of the USA and the Boy Scouts of America.

Critical Factors

Partnerships, through programs such as CCS are vital to the Bureau's success. The BLM's commitment to and involvement with local communities is the key to reach stakeholders and youth. In turn, these successful relationships are an effective way to complete the following strategic work:

- Survey, monitor and inventory resources;
- Restore public land health;
- Support threatened and endangered species management;
- Enhance recreational experiences;
- Manage off-highway-vehicle use;
- Provide visitor services and facilities;
- Conduct public outreach and education projects;
- Support emerging partnership development; and
- Increase the capacity of partners to secure more resources and accomplish more on-the-ground work.

Means and Strategies

Individual CCS Program projects are prioritized and selected at the local and State level by an interdisciplinary team of BLM State and Field office personnel. That prioritized list is then forwarded to the National CCS Team. The National CCS Team evaluates the merit of projects and approves them, in coordination with BLM State Office program leads. Project selection criteria include the project's ability to:

- Focus funding in priority areas such a National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) units and Healthy Landscape focal areas;
- Provide multiple program benefits;
- Restore or sustain BLM land health by accomplishing on-the-ground work that focuses on important habitats;
- Protect cultural and heritage resources and meet public demand for diverse recreational opportunities; and
- Sustain multiple valued and beneficial partnerships.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The BLM has identified national priorities and required State and Field Offices to submit projects that meet these criteria. The National CCS Team will select the projects using the process described above.

In 2014, the BLM expects to select CCS projects that restore habitats benefiting critical species across more than twelve States. The BLM also expects to select CCS projects that support the NLCS, as well as the bureau-wide wildlife, recreation and cultural programs, in addition to environmental education and public outreach projects pertaining to off-road vehicles, archeological collections, and native plants. Projects will continue to support youth programs that encourage interaction and understanding of the natural environment, while creating opportunities to explore and enjoy America's Great Outdoors.

By leveraging funding from a variety of stakeholders, the CCS Program contributes to multiple program subactivities with over 120 program elements. Its accomplishments encompass a wide variety of work activities which assess, treat, and monitor BLM lands.

Workforce and Organizational Support

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity		2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/ -)	Budget Request	
Information Systems Operations	$	0	14,673	+0	-14,673	+0	0	-14,673
	FTE	0	56	+0	-56	+0	0	-56
Administrative Support	$	49,488	49,130	+648	+0	+1,000	50,778	+1,648
	FTE	349	349	+0	+0	-11	338	-11
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	$	94,169	91,161	-6,424	+0	+8,164	92,901	+1,740
	FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0
Information Technology Management	$	27,638	[27,500]	+268	+27,500	-2,072	25,696	+25,696
	FTE	152	[0]	+0	+130	+0	130	+130
Total Activity	$	171,295	154,964	-5,508	+12,827	+7,092	169,375	+14,411
	FTE	501	405	+0	+74	-11	468	+63

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

The 2014 budget request for Workforce and Organizational Support is $169,375,000 and 468 FTE, a net program increase of +$7,092,000 and -11 FTE.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Workforce and Organizational Support activity funds services related to general-use automated systems and specified business practices that cannot be directly tied to a specific program output, such as human resources management, equal employment opportunity, financial management, property and acquisition management, and information technology management. The Bureau of Land Management strives to provide these critical support and business services efficiently and effectively in order to support the overall BLM mission.

Estimated Workforce and Organizational Support Costs – Section 405 of the *Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012* (P.L. 112-74), includes the following requirement for disclosure of overhead charges, deductions, reserves and holdbacks:

> ***Public Law No. 112-74, Division E, Title IV, Section 405.*** Estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on

Appropriations for approval.

The BLM funds the costs described in Section 405 through a combination of direct appropriations in this activity (Workforce and Organizational Support), the former Land and Resource Information Systems activity, and program assessments. For 2014, the BLM estimates these requirements will be approximately $289.3 million, as shown in the table below.

Administrative Costs (Section 405)	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Actual	2014			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Land & Resource Info. Systems[1,2]	0	12,827	0	[-12,827]	0	[-12,827]
Information Systems Operations	0	14,673	0	[-14,673]	0	[-14,673]
Administrative Support	49,448	49,130	+648	+1,000	50,778	+1,648
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	94,169	91,161	-6,424	+8,164	92,901	+1,740
Information Technology Mgt.[3]	27,638	[27,500]	+268	-2,072	25,696	-1,804
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	**171,255**	**167,791**	**-5,508**	**+7,092**	**169,275**	**+1,584**
National Assessments	34,700	34,518	0	0	35,000	0
State (Regional) Assessments	85,000	85,000	0	0	85,000	0
Subtotal, Assessments	**119,700**	**119,518**	**0**	**0**	**120,000**	**0**
Total	**290,955**	**287,309**	**-5,508**	**+7,092**	**289,275**	**+1,966**

[1] Funding levels shown in 2012 for Land and Resource Information Systems do not include $3.0 million transferred to the Lands and Realty Management subactivity in 2013 for lands and realty information systems.

[2] The Land and Resource Information Systems activity has not traditionally been displayed in this table, but is included to show the transfer of $12,827 to the new Information Technology Management subactivity.

[3] Information Technology Management is a new subactivity starting in 2013.

Direct Appropriations – In 2014, the BLM requests $169.3 million in direct appropriations for activities described in Section 405. Appropriations are requested in three subactivities: Administrative Support, Bureauwide Fixed Costs and Information Technology Management (combination of former Information Systems Operations and Land and Resource Information subactivities). Direct appropriations provide approximately 60 percent of the funding necessary to maintain these functions.

Program Assessments – In addition to direct appropriations, and in order to provide the level of funding needed for Administrative Support, Bureauwide Fixed Costs and Information Technology Management, the BLM assesses its programs at both the national and state-office levels according to a prorated share of prior year full-time equivalent (FTE) usage. These assessments provide about 40 percent of the BLM's total Section 405 costs. The estimated program assessments in 2014 are $120.0 million. These program assessments are conducted with the oversight and administrative management of the BLM Director, Executive Leadership Team, Budget Strategy Team, and Information Technology Investment Board.

- *National Assessments* – The BLM assesses programs at the National level for centrally funded initiatives (CFIs) to pay for administrative support, Bureauwide program activities, and information technology programs – many of which are mandated and/or fixed costs assessments by the Department through the DOI Working Capital Fund. These initiatives are centrally funded because the initiatives benefit all programs or all employees, and cannot be identified as benefiting any one program, such as the Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS). National program assessments for CFIs are prorated to program areas based upon historical costs and FTE usage. These assessments

include over $1.0 million for the Bureau's Priority Fund, which is used to assist field offices and programs with high-priority, unplanned or unfunded needs which arise during the fiscal year.

- *State (Regional) Assessments* – The BLM's State Offices also assess programs for costs at the State level that are not identifiable to a specific program output. In this way, for example, all programs within a state fund support services staff salaries. These costs also are prorated to program areas based upon historical costs and FTE usage.

DOI Working Capital Fund – The Department of the Interior (DOI) manages a Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) to provide services to the BLM and other DOI bureaus and offices. The BLM pays for these services with a combination of direct appropriations and program assessments. Program assessments are typically used for services that benefit the entire organization and support the DOI Strategic Plan, the BLM focus areas, and the DOI's requirements. Many of these services are standard and reoccur on an annual basis, but some are fee-for-service based. The DOI and BLM have reimbursable service agreements for these services. The detailed tables that follow show the BLM's portion of Departmental WCF fees for services, both centrally billed and direct billed, for 2012 through 2014.

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Activity/Office	2012 Actual	2013 Revised	2014 Estimate
Other OS Activities			
Indian Water Rights Office	57.1	57.1	69.1
Subtotal, Secretary's Immediate Office	57.1	57.1	69.1
Document Management Unit	3.7	18.4	13.2
FOIA Tracking & Reporting System	140.5	152.4	317.1
Subtotal, Office of the Executive Secretariat	144.2	170.8	330.3
Alaska Affairs Office	262.4	267.6	315.8
Alaska Resources Library and Information Services	533.5	506.1	538.4
Subtotal, Secretary's Immediate Office	795.9	773.7	854.2
Departmental News and Information	129.9	114.2	106.1
Subtotal, Office of Communications	129.9	114.2	106.1
Departmental Museum	197.8	193.2	176.2
Subtotal, Secretary's Immediate Office	197.8	193.2	176.2
Asbestos-Related Cleanup Cost Liabilities	3.4	3.3	3.4
FedCenter	2.2	2.1	2.2
Compliance Support ESF-11/ESF-11 Website	0.0	16.2	16.4
Subtotal, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	5.6	21.6	22.0
Invasive Species Council	214.4	216.0	216.4
Land and Water Settlements	96.8	96.8	108.2
Invasive Species Coordinator	38.3	38.3	40.0
Subtotal, Office of Policy Analysis	349.6	341.2	364.6
Passport and Visa Services	0.0	16.5	15.9
Subtotal, International Affairs Office	0.0	16.5	15.9
CPIC	28.0	35.2	35.8
Subtotal, Office of Budget	28.0	35.2	35.8
Financial Internal Controls & Performance Reporting (Activity Based)	162.5	121.6	118.9
Travel Management Center	29.5	26.1	25.3
e-Travel (Formerly: e-Gov Travel)	127.0	411.6	257.4
Subtotal, Office of Financial Management	319.0	559.3	401.7
Interior Collections Management System	50.5	47.9	47.9
Space Management Initiative	51.5	45.4	50.1
Renewable Energy Certificates	4.3	4.3	2.7
Facility Maintenance Management System	40.8	50.6	50.6
FBMS Master Data Systems & Hosting	191.1	179.2	147.1
Subtotal, Office of Property & Acquisition Management	338.1	327.4	298.5
Planning and Performance Management	174.8	172.2	165.0
Subtotal, Office of Planning and Performance Management	174.8	172.2	165.0
Firefighter and Law Enforcement Retirement Team	80.7	131.2	131.2
Department-wide OWCP Coordination	89.2	84.2	80.0
OPM Federal Employment Services	66.6	66.6	66.0
Accessible Technology Center	50.5	44.6	48.9
Accountability Team	76.1	88.0	73.7
Employee and Labor Relations Tracking System	4.4	4.3	4.2
Veterans Disabilities Hiring Programs			33.3
Subtotal, Office of Human Resources	367.5	418.9	437.2
EEO Complaints Tracking System	6.6	6.6	6.2
Special Emphasis Program	7.8	6.9	6.4

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Activity/Office	2012 Actual	2013 Revised	2014 Estimate
Subtotal, DOI University	14.4	13.5	12.6
Occupational Safety and Health	257.3	240.5	233.0
Safety Management Information System	203.1	185.1	168.7
Subtotal, Office of Occupational Health and Safety	460.4	425.6	401.7
DOI Learn	245.9	0.0	0.0
Leadership Development Prgms (Formerly: DOI Executive Forums)	19.2	110.3	110.7
SESCDP & Other Leadership Programs	27.0	0.0	0.0
Dept-Wide Training Prgms (including Online Learning)	77.0	313.7	294.2
Learning & Performance Center Management	63.7	0.0	0.0
Albuquerque Learning & Performance Center	82.7	78.5	78.5
Anchorage Learning & Performance Center	140.3	0.0	0.0
Denver Learning & Performance Center	83.0	79.4	79.4
Washington Learning & Performance Center	44.2	43.5	43.5
DOIU Management	88.5	104.3	112.5
Subtotal, DOI University	871.5	729.8	718.7
Security (Classified Information Facility)	70.2	70.2	81.0
Law Enforcement Coordination and Training	134.9	128.1	121.3
Security (MIB/SIB Complex)	233.0	233.0	217.5
Victim Witness	25.0	25.2	25.3
Subtotal, Office of Law Enforcement and Security	463.0	456.5	445.1
Interior Operations Center	384.3	311.3	295.9
Emergency Preparedness	123.7	117.5	139.8
Emergency Response	172.1	163.5	211.2
MIB Health and Safety	3.8	4.7	4.5
Federal Executive Board	0.0	43.1	42.1
Subtotal, Office of Emergency Management	683.9	640.0	693.4
Aviation Management		3,798.6	2,686.6
Subtotal, Aviation Management Directorate	0.0	3,798.6	2,686.6
IT Transformation (ITT)	0.0	0.0	602.5
Subtotal, Office of the Chief Information Officer			
Electronic Records Management	125.6	160.6	265.0
TELECOM - Enterprise Services Network	2,522.3	2,369.0	2,448.3
Web & Internal/External Comm	70.2	0.0	0.0
Enterprise Architecture	599.6	510.4	493.8
Frequency Management Support	148.5	152.3	141.4
RISK MGMT - IT Security - IVV	391.1	306.7	300.4
Capital Planning	289.1	456.0	441.2
Privacy (Information Management Support)	116.0	66.3	117.0
RISK MGMT - IT Security - Information Assurance Division	298.4	169.8	172.9
END USER SVCS - Active Directory	308.8	314.1	315.4
Enterprise Resource Management	76.7	179.6	251.3
END USER SVCS - DOI Access & Personnel Security	207.3	186.1	180.1
NTIA Spectrum Management	274.7	304.8	264.3
Radio Program Management Office	188.6	162.5	150.3
Data at Rest	7.3	0.0	0.0
END USER SVCS - IT Asset Management	54.7	138.1	133.6
OCIO Project Management Office	131.8	0.0	0.0
RISK MGMT - Threat Management	122.2	340.0	345.6

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Activity/Office	2012 Actual	2013 Revised	2014 Estimate
TELECOM - IOS Collaboration	149.8	134.8	137.3
END USER SVCS - Unified Messaging	199.2	179.3	108.8
TELECOM - Federal Relay Service	6.3	5.7	5.4
HOSTING - Cloud Services	0.0	0.0	47.4
ITD IT Security Improvement Plan	0.0	0.0	444.0
ITD MIB Data Networking	0.0	0.0	14.8
ITD Information Mgmt - Records Management	0.0	0.0	59.0
ITD Telecommunication Services	0.0	0.0	33.9
ITD Integrated Digital Voice Communications System	0.0	0.0	33.7
ITD Desktop Services	0.0	0.0	17.1
FBMS Help Desk - IBC Customer Support Center	0.0	0.0	544.1
Subtotal, Office of the Chief Information Officer	6,288.2	6,136.1	7,466.1
Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Training	7.9	7.5	7.1
Subtotal, Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution	7.9	7.5	7.1
Mail and Messenger Services	0.0	243.7	58.9
Health Unit	0.0	9.9	8.8
Special Events Services	0.0	3.7	3.5
Safety and Environmental Services	0.0	16.4	14.5
Shipping and Receiving	0.0	11.4	10.1
Vehicle Fleet	0.0	6.5	6.2
Property Accountability Services	0.0	21.7	19.3
Family Support Room	0.0	0.9	0.8
Interior Complex Management & Svcs	0.0	30.3	26.9
Departmental Library	0.0	412.3	208.3
Mail Policy	0.0	53.4	49.6
Moving Services	0.0	8.2	7.3
Passport and Visa Services	0.0	0.0	0.0
Audio Visual Services	0.0	42.4	39.6
Federal Executive Board	0.0	0.0	0.0
Space Management Services	0.0	11.0	9.7
Subtotal, Office of Facilities & Admin Services	0.0	871.8	463.5
Valuation Services	273.7	150.3	150.0
Subtotal, Office of Valuation Services	273.7	150.3	150.0
Conservation and Educational Partnerships	40.9	36.7	36.1
Subtotal, Youth, Partnerships and Service	40.9	36.7	36.1
Contingency Reserve	23.5	22.4	21.6
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units	53.5	53.5	48.4
CFO Financial Statement Audit	759.2	764.2	755.3
Subtotal, Department-wide Activities	836.2	840.1	825.2
Recreation One-Stop	12.6	12.6	50.5
e-Government Initiatives (WCF contributions Only)	417.2	618.6	424.2
Volunteer.gov	15.1	15.1	15.1
Subtotal, Department-wide Activities	444.9	646.3	489.8
Ethics	93.3	84.0	75.4
FOIA Appeals	112.0	100.8	98.4
Subtotal, Office of the Solicitor	205.3	184.7	173.8
Subtotal Other OS Activities	**13,497.6**	**18,138.7**	**18,448.0**
Interior Business Center			

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
($ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2012 Actual	2013 Revised	2014 Estimate
IBC IT Security Improvement Plan	443.7	443.5	0.0
MIB Data Networking	16.0	15.8	0.0
Information Mgmt - Records Management	58.2	58.9	0.0
Telecommunication Services	48.6	36.2	0.0
Integrated Digital Voice Communications Systems	36.1	33.6	0.0
Desktop Services	22.9	17.0	0.0
Interior Complex Cabling O&M	2.0	0.0	0.0
Audio Visual Services	11.4	0.0	0.0
Subtotal, IBC Information Technology Directorate	639.0	605.0	0.0
FPPS/Employee Express - O&M	2,669.7	2,941.6	2,941.6
Drug Testing	233.7	267.6	141.7
Subtotal, IBC Human Resources Directorate	2,903.4	3,209.2	3,083.3
Departmental Library	419.3	0.0	0.0
Interior Complex Management & Services	29.4	0.0	0.0
Family Support Room	1.1	0.0	0.0
Property Accountability Services	22.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicle Fleet	6.6	0.0	0.0
Moving Services	8.3	0.0	0.0
Shipping and Receiving	11.6	0.0	0.0
Safety and Environmental Services	16.6	0.0	0.0
Space Management	11.1	0.0	0.0
Federal Executive Board	43.4	0.0	0.0
Health Unit	10.1	0.0	0.0
Mail and Messenger Services	214.8	0.0	0.0
Mail Policy	54.0	0.0	0.0
Special Events Services	4.1	0.0	0.0
Passport and Visa Services	16.7	0.0	0.0
Subtotal, IBC Administrative Operations Directorate	869.1	0.0	0.0
Transportation Services (Household Goods)	2.4	2.5	2.5
Financial Systems	2,000.3	1,730.2	692.5
IDEAS	125.9	105.7	43.9
Quarters Program	10.6	9.6	12.3
FBMS Master Data Management	122.7	151.9	180.6
IBC FBMS Conversion	56.1	0.0	0.0
Consolidated Financial Statement System	184.3	185.1	147.1
Subtotal, IBC Financial Management Directorate	2,502.3	2,185.0	1,078.7
Aviation Management	4,250.0	0.0	0.0
Aviation Management System - O&M	228.3	0.0	0.0
Subtotal, Aviation Management Directorate	4,478.2	0.0	0.0
Boise Acquisition Office	0.0	689.2	614.2
Subtotal, IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate		689.2	614.2
FBMS Hosting / Applications Management	795.9	278.3	294.6
FBMS Redirect - FFS	402.7	520.9	1,435.8
FBMS Redirect - IDEAS	416.7	438.8	500.6
FBMS Help Desk - IBC Customer Service Support Center	0.0	518.5	0.0
Subtotal, IBC FBMS Support	1,615.3	1,756.5	2,231.0
Subtotal, Interior Business Center	13,007.3	8,444.9	7,007.3
TOTAL, Centralized Billing	**26,505.0**	**26,583.6**	**25,456.1**

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
FY 2014 Departmental Request
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
($ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2012 Actual	2013 Revised	2014 Estimate
Other OS Activities			
Imagery for the Nation (IFTN)	404.0	403.0	403.0
Subtotal, Policy Management and Budget	404.0	403.0	403.0
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance			
Ocean Coastal Great Lakes Activities	13.6	13.6	13.0
Subtotal, Office of Policy Analysis	13.6	13.6	13.0
Office of Budget			
Single Audit Clearinghouse	1.0	1.0	1.0
Office of Financial Management	1.0	1.0	1.0
Federal Assistance Award Data System	2.5	0.0	0.0
Office of Acquisition and Property Management	2.5	0.0	0.0
e-OPF	272.0	209.7	210.2
EAP Consolidation	0.0	113.0	210.2
Workers Comp Nurse Case Management	0.0	0.0	58.4
Office of Human Resources	272.0	322.7	406.6
EEO Training	22.5	22.5	22.5
EEO Investigations	28.8	14.4	14.4
Office of Civil Rights	51.3	36.9	36.9
Albuquerque Learning & Performance Center	28.9	28.9	28.9
Denver Learning & Performance Center	30.4	30.6	30.6
Online Learning	59.3	59.3	59.3
Washington, Leadership & Performance Center	22.3	22.4	22.4
Anchorage Learning & Performance Center	22.9	0.0	0.0
DOI University	163.6	141.2	141.2
OLES BLM Detailee	147.9	147.9	147.9
Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System	233.8	146.3	149.2
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	381.7	294.2	297.1
DAS LESEM BLM Detailee	234.8	234.8	234.8
Office of Emergency Management	234.8	234.8	234.8
RISK MGMT - Anti-Virus Software Licenses	253.0	246.5	231.9
END USER SVCS - Unified Messaging	1,302.0	1,829.6	1,901.6
END USER SVCS - DOI Access	801.0	1,290.4	1,201.7
RISK MGMT - Data at Rest Initiative	13.5	10.4	16.2
HOSTING - Hosting/Cloud Services	0.0	0.0	55.6
ITD Customer Support Services Division	0.0	0.0	8.5
TELECOM - Enterprise Services Network	2,899.9	2,644.7	2,644.7
Microsoft Enterprise Licenses	1,352.5	0.0	0.0
Enterprise Resource Management	0.0	300.0	0.0
Oracle Licenses and Support	0.0	0.0	0.0
TELECOM - EID Office Space	0.0	0.0	0.0
EID Rack Space	12.1	15.0	16.3
Enterprise Architecture Services	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal, Office of the Chief Information Officer	6,634.0	6,336.7	6,076.6
Creative Communications (CCS)	0.0	25.0	24.4
Reimbursable Mail Services	0.0	91.1	94.4

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
FY 2014 Departmental Request
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
($ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2012 Actual	2013 Revised	2014 Estimate
Office of Facilities & Admin Services		116.1	118.8
Subtotal, Office of Facilities and Admin Services			
Aviation Management Directorate			
e-Mail Archiving (Cobell Litigation)	389.9	243.0	0.0
Department-wide Programs	389.9	243.0	0.0
Federal Flexible Savings Account (FSA) Program	127.1	129.4	129.4
ESRI Enterprise Licenses	1,597.7	1,597.7	1,597.7
FBMS Change Orders	204.2	180.0	180.0
Subtotal, Financial Business Management System	1,928.9	1,907.0	1,907.0
Office of International Affairs			
Subtotal Other OS Activities	**10,477.4**	**10,050.1**	**9,636.7**
Interior Business Center			
IBC Office of the Director	0.0	0.0	0.0
Customer Support Services Division	8.3	8.5	0.0
Lotus Notes Email system - IBC & OS	146.0	0.0	0.0
IBC Information Technology Directorate	154.3	8.5	0.0
Payroll & HR Systems	1,674.0	1,573.8	1,614.2
IBC Human Resources Directorate	1,674.0	1,573.8	1,614.2
Facilities Reimbursable Mail Services	0.2	0.0	0.0
Creative Communication	26.7	0.0	0.0
Reimbursable Mail Services	95.3	0.0	0.0
IBC Administrative Operations Directorate	122.2	0.0	0.0
IBC Financial Management Directorate	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aviation Management	89.1	0.0	0.0
IBC Aviation Management Directorate	89.1	0.0	0.0
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	0.0	0.0	0.0
IBC Indirect Cost Services Directorate	0.0	0.0	0.0
IBC Customer Support Center	0.0	0.0	0.0
IBC Financial Management Directorate	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal Interior Business Center	2,039.7	1,582.3	1,614.2
Total Direct Billing	12,517.1	11,632.4	11,250.8

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Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support
Subactivity: Information Systems Operations

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Information Systems Operations ($000)	0	14,673	+0	-14,673	+0	0	-14,673
FTE	0	56	+0	-56	-56	0	-56

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Information Systems Operations

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• Transfer Base Funding to Information Technology Management and Land and Realty Management (non-add in 2013)	-14,673	-56
TOTAL, Program Changes	**-14,673**	**-56**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for Information Systems Operations is $0 and 0 FTE, a program change of -$14,673,000 and -56 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Transfer to Information Technology Management (-$14,673,000/-56 FTE) – The budget transfers $14.7 million and 56 FTE from Information Systems Operations to a new Information Technology Management subactivity. The new subactivity, which also includes $12.8 million and 96 FTE from the former Land and Resource Information Systems subactivity, will allow the BLM to more effectively implement the Department of the Interior's Information Technology Transformation initiative.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

In 2014, the activities conducted by this program will transfer to the new Information Technology Management subactivity. Please see that subactivity section for a program overview.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the activities conducted by this program will transfer to the new Information Technology Management subactivity. Please see that subactivity section for 2013 program performance.

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Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support
Subactivity: Administrative Support

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Actual (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Administrative Support ($000)	49,488	49,130	+648	+0	+1,000	50,778	+1,648
FTE	349	349	+0	+0	-11	338	-11

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Administrative Support

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• National BLM Foundation	+1,000	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+1,000**	**0**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for Administrative Support is $50,778,000 and 338 FTE. This represents a program change of +$1,000,000 and -11 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Administrative Support Program Increase (+$1,000,000/0 FTE): The BLM proposes an increase of $1.0 million to establish a congressionally-chartered BLM Foundation. This foundation is an opportunity to leverage private funding to support public lands, achieve shared outcomes, focus public support of the BLM mission, and improve messaging.

Historically, the BLM has been successful at initiating and maintaining partnerships locally to achieve land-restoration objectives. For example, with the Restore New Mexico initiative, the BLM worked with partners to establish a healthy mosaic of native grasslands and woodlands that have provided open prairies and mountainous landscapes for antelope, deer, elk, and bighorn sheep. Similarly, in Utah, the BLM has a vast array of partners supporting visitor centers, restoring habitat and native plants, and offering environmental education opportunities to the public. However, as the scope of resource issues broadens across larger landscapes, impacting a wider set of constituents, the BLM requires new and innovative approaches to reaching those communities and support bases. Establishing the foundation will allow the BLM to broaden its partnership capabilities to seek donations and raise monetary or in-kind contributions on a national scale. The BLM will then be better positioned to address critical resource protection and restoration needs including BLM habitat restoration goals for sage grouse.

The foundation will be established as a charitable, nonprofit organization that will benefit the public by protecting and restoring the BLM's natural, cultural, historical, and recreational resources for future generations. Several examples illustrate the benefits to Federal programs from this type of foundation, including the National Park Foundation, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the National Forest Foundation.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Administrative Support Program funds the following functions:

- Executive and Management Decisions
- Legislative, Public and Regulatory Affairs and Correspondence
- Budget Formulation and Execution
- Financial Management
- Property and Acquisition Management
- Management Systems
- Personnel and Organizational Management
- Human Resources
- Program and Management Evaluations
- Service First
- Equal Employment Opportunity
- Privacy
- Safety

Means and Strategies

The Administrative Support Program funds services related to management and administrative support that cannot be directly tied to a specific program output. The successful management of these services is vital to the effective use of human and capital resources within the BLM. The Administrative Support Program uses a combination of business process engineering and workforce planning strategies as the means to improve and accomplish customer service and effectiveness across the BLM. Each year, the BLM conducts management and program evaluations to identify and acknowledge best practices, procedures and processes. The BLM also measures the satisfaction of external customers, partners, stakeholders, and employees to adhere to the requirements of Executive Order 12862 and the Government Performance and Results Act, and regularly evaluates performance measurements and analysis to ensure these measurements are in alignment with DOI's strategic plan.

Other Funding Sources

Many of the programs funded by the Administrative Support Program contribute to multiple BLM activities (i.e., Equal Employment Opportunity and Service First) and are also financially supported by many Department and Bureau-wide subactivities that benefit from this work.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the BLM will emphasize and assure:

- Adequate internal controls on BLM financial systems;
- Compliance with accounting standards;
- Accountability for undelivered order funds;
- Compliance with fiscal laws and regulations;
- Proper accounting, management, and maintenance of capital assets;
- Complete quarterly financial statements, including intra-governmental eliminations;

- Improved electronic data processing; and
- Financial accountability at all levels of the organization.

The Administrative Support Program will focus on the following operations of the Bureau:

Financial Management – The BLM will continue to operate National Centers and related facilities that offer support services to a variety of critical programs that include fire support, uniforms, property, accounting, contracting, acquisition, space leasing, treasury investments, and the development and operation of financial, procurement, and property systems.

Improved Financial Performance – The BLM will continue to maintain an unqualified (clean) financial audit opinion, and make available to all employees timely and accurate financial information through the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS). The ability to link budget and performance through cost management, as well as access to financial data in real time, has fostered a Bureau-wide ethic of fiscal accountability.

Cost Management – The BLM will continue its use and development of the Collections and Billing System (CBS) and its interaction with the FBMS system. The FBMS system includes electronic links that integrate multiple business applications that will minimize data entry and maximize efficiencies through the reuse of data. This web-based system is a single collections and billings system that is easy for employees to access and use. The BLM will continue to refine its cost management system that provides important information for tracking its spending, as well as utilizing the Treasury's Intra-Governmental Payment and Collection system to expedite Federal reconciliations and improve the government's precision in tracking funds moving from agency to agency.

Performance Improvement – The BLM will continue to use the cost management information systems along with other management information tools to evaluate program effectiveness and help allocate budgetary resources across the organization to maximize performance and cost effectiveness.

Disposal of Personal Property – The BLM will continue to dispose of excess personal property to other Federal and State agencies, to donate computers and other electronics to local schools when possible, and to sell working capital fund vehicles and heavy equipment on EBay's auction web site. These activities have reduced overhead costs, increased visibility, improved revenue, and created fast sales and the transfer of monies to the BLM. Proceeds from the sale of vehicles are returned to the working capital fund to augment the cost of replacement vehicles.

Workforce Planning – In 2014, the BLM will continue to refine its workforce planning process to ensure the agency has employees with appropriate skills in the right places at the right times. As a result of workforce planning, the BLM has placed, and will continue to place, more emphasis on entry-level recruiting, career development, and diversification. For example, the Bureau is using the Presidential Management Fellows Program, Student Career Experience Program, Student Temporary Employment Program, and other human capital management programs as viable tools for recruiting and filling entry-level positions and for meeting its future skill requirements. In 2011, the BLM placed greater emphasis on hiring veterans and veterans with disabilities through the following special hiring authorities and appointments: Veterans Recruitment Appointment, Veterans Employment Opportunity Act of 1998, 30 Percent or More Disabled Veteran, Disabled Veterans Enrolled in a VA Training Program, Schedule A Appointing Authority, and Veterans Preference. The BLM will continue emphasizing hiring veterans and veterans with disabilities in 2014.

Service First – The BLM will use the permanent Service First authority granted in 2012 to maintain and expand partnerships with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the National Park Service (NPS), and the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The Bureau will work to improve customer service and seek additional cost savings and productivity improvements. The BLM currently shares 61 sites with other agencies. The BLM, USFS, NPS, and FWS continue to provide budget funding allocations to field offices for the sharing of operations and services. This includes staff and services provided by the BLM, USFS, NPS and FWS to customers and communities. For more information on Service First, please see the Cross-cutting Programs chapter.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support
Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Bureauwide Fixed Costs ($000)	94,169	91,161	-6,424	+0	+8,164	92,901	+1,740
FTE	0	0			-0	0	-0

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Bureauwide Fixed Costs

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• Re-align base funding	+8,164	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+8,164**	**0**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for Bureauwide Fixed Costs is $92,901,000 and 0 FTE, a program change of +$8,164,000 from the 2012 enacted level.

Realign Base Funding (+$8,164,000 /0 FTE) – The program increase of $8.2 million will fund certain increased fixed costs funded through program assessments in FY 2012. The increase will continue investments in management tools that cannot be identified as benefiting any one program (e.g., Activity Based Cost-Management System) and other expenses, many mandated by statute or regulation, which benefit all bureaus and bureau programs. This also includes increased document storage costs paid to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) as result of a litigation hold preventing the BLM from destroying old records per NARA government-wide document retention policies.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Bureauwide Fixed Costs subactivity funds the following:

- The Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) – These fixed costs are billed by the Department of Interior's (DOI) Office of the Secretary and the DOI's National Business Center, and categorized as two separate bills:
  1. *Central Bill* – Mandatory services provided by the DOI Office of the Secretary and the DOI National Business Center.
  2. *Direct Bill* – Primarily a fee for service bill. These are services provided under reimbursable agreements between the BLM and DOI.

- The Space Management program portion of the Bureauwide Fixed Costs focuses primarily on general purpose and warehouse space acquired through direct lease and

General Services Administration (GSA)-provided space in federally owned or leased buildings. BLM directly leases 95 general purpose buildings and 54 buildings are leased through GSA or other federally owned property.

- The Land Mobile Radio (LMR) program provides two-way radio voice services for the BLM. The primary customers are wildland fire, law enforcement, and resources staff. The radio systems are used jointly with other Federal, state, and local agencies in support of wildland fire and law enforcement operations. The LMR program is working to join the radio network nationally among partners, cooperators, and other stakeholders to build a homogenous and holistic architecture.

- The Telecommunications program manages communication services critical to the day-to-day operations of the BLM. The program manages fixed-line office phones, fax, mobile voice, data devices, and service contracts, video conferencing, and internal and external data networks service contracts, including network security. The program's management of the radio network supports public safety, connecting firefighters and law enforcement through agency and inter-agency managed microwave radio links, base stations, and radios, including contracts for satellite radios service. Communications (fax, print, voice, and data) during Continuity of Operations relies and these established efforts of the Telecommunications program. Costs for these services are funded from individual State/National Centers and the DOI Working Capital Fund.

- The Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS) monitors the costs of using and maintaining BLM's personnel management systems.

- The Mail and Postal Costs component of this program assesses and monitors BLM's mail and postal service utilization, which includes base metered postage machines, next day postage, and other express mail services.

- The Unemployment Insurance Costs are based upon historical data, paid through the Department's Federal Employees Compensation Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund to the Department of Labor, pursuant to the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1980*.

- The Workers Compensation amount requested for 2014 covers costs for a 12-month period and is paid to the Department of Labor through the Department's Employee Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.

Critical Factors

The critical factors in the Bureauwide Fixed Costs program:

- The Space Management program promotes and encourages sustainability. All new BLM facilities comply with BLM Sustainable Building Implementation Plans, while addressing current and emerging needs.

- Presidential Memorandum – Disposing of Unneeded Federal Real Estate dated June 10, 2010, emphasized the need to:
    - Improve utilization of facilities through innovative space management, such as alternative work arrangements and telework agreements.
    - Eliminate lease arrangements that are not cost effective.

  - Pursue consolidation opportunities with other agencies in common asset types, such as data centers, office space, and warehouses.

- Department of the Interior Memorandum – Space and Facilities Management dated August 2, 2011, emphasized that real property (owned and leased) is a key aspect of the overall cost cutting campaign. The utilization standard for general purpose office space has now been set to 180 square feet per person. Opportunities for teleworking in order to reduce overall real property costs are encouraged.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the BLM will continue to manage the National Land Radio program, telecommunications, the Federal Personnel Payroll System, unemployment costs, mail and postal costs, the Employee Compensation Fund, and office space leasing, which is the largest of BLM's fixed costs.

The following long term goals have been established as part of the BLM's Space Management program:

- Evaluate and reduce GSA provided space whenever such a reduction can be accomplished economically.
- Evaluate the potential of consolidating offices (e.g. two field offices in different states, field offices with state offices, and state offices with centers).
- Maximize the use of existing owned buildings, warehouses, and wareyards whenever possible instead of occupying leased space.
- Utilize extensions of existing leases when appropriate in order to allow time to prioritize long-term leasing actions.
- Whenever financially beneficial, reduce the size and change the layout of leased warehouses.
- Implement the use of high-density, storage systems for office and warehouse areas.
- Promote telework wherever a corresponding reduction in leased office space would occur.

Bureauwide Fixed Costs
(dollars in thousands)

	2012 Actual	2013 Est. Full Year CR	2014 Budget Request
Space Rental – GSA	22,644	22,413	27,378
Space Rental – BLM	29,692	34,053	28,863
BLM Radio Support	689	689	689
BLM Telecommunications	5,433	5,433	5,433
BLM Mail Services	1,969	1,969	1,969
GSA Publications	15	15	15
Workers Compensation	8,608	8,794	8,794
Unemployment Compensation	7,456	9,017	9,017
DOI Working Capital Fund	11,970	12,800	12,800
Increased Fixed Costs Funded Through Program Assessments	[1,877]	[5,376]	[6,419]
Other Fixed Costs	4,562	4,362	4,362
Total Funding	**91,161**	**94,169**	**92,901**

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support
Subactivity: Information Technology Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Information Technology Management ($000)	27,638	[27,500]	+268	+27,500	-2,072	25,696	+25,696
FTE	152	[0]	0	+152	-22	130	+130

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Information Technology Management

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• Transfer from Information Systems Operations (non-add in 2013)	+14,673	+56
• Transfer Base Funding from Land & Resources Information System (non-add in 2013)	+12,827	+96
• General Program Decrease	-2,072	-22
TOTAL, Program Changes	**-2,072**	**+130**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for Information Technology Management is $25,696,000 and 130 FTE, and reflects internal transfers of +$14,673,000 (+56 FTE) and +$12,827,000 (+96 FTE) and a program reduction of -$2,072,000 and -22 FTE.

Create New Information Technology Management Subactivity (+$27,500,000/+152 FTE) – The budget transfers a total of $27,500,000 and 130 FTE from two subactivities—$14.673,000 and 56 FTE from Information Systems Operations and $12,827 and 96 FTE from Land and Resource Information Systems—to create a new Information Technology Management subactivity. The establishment of a unified subactivity will allow the BLM to implement the Department of the Interior's Information Technology Transformation initiative effectively and efficiently.

General Program Decrease (-$2,072,000/-22 FTE) – The BLM will reduce lower-priority activities by $2,072,000 by reducing response times for non-critical system problems and creating efficiencies in FOIA customer support.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Information Technology Management program is responsible for managing all aspects of information technology (IT) throughout the BLM. These responsibilities include:

- *Bureauwide Policy* – Planning, directing, coordinating, and evaluating IT programs, policies and procedures and providing guidance for the effective use of IT resources in

support of BLM programs and services in accordance with the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 and the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993;

- *Portfolio Management (PfM)* – Portfolio Management is the process of tracking, maintaining, expanding, and aligning assets to address and solve the business needs of BLM;

- *Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)* – The Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 and the E-Government Act of 2002 sought to improve mission performance by requiring agencies to use a disciplined CPIC process to acquire, use, maintain and dispose of IT. CPIC is a dynamic process in which IT investments are selected and then continually monitored and evaluated to ensure each chosen investment is well managed, cost effective, and supports the mission and strategic goals of BLM. CPIC ensures that all IT investments align with BLM's mission and support business needs while minimizing risks and maximizing returns throughout the investment's life cycle. The CPIC process is closely aligned with PfM processes;

- *Information Resources Management* – Providing management and oversight over implementation of the Freedom of Information Act, Open Government Initiative, Section 508 of the American Disabilities Act, IT Acquisition, IT Configuration Management, Indian Trust and the Records Act; ensuring continued compliance with applicable laws, regulations and guidance; ensuring that manual and electronic records are accessible, properly maintained, documented, scheduled and disposed of; and, ensuring that automated systems are documented and scheduled and that records preservation orders are tracked and monitored to so that records are properly secured, accessible and retrievable to respond to court orders and requesters;

- *Enterprise Architecture (BEA)* – Documenting BLM business processes, data framework, and related IT projects to create a cost-effective, customer-oriented business enterprise to support BLM's strategic mission;

- *Data Management and Administration* – Ensuring that the information BLM uses in decision making is accurate, timely, useful, and free of bias;

- *National Radio Program* – The BLM radio program provides radio voice services for the BLM's National System of Public Lands for all field-going business activities, while ensuring adequate funding mechanisms and management process are in place to support the radio program strategic goals and objectives;

- *National Applications* – Managing national applications and systems throughout their life cycles of investment and ensuring successful service delivery through all phases—concept, design, construction, data management, operation, support and maintenance—in order to meet business needs while ensuring system data integrity;

- *Infrastructure* – Providing compliant and effective technology platforms and environments; and

- *Security* – Developing security-related policies, procedures, and guidance; providing technical assistance for securing major applications and general support systems; overseeing security compliance efforts; maintaining an inventory of systems and their

security Assessment and Authorization status; coordinating IT Security Education and Awareness efforts; and developing IT security performance measures and reports.

Other Funding Sources
Every BLM program contributes some funding for IT activities. Major investments in the BLM IT portfolio are funded by the programs supported by those investments. IT infrastructure investments are funded proportionately by all programs.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The BLM has achieved success in lowering the overall costs of IT by implementing dynamic approaches to respond to national priorities. In 2014, the BLM will continue to seek collaborative ways to improve upon the methodologies used to provide the resources necessary to most effectively and efficiently manage more than 245 million acres of public lands for multiple uses.

Because the scope of the information needed to support the BLM's mission is vast, the systems required to manage this information have grown increasingly complex. Information systems are used throughout the BLM to collect data on land health, water quality, restored ecosystems, hazardous fuels reduction, land contamination, habitat protection, cultural and natural heritage resources, oil and gas leases and permits, lease applications, minerals and grazing permits, timber sales, recreation, and financial transactions.

The BLM has set the following goals and objectives for IT Management in 2014:

- Goal: Innovate in Technology to Add Business Value
    - Objective: Modernize BLM's Mission blueprint to effectively manage business needs
    - Objective: Promote a culture that fosters innovation to solve business needs
    - Objective: Improve workforce capabilities to work remotely
    - Objective: Increase integration of innovative business applications and infrastructure

- Goal: Manage Data as a Corporate and Public Asset
    - Objective: Improve data standardization
    - Objective: Improve data collection and storage solutions for enterprise use
    - Objective: Ensure bureau and interagency data availability and protection
    - Objective: Protect field capacity to process data

- Goal: Contain Costs
    - Objective: Implement value-added IT solutions while reducing total cost of ownership
    - Objective: Implement inventory control/asset management
    - Objective: Reduce the cost of legacy systems and redundant systems
    - Objective: Measure all bureau-wide IRM costs and benefits
    - Objective: Increase management controls on IT contracts and service providers

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Mining Law Administration

Activity: Mining Law Administration

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Mining Law Administration ($000)	39,696	39,696	+0	+0	+0	39,696	+0
Mining Law Administration Offset ($000)	-39,696	-39,696	+0	+0	+0	-39,696	+0
FTE	331	331	+0	+0	-14	317	-14

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for Mining Law Administration is $39,696,000 and 317 FTE, a net decrease of 14 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Legislative Changes

The budget includes a legislative proposal to reform hardrock mining and provide a better return to the taxpayer from hardrock production on Federal lands.

This proposal institutes a leasing process under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA) for certain minerals (gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, and molybdenum) currently covered by the General Mining Law of 1872. After enactment, mining for these metals on Federal lands will be governed by the new leasing process and subject to annual rental payments and a royalty of not less than five percent of gross proceeds. Half of the receipts will be distributed to the States in which the leases are located and the remaining half would be deposited in the Treasury. Pre-existing mining claims would be exempt from the change to a leasing system but would remain subject to increases in the annual maintenance fees under the General Mining Law of 1872. The Office of Natural Resources Revenue will collect, account for, and disburse the hardrock royalty receipts.

The proposal would also increase annual maintenance fees and eliminate the fee exemption for miners holding 10 or fewer mining claims. These changes would discourage speculators from holding claims that they do not intend to develop. Holders of pre-existing mining claims for these minerals could voluntarily convert their claims to leases. The legislation would provide a mechanism for royalty relief under certain situations, in the manner currently set out in the MLA.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

Photo of an open-pit highwall at a copper mine in New Mexico.

The BLM Mining Law Administration Program (Locatable Minerals) is responsible for providing access to mineral resources in an environmentally responsible manner. To accomplish this goal, the BLM administers mining claims and collects location and annual maintenance fees. The BLM also processes notices for exploration and plans of operations for exploration and production. Reclamation plans are evaluated and bonds are posted to ensure adequate financial guarantees. The BLM also inspects notices and plans of operation to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of notices and plans of operations. The BLM takes enforcement actions when the terms and conditions of operations have been violated. Finally, the BLM is responsible for conducting mineral examinations to determine valid existing rights under the mining laws.

The General Mining Law of 1872

The program is responsible for managing exploration and development of locatable minerals available on public lands under the General Mining Law of 1872, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

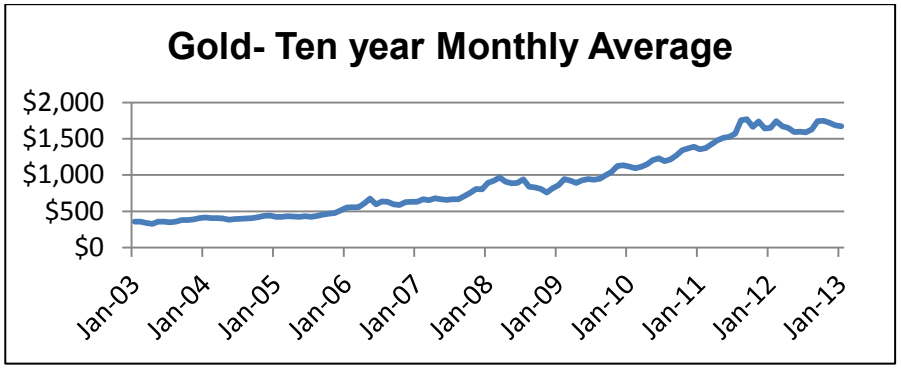
Since 1993, claimants have been required to pay an annual maintenance fee for each mining claim and site in lieu of performing assessment work as previously required under the General Mining Law of 1872.

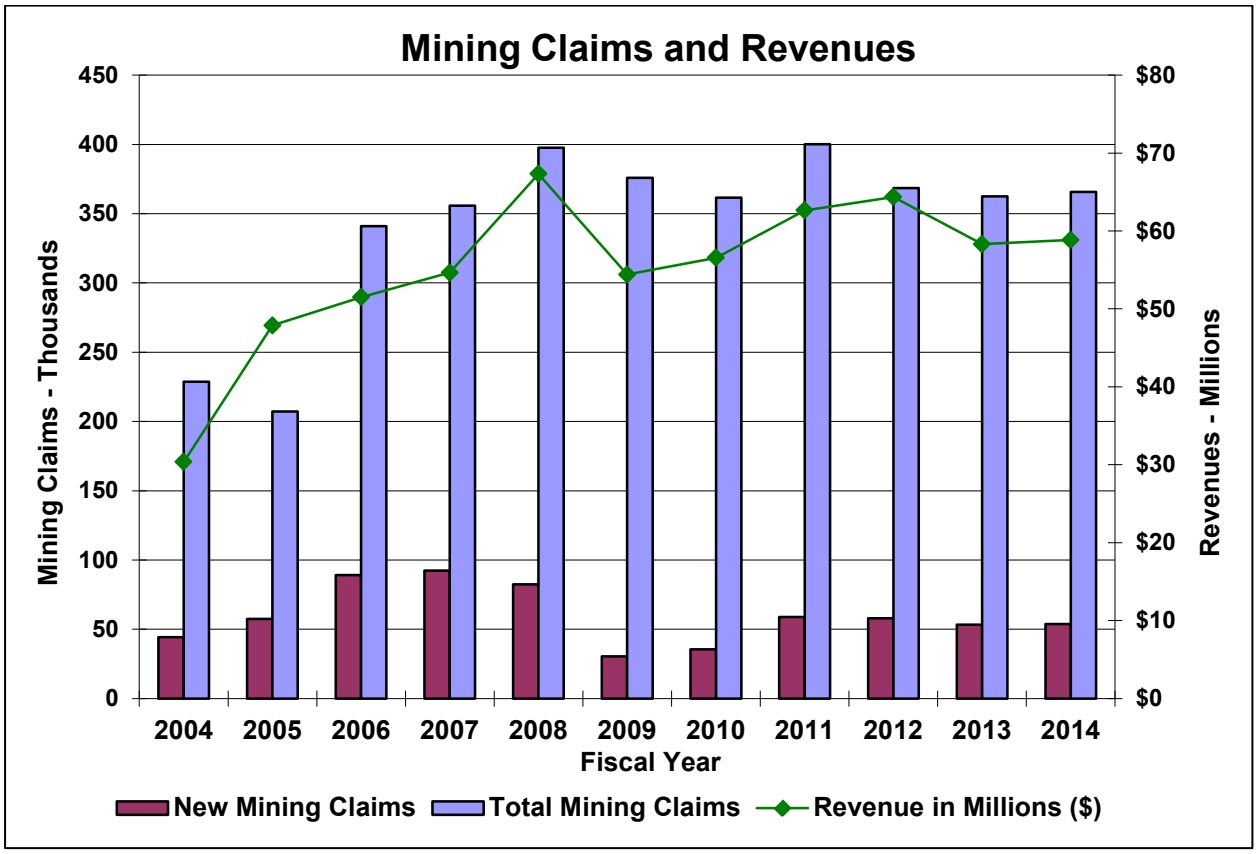
Congress also added a one-time location fee in 1993. The maintenance fee is currently $140 per claim and the location fee is currently $34 per claim.

Critical Factors

A mining claim is considered active when all annual assessment work requirements have been met as required by 43 CFR 3830. During 2012, the major commodity markets (gold, copper, uranium, silver, and platinum) endured a mid-year slump. For large periods of 2012, these markets were in decline. For example, a troy ounce of gold lost 14 percent of its value from February to May before rebounding in August.

Despite commodity price decreases in 2012, key markets have stabilized and interest in these commodities has returned. The BLM expects the level of locatable minerals activity to remain steady through 2013, primarily due to a rebound in commodity prices in late 2012.





*The above chart is based upon the most recent data. The new and total mining claims illustrate the numbers as reported in the Public Land Statistics (PLS) for the indicated fiscal years. The 2012 claim data was derived from the draft 2012 PLS data that is subject to change. The revenue estimates for 2012 and earlier are based upon the amounts credited to the MLR appropriation and the amounts deposited in the hardrock mining claim maintenance fee Treasury account. All 2013 and 2014 data are projections.

Market signals for other technology metals have prompted the location of new mining claims for rare earths or the re-evaluation of existing mining claims for rare earth bearing metals. Similar location and re-evaluation activities are presently occurring on mining claims that may hold the other technology metals. Technology metals are elements that form the building blocks of technologies, and include but are not limited to, rare earths, lithium, indium, germanium, vanadium, graphite and cobalt. The principal need of industry is to have a sufficient land base to warrant an exploration and evaluation program. Mining claims found to have no mineral values of interest typically lapse due to nonpayment of maintenance fees by the claimant or are sold.

Lapse claims hold no rights and may be relocated by another claimant.

For several years, mining claim locations on likely uranium deposits increased due to the increase in the price of uranium oxide (yellow cake) which is used for the production of electrical energy in nuclear power plants in the United States and overseas. Processed uranium is used for the production of approximately 20 percent of the electrical energy in nuclear power plants in the United States. Renewed interest in uranium exploration and eventual production from domestic sources began in fiscal year 2003 and carried through to 2008. Most of the land available or amenable for mining claims for uranium has been located and is now being evaluated for possible production.

Other Funding Sources

The Mining Law Administration program is primarily funded through this subactivity. Under the authorities of 43 U.S.C. 1474 and 1734(a), the BLM retains the processing fees it collects from mining claim recordation actions and mineral patent adjudication to recover the full cost of processing these documents. A revised fee schedule was promulgated in November 2005. The Mining Claims and Revenues chart shows the recent history of mining claims and mining claim revenue. The processing fees for recording a new mining claim, annual filings, transfers of interest, amendments to previously recorded documents, deferments of assessment, and protests increased in June of 2009. In addition, the BLM will charge a processing fee, on a case by case basis, for proposed mining plans of operations requiring an environmental impact statement. A processing fee is also applicable to validity or common variety examinations and associated reports performed in connection with a patent application, 43 CFR 3809.100 (withdrawn lands) or 43 CFR 3809.101 (common variety determinations) on a case-by case basis.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the BLM will continue to provide access to locatable mineral resources while ensuring environmental protection. The BLM will also continue to implement new training for managing uranium exploration and mining due to the increase in new uranium mining claims, exploration notices, and mining plans of operations over the past few years, and will continue coordinating with other Federal agencies with primary responsibility for approval of uranium milling activities. In an ongoing effort to increase efficiency, the BLM will continue working with State agencies to streamline multiple agency processes and minimize the time necessary to authorize exploration and development activities.

The increase of funding received in 2012 and carried into 2013 enhanced the performance of mining law administration across all operations in the program. Focus on the inspection workload will increase in 2014, increasing the number of unique inspections completed from 1,338 unique inspections in 2012 to 1,525 inspections in 2014. The focus of the inspection program is on active operations, meaning that operations with reclamation earthwork completed and waiting for revegetation success are a lower priority for inspection.

The average processing time of Plans of Operations decreased from 22 months in 2011 to 17 months in 2012. The rolling 3-year average for average processing time is 18 months. The BLM will continue to explore opportunities to find efficiencies to reduce the average processing times of Plans of Operations

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Land resources	0011	266	266	267
Wildlife and fisheries	0012	53	53	53
Threatened and endangered species	0013	22	22	22
Recreation management	0014	69	69	70
Energy and minerals	0015	115	115	116
Realty and ownership management	0016	82	82	83
Resource protection	0017	105	105	106
Transportation and facilities maintenance	0018	75	75	76
Land and resource information systems	0019	17	17	17
Workforce and organizational support	0020	161	161	162
Challenge Cost Share	0026	8	8	8
National Monuments & NCA	0030	32	32	32
Total direct obligations	0799	1,005	1,005	1,012
Reimbursable program	0801	17	17	17
Communication site rental fees	0802	2	2	2
Mining law administration	0803	41	40	39
APD fees	0804	34	33	32
Cadastral reimbursable program	0805	13	13	9
Inspection fees	0806	0	0	4
Grazing fees	0807	0	0	3
Total reimbursable obligations	0899	107	105	106
Total new obligations	0900	1,112	1,110	1,118
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	164	131	143
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	40	43	43
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	204	174	186
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation	1100	962	966	980
Appropriations permanently reduced	1130	-2	0	0
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	960	966	980
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Regular] **OL Rates**	1160-40	941	945	959
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50	0	409	417
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50	0	536	559
Appropriation [Protected:Conserving Fish and Wildlife - Climate Change] **OL Rates**	1160-40	18	18	18
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50	0	15	15
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50	0	3	3
Appropriation [WHB Sterilization R&D] **OL Rates**	1160-40	0	2	2
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50	0	2	2
Discretionary, Homeland Security, Appropriations Committee				

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Appropriation [Homeland Security] **OL Rates**	1160-40	1	1	1
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50	0	0	0
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50	0	1	1
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:				
Offsetting collections (Mining law and Comm Sites)	1700	43	42	42
Offsetting collections (Economy Act)	1700	37	38	38
Offsetting collections (APD fees)	1700	33	33	33
Offsetting collections (Inspection fees)	1700	0	0	48
Offsetting Collections (Grazing fees)	1700	0	0	7
Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	1701	-34	0	0
Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	1750	79	113	168
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Mining Law, Telecomm Fees, and Permits to Drill] **OL Rates**	1750-40	42	75	75
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Economy Act] **OL Rates**	1750-40	37	38	38
Spending authority from offsetting collections [User Fee: Inspection fees] **OL Rates**	1750-40	0	0	48
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Grazing Fees] **OL Rates**	1750-40	0	0	7
Budget authority (total)	1900	1,039	1,079	1,148
Total budgetary resources available	1930	1,243	1,253	1,334
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	131	143	216
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	416	418	412
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	1,112	1,110	1,118
Obligations incurred, expired accounts	3011	1	0	0
Outlays (gross)	3020	-1,070	-1,073	-1,150
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-40	-43	-43
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	3041	-1	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	418	412	337
Uncollected payments:				
Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	3060	-104	-70	-70

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	3070	34	0	0
Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	3090	-70	-70	-70
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	312	348	342
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	348	342	267
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	1,039	1,079	1,148
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	867	826	909
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	203	247	241
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	1,070	1,073	1,150
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (collected) from:				
Federal sources	4030	-37	-38	-38
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Policy Program [Mining Law, Comm Sites, APD Fees]	4033-41	-76	-75	-75
Baseline Program [Mining Law, Comm Sites, APD Fees]	4033-71	0	-75	-75
Policy Program [Inspection Fees]	4033-41	0	0	-48
Baseline Program [Inspection Fees]	4033-71	0	0	0
Policy Program [Grazing Fees]	4033-41	0	0	-7
Policy Program [Grazing Fees]	4033-71	0	0	0
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total)	4040	-113	-113	-168
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	960	966	980
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	957	960	982
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	960	966	980
Outlays, net (total)	4190	957	960	982
Object Classification (O) ($ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	1111	364	362	370
Other than full-time permanent	1113	23	22	24
Other personnel compensation	1115	16	18	19
Total personnel compensation	1119	403	402	413
Civilian personnel benefits	1121	129	129	131
Travel and transportation of persons	1210	16	14	14
Transportation of things	1220	9	8	8

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Rental payments to GSA	1231	23	23	23
Rental payments to others	1232	32	33	33
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1233	23	23	23
Printing and reproduction	1240	2	2	2
Advisory and assistance services	1251	18	16	16
Other services from non-Federal sources	1252	147	146	145
Other goods and services from Federal sources	1253	59	59	59
Operation and maintenance of facilities	1254	8	8	6
Research and development contracts	1255	0	4	4
Operation and maintenance of equipment	1257	13	13	13
Supplies and materials	1260	27	24	24
Equipment	1310	15	15	15
Land and structures	1320	10	10	9
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	71	71	71
Insurance claims and indemnities	1420	0	1	1
Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations	1990	1,005	1,001	1,010
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	2111	54	54	53
Other than full-time permanent	2113	3	3	3
Other personnel compensation	2115	2	2	2
Total personnel compensation	2119	59	59	58
Civilian personnel benefits	2121	19	19	19
Travel and transportation of persons	2210	2	2	2
Transportation of things	2220	1	1	1
Rental payments to others	2232	3	3	3
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2233	2	2	2
Advisory and assistance services	2251	3	2	2
Other services from non-Federal sources	2252	6	6	6
Other goods and services from Federal sources	2253	4	4	4
Operation and maintenance of facilities	2254	0	3	3
Operation and maintenance of equipment	2257	1	1	1
Supplies and materials	2260	2	1	1
Equipment	2310	2	2	2
Land and structures	2320	1	2	2
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2410	2	2	2
Subtotal, obligations, Reimbursable obligations	2990	107	109	108
Total new obligations	9999	1,112	1,110	1,118
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	944	948	953
Outlays	2004-02	941	944	966
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	5,596	5,502	5,639
Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent	2001	851	851	836

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
employment Allocation account civilian full-time equivalent employment	3001	2,376	2,178	2,111
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [14-1109]	1000	0		980,228

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Construction

CONSTRUCTION

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

[For construction of buildings, recreation facilities, roads, trails, and appurtenant facilities, $3,576,000, to remain available until expended.] *(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012.)*

AUTHORIZATIONS

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.)	Authorizes the management of the public lands on a multiple-use basis.
43 U.S.C. 1762	Provides for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of roads within and near public lands that will permit economic timber harvesting and at the same time meet the requirements for protection, development, and management utilization of other resources.

Summary of Requirements ($000)

	2013 Full Year CR		2012 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes (+/-)		2014 President's Budget		Change From 2012 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	*FTE*	Amount			*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount
Construction	*12*	3,592	*12*	3,570	+0	+0	*-12*	-3,570	*0*	0	*-12*	-3,570
Total, Construction	***12***	**3,592**	***12***	**3,570**	**+0**	**+0**	***-12***	**-3,570**	***0***	**0**	***-12***	**-3,570**

Activity: Construction
Subactivity: Construction

Subactivity		2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -)	Program Changes (+/ -)	Budget Request	
Construction	$000	3,592	3,570	0	-3,570	0	-3,570
	FTE	12	12	0	-12	0	-12

[1]Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Construction

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• Eliminate Program	-3,570	-12
TOTAL, Program Changes	**-3,570**	**-12**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Construction program is $0 and 0 FTE, a program change of -$3,570,000 and -12 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Program Elimination (-$3,570,000 /-12 FTE) – The budget eliminates the Construction Appropriation account with a proposed reduction of $3.6 million. Beginning in 2014, construction projects undertaken by the BLM will be funded in the newly named Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Program in the Management of Land and Resources appropriation.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The BLM Construction Program provides funds for developing, and building safe facilities for visitors and employees that are in compliance with Federal requirements. The budget proposes that construction projects will be funded in the newly named Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements program in the Management of Land and Resources appropriation beginning in FY 2014.

The Construction Program evaluated all prior year projects and ranked them based upon the highest priority, that being critical health or safety work, critical resource protection, energy and building sustainability, code compliance and mission criticality per the Department's guidance. Any future projects will follow the same criteria within the Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, funding in the Construction Appropriation is eliminated. BLM will not fund any new projects within the Construction Appropriation.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1110 Construction	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Direct program activity	0001	5	5	5
Total new obligations	0900	5	5	5
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	12	11	10
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation	1100	4	4	0
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	4	4	0
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Regular] **OL Rates**	1160-40	4	4	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50	0	3	3
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50	0	1	1
Appropriation [Text] **OL Rates**	1160-40	0	0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50	0	0	0
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50	0	0	0
Total budgetary resources available	1930	16	15	10
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	11	10	5
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	18	5	4
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	5	5	5
Outlays (gross)	3020	-17	-6	-5
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	3041	-1	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	5	4	4
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	18	5	4
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	5	4	4
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	4	4	0
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	1	1	0
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	16	5	5
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	17	6	5

Account Symbol and Title 14X1110 Construction	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	4	4	0
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	17	6	5
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	4	4	0
Outlays, net (total)	4190	17	6	5
Object Classification (O) ($ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1111	1	1	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	1252	1	1	1
Other goods and services from Federal sources	1253	0	2	1
Land and structures	1320	3	1	3
Total new obligations	9999	5	5	5
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	12	12	0
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [14-1110]	1000	0		0

LAND ACQUISITION

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

For expenses necessary to carry out sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94–579, including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, $32,618,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended. Note.—A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112–175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 101 et seq.; 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)	Provides authority for acquisition (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 205, 206; 43 U.S.C., 1715, 1716) of lands or interests in lands by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, when it is consistent with the mission of the Department and with land use plans (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 205(b); 43 U.S.C., 1715(b)); in exercising this authority, appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund may be used to purchase lands which are primarily of value for outdoor recreation purposes (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 318(d); 43 U.S.C., 1748(d)).
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000 (FLTFA) (Public Law 106-248)	Provided authority for the use of receipts from disposal actions by the BLM to purchase inholdings and lands adjacent to federally designated areas containing exceptional resources, as defined in FLTFA, from willing sellers with acceptable titles, at fair market value, to "promote consolidation of the ownership of public and private lands in a manner that would allow for better overall resource management administrative efficiency, or resource allocation." The 2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-212) reauthorized FLTFA for one year, expiring in July, 2011.
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l-4 et seq.)	Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities; in exercising this authority, appropriated funds from the LWCF may be used for such acquisition to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility for the benefit of present and future citizens.
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)	Authorizes the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, 1277(d). Similar exchange authority is contained in The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended 16 U.S.C. 1241et seq.).

Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)	Authorizes the Secretary to acquire privately owned property within the boundary of any area designated as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)	Authorizes the Secretary to acquire lands or interests in lands included in the right-of-way selected for a National Historic, National Recreation, or National Scenic Trail; by written cooperative agreement, donation, purchase (with donated or appropriated funds), or exchange.
Other	Other acts such as, the King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460y); San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area Act, in Arizona (16 U.S.C. 460xx); Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584); Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93); Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 460nnn, P.L. 106-399; and California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433), authorize the Secretary to enter into acquisitions, including purchase, donation, land exchange.

Summary of Requirements

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2013 Full Year CR		2012 Enacted				Program Changes (+/-)		2014 President's Budget		Change From 2012 Enacted	
	Total FTE	Amount	*Total FTE*	Amount	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount
Land Acquisition												
Land Acquisition	*0*	19,083	*0*	18,969	+0	+0	*+0*	+10,135	*0*	29,104	*0*	+10,135
Inholding, Emergencies & Hardships	*0*	1,506	*0*	1,498	+0	+0	*+0*	+118	*0*	1,616	*0*	+118
Acquisition Mgt.	*12*	1,892	*12*	1,877	+21	+0	*-1*	+0	*11*	1,898	*-1*	+21
Total, Land Acquisition	***12***	**22,481**	***12***	**22,344**	**+21**	**+0**	***-1***	**+10,253**	***11***	**32,618**	***-1***	**+10,274**

Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
Land Acquisition

(Dollars In Thousands)

Other Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2012 Total or Change	2012 to 2014 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days	-	+6
The combined fixed cost estimate includes an adjustment for one additional paid day between FY2012 and FY2013. The number of paid days do not change between FY2013 and FY2014.		
Pay Raise	-	+8
The PY column reflects the total pay raise changes as reflected in the the PY President's Budget. The BY Change column reflects the total pay raise changes between FY2012-FY2014.		
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans	+6	+7

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Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity		2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/ -)	Budget Request	
Land Acquisition	$	19,083	18,969	+0	+0	+10,135	29,104	+10,135
	FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0
Acquisition Mgmt.	$	1,892	1,877	+21	+0	+0	1,898	+21
	FTE	12	12	+0	+0	-1	11	-1
Emergencies & Hardships	$	1,506	1,498	+0	+0	+118	1,616	+118
	FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0
Total Appropriated	$	22,481	22,344	+21	+0	+10,252	32,618	+10,274
	FTE	12	12	+0	+0	-1	11	-1
Other Sources: Proposed for FY 2014, Permanent Appropriation: Permanent Land Acquisition[2]							16,308	16,308

[1] Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.
[2] In addition to this current request, the Administration will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize annual funding without further appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The 2014 budget proposes to fund the Land Acquisition program with an appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund at a total level of $32,618,000 and 11 FTE, a program change of +$10,274,000 and -1 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The BLM is authorized to acquire intermingled and adjacent non-Federal lands through purchase, exchange, and donation for specified public benefits. Consolidation of the public lands through land acquisition increases management efficiency in pursuing land management goals such as maintaining open space, providing opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation, preserving natural and cultural heritage resources, restoring at-risk botanical, fisheries and wildlife resources, and maintaining functioning ecosystems. The BLM's Land Acquisition program utilizes Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) monies for Land Acquisition, Inholding, Emergency and Hardship, and Acquisition Management.

In addition to acquiring land by purchase with LWCF appropriated funds, the BLM acquires land by exchange. When an exchange is proposed, every attempt is made to equalize values between the lands coming into Federal ownership and the lands leaving Federal ownership. In those instances where land values are not equal, the BLM attempts to equalize land values by decreasing or increasing the land leaving Federal ownership. In certain instances where values are not equal and there is no available land in Federal ownership to equalize values, a cash payment can be made to the exchange proponent. This cash payment, an "equalization payment" cannot exceed 25 percent of the difference between the values of the lands coming into Federal ownership and the lands leaving Federal ownership.

Major Components of BLM's Land Acquisition Program			
($000)	2012 Enacted	2013 Full-year CR	2014 Budget Request
Land Acquisition - Core Projects	18,969	13,511	16,109
Land Acquisition - Collaborative Projects	0	5,572	29,303
Total Land Acquisition Project Funding	**18,969**	**19,083***	**45,412**
Acquisition Management	**1,877**	**1,892**	**1,898**
Inholdings, Emergencies and Hardships	**1,498**	**1,506**	**1,616**
Total BLM Land Acquisition Funding	**22,344**	**22,481**	**48,926****

* The 2013 Full-year CR amount includes a portion of funding for hunter and angler access.

** This amount is comprised of funding from both current and permanent appropriations.

Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Land Acquisition

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Land Acquisition ($000)	19,083	18,969	+0	+0	+10,135	29,104	+10,135
FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Land Acquisition

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• Land Acquisition Projects	+10,135	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+10,135**	**0**

1) Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Land Acquisition program is $29,104,000, a program change of +$10,135,000 from the 2012 enacted level.

Increase Landscape Acquisition Projects (+$10,135,000) – In 2014, the BLM will acquire high priority acquisition projects in the core and collaborative landscape planning land acquisition programs. The 2014 core program is $5.5 million and will fund three of BLM's highest priorities. The collaborative landscape planning component builds on efforts started in 2011 and to strategically invest in interagency landscape-scale conservation projects while continuing to meet bureau-specific programmatic needs. The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service collaborated extensively to develop a process to more effectively coordinate land acquisitions with government and local community partners to achieve the highest priority shared conservation goals. The 2014 request includes a total of $23.6 million for 2 collaborative landscape planning project. Within this total, BLM includes $2.6 million for Crown of the Continent/Northern Rockies landscape and $21.0 million for projects that are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning in the Southwest Deserts

Permanent Appropriation: Permanent Land Acquisition

The Department of the Interior's 2014 budget request proposes a multi-year strategy leading to full and permanent funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Permanent funding would help to fulfill the commitment of LWCF: a fair return of the profits from oil and gas development to improve and increase the availability of outdoor opportunities for all Americans. The 2014 permanent request through LWCF includes $16.308 million in land acquisitions for BLM. The proposed LWCF – Land Acquisition permanent appropriation and this current land acquisition project request would provide a total of $45.4 million in project funding.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Land Acquisition Program promotes the conservation of natural landscapes and resources by consolidating public lands through purchase, exchange and donation to increase management efficiency and preserve areas of natural, cultural, and recreational importance. Acquisition projects occur within or adjacent to nationally-designated management units, including National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, Wilderness, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Scenic Trails, and National Historic Trails, as well as in BLM-designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Special Recreation Management Areas. Land acquisition funding is also necessary to acquire small parcels of land and/or access easements through these lands to provide public access to "landlocked" BLM lands. The BLM estimates 23 million acres (or 9 percent) of BLM-managed public lands lack public access or have inadequate public access, primarily due to checkerboard land ownership patterns. Securing and improving public access to these lands will serve various recreational activities, including hunting and fishing.

The Land Acquisition Program improves river and riparian conservation and restoration; conserves and protects wildlife habitat; preserves natural and cultural heritage resources; provides opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation; restores at-risk resources; and maintains functioning ecosystems through land acquisition. Communication, cooperation, and consultation with local communities and interested parties are key elements of the Land Acquisition Program. Funds for the Land Acquisition program are derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

The BLM also has funding from other sources outside the Land Acquisition appropriation, such as from the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act* and other land sale authorizations. The Budget includes a legislative proposal to reauthorize the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales, which would provide funding for land acquisition as well. These legal authorities are described in the Lands and Realty Management chapter, and various land sale accounts are described in the Permanent Operation Funds chapter.

Collaborative Landscape Planning at the U.S. Department of the Interior

The 2014 Federal Land Acquisition Program builds on efforts started in 2011 to develop a program that supports strategic interagency landscape-scale conservation projects, while continuing to meet agency-specific programmatic needs. These efforts were partially initiated in response to Congressional direction to the Department and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to use LWCF land acquisition funds jointly and more strategically to protect contiguous landscapes and meet shared conservation goals. Interior bureaus collaborated extensively with the USFS to develop a process to coordinate land acquisition planning with government and local community partners to achieve the highest priority shared conservation goals more effectively.

The resulting Collaborative Landscape Planning process is designed to:

- Use the LWCF to incentivize collaborative planning for measurable outcomes at the landscape scale;
- Invest LWCF resources in some of the most ecologically important landscapes; and
- Invest in projects that have a clear strategy to reach shared goals grounded in science-based planning, are driven by and responsive to local community initiatives, and will make the most efficient use of Federal funds.

The joint Interior-Agriculture National Selection Committee identified a number of ecosystems throughout the Nation where high priority shared conservation goals can be achieved based on existing locally-driven conservation efforts. Through the rigorous merit based evaluation process, four ecosystems were selected for inclusion in the 2014 budget including: the Crown of the Continent, Longleaf Pine, California Desert Southwest and National Trails System landscapes.

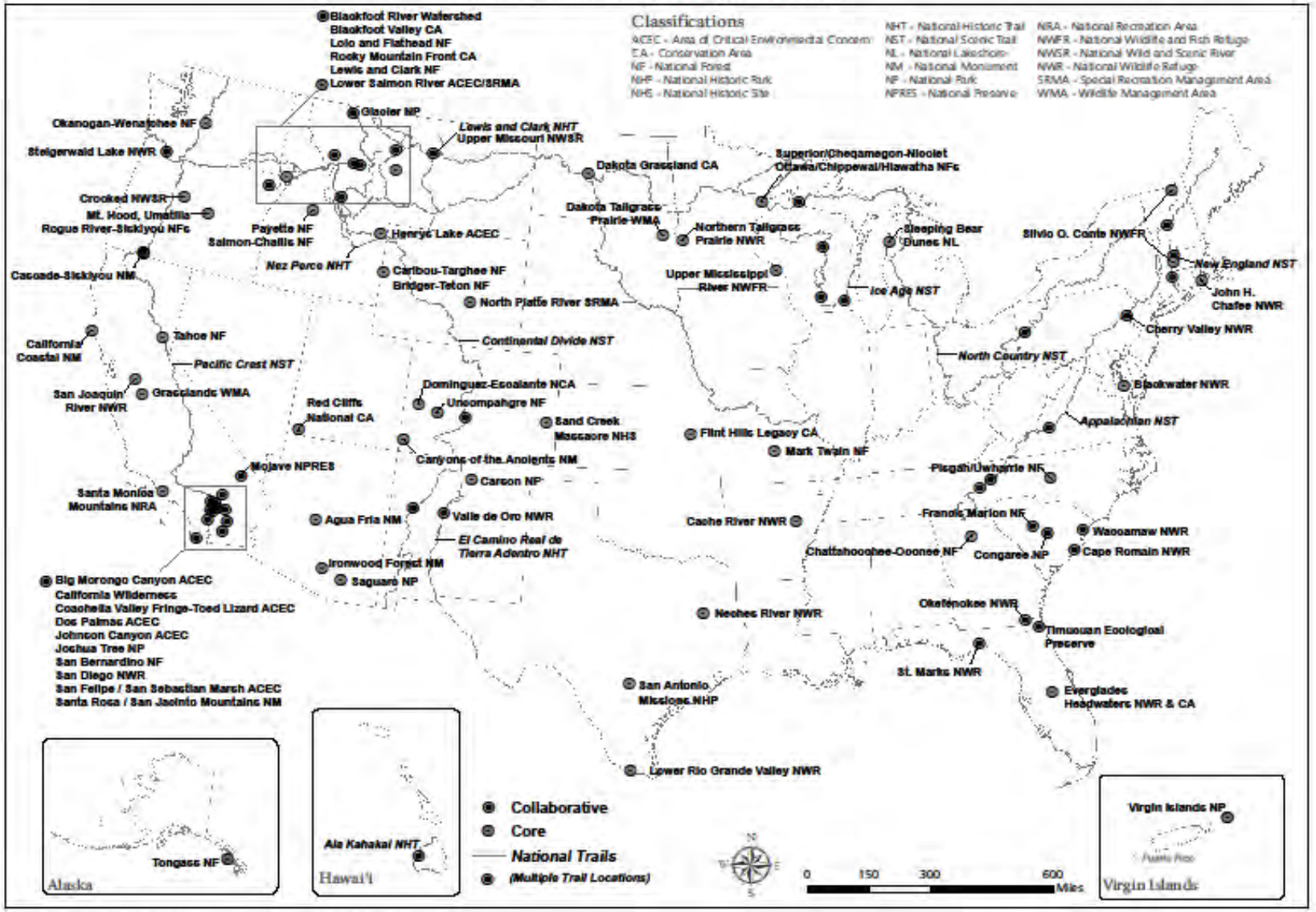
Investing now in these ecologically important but threatened landscapes will ensure that they remain resilient in the face of development pressures and global climate change. Smart investment in strategic conservation in these landscapes will prevent further ecosystem decline or collapse, which is expected to preclude the need for future investments in restoration. The proposed Federal investments in these landscapes will additionally leverage significant private commitments to land and water conservation in the Crown of the Continent and Longleaf Pine ecosystems.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the BLM has plans for 22 acquisition projects in eight States. These acquisitions will strengthen the BLM's efforts to preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, retain open space, and enhance public recreation opportunities in the western U.S. in perpetuity. The BLM will utilize innovative methods to acquire lands, including conservation easements, leveraged purchases, and the purchase of development rights where these methods meet management objectives and landowner needs. Planned acquisitions for 2014 are listed on the following page. The subsequent pages include maps of the acquisition projects and project descriptions.

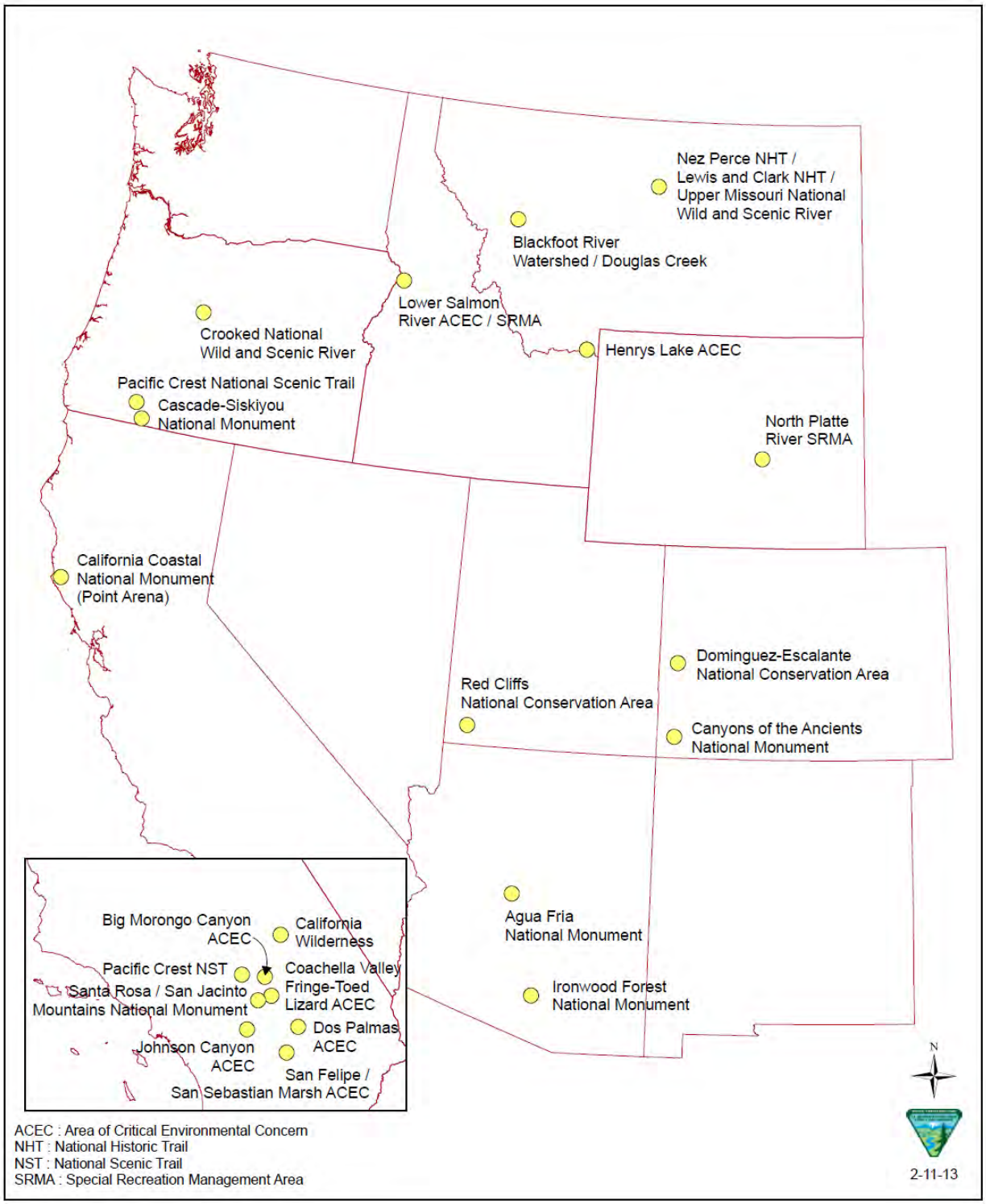
The following lists of proposed land acquisition projects is the current set of land acquisition priorities that has been vetted and approved by the BLM and Departmental leadership to meet the high priority programmatic needs during fiscal year 2014.

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Land Acquisition Budget Proposal FY2014



Information on this map is provided for purposes of discussion and visualization only

Bureau of Land Management
Land and Water Conservation Fund
2014 National Project Priorities (Integrated) Map



Bureau of Land Management
FY 2014 Land Acquisition
Core and Collaborative Landscape Planning Acquisitions
(dollars in thousands)

Acquisition Management				1,898
Inholdings, Emergencies and Hardships				1,616
				3,514

Project (In Priority Order)			**Acres**	**2014**
1	MT	Blackfoot River Watershed/Douglas Creek[1/]	3,680	2,600
2	CO	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument[3/]	1,562	1,703
3	CA	California Coastal National Monument (Point Arena)	23	2,000
4	ID	Lower Salmon River ACEC/SRMA	4,604	1,820
5	CA	California Wilderness	12,235	6,702
6	CA	Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument		5,948
7	CA	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail		2,920
8	CA	Big Morongo Canyon ACEC	738	1,330
9	CA	Coachella Valley Fringe-Toed Lizard ACEC	1,971	1,971
10	CA	San Felipe/San Sebastian Marsh ACEC	497	200
11	CA	Johnson Canyon ACEC	295	1,060
12	CA	Dos Palmas ACEC	176	850
		Subtotal, BLM line-item projects - discretionary funds	25,781	29,104
13	OR	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	1,320	2,000
14	AZ	Ironwood Forest National Monument	612	1,000
15	OR	Crooked National Wild and Scenic River	101	975
16	UT	North Platte River SRMA	70	900
17	MT	Nez Perce National Historic Trail/Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail/Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River	779	1,600
18	OR	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail		4,122
19	UT	Red Cliffs National Conservation Area	100	4,000
20	AZ	Agua Fria National Monument	40	111
21	CO	Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area	135	600
22	ID	Henrys Lake ACEC	515	1,000
		Subtotal, BLM line-item projects - mandatory funds	3,672	16,308
		Subtotal, All BLM line-item projects		**45,412**

Subtotal, Federal Land Acquisition -- Discretionary Funds	**32,618**
Subtotal, Federal Land Acquisition -- Mandatory Funds	**16,308**
Total, Federal Land Acquisition	**48,926**

1/These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Crown of the Continent/ Northern Rockies

2/These project are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Longleaf Pine landscape.

3/These project are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Southwest Deserts landscape.

4/These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the National Trails landscape.

Acronyms:
ACEC = Area of Critical Environmental Concern
SRMA = Special Recreation Management Area

Blackfoot River Watershed
Douglas Creek

DISCRETIONARY

MONTANA	Missoula and Powell Counties	Congressional District: 1

Location — Western Montana, 40 miles east of Missoula.

Purpose — Protect exceptional biological diversity, wildlife habitat and rural landscapes from the impacts of residential subdivision. Prevent denial and loss of public access providing year-round recreational opportunities.

Purchase Opportunities — Funding request continues an ongoing phased acquisition of properties purchased and held by the partner for conveyance to federal and state agency partners.

Acquired to Date[1]		
Method	Acres[2]	Cost ($)
Purchase	12,363	15,102,000
Exchange[3]	11,730	21,587,000
Donation[3]	196	197,000
Other	0	0
Partners	112,800	71,900,000
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[2]	Cost ($)
Purchase	3,680	2,600,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[2]	Cost ($)
Pending	8,000	10,000,000

[1] Includes Blackfoot River SRMA accomplishments
[2] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[3] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partner — The Nature Conservancy.

Cooperators — U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Montana Department of Natural Resource and Conservation, Blackfoot Challenge.

Project Description — The Blackfoot River watershed is celebrated nationally and treasured locally for its outstanding values – legendary fishing and floating, threatened and endangered species and big game habitat, unspoiled natural beauty and a rural lifestyle symbolic of values vanishing in the West. The Blackfoot River watershed occupies a critical location in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem, serving as the southern "bookend" for the Yellowstone to Yukon (Y2Y) Conservation Initiative. The watershed serves as a buffer and linkage zone for wildlife moving in and out of the Bob Marshall/ Scapegoat Wilderness Complex, along the Continental Divide and between the Clark Fork River drainage and the Garnet Range.

As a part of the larger Crown of the Continent ecosystem the Blackfoot watershed system possesses exceptional wetlands, riparian, grasslands, and forestland vegetation associations. These ecosystems possess exceptional biodiversity and high scenic value. The proposed acquisition supports community-based conservation efforts to build resiliency in these ecosystems. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. The parcel contains occupied grizzly bear (threatened) habitat and Canada lynx (threatened) designated critical habitat as well as fisheries habitat for westslope cutthroat trout (sensitive).

The proposed acquisition, supported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks is a component of Blackfoot Challenge and The Nature Conservancy's broader Blackfoot Community Project.

O&M Cost — Estimated "start-up" cost: $5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $1,000.

Canyons of the Ancients National Monument

DISCRETIONARY

COLORADO	Montezuma County	Congressional District: 3

Location Southwest Colorado, 20 miles west and northwest of Cortez.

Purpose Purchase multiple private inholdings and edgeholdings to protect significant cultural, scenic, recreation and wildlife values and to preserve the integrity of the landscape.

Purchase Opportunities Multiple properties facing immediate threat from rural residential development, vandalism, and degrading land use practices.

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	7,010	5,520,000
Exchange[2]	1,080	756,000
Donation[2]	440	600,000
Other	0	0
Partners	0	0
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	1,562	1,703,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	9,678	11,537,000

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partner The Conservation Fund.

Cooperators National Trust for Historic Preservation, The Archaeological Conservancy, Colorado Preservation, Inc., Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, San Juan Mountains Association, San Juan Citizen's Alliance, Colorado Division of Wildlife, Colorado Archaeological Society-Hisaatsinom Chapter, McElmo Canyon residents.

Project Description The 173,000-acre Canyons of the Ancients National Monument was established in 2000 to protect cultural and natural resources on a landscape scale. The remarkable cultural resources here have been a focal point of explorers and researchers for 130 years. The Monument contains the highest density of cultural resource sites in the Nation with more than 100 sites/square mile; 6,000 sites are documented and a total of 20,000-30,000 are predicted. Site types include cliff dwellings, villages, great kivas, shrines, agricultural fields, check dams, petroglyphs and pictographs, and pottery kilns. Many sites have standing walls. Eight sites and one District, including 167 sites, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Lowry Pueblo is a National Historic Landmark. Native Americans maintain close ties to the landscape and to the sites occupied by their ancestors. The BLM staff regularly involves tribal consultants in interpretation and education projects. Canyons of the Ancients offers an unparalleled opportunity to observe, study, and experience how cultures lived and adapted over time in the American Southwest.

Monument resources include spectacular land forms with deeply incised canyons, sheer sandstone cliffs, and panoramic vistas; riparian areas with habitat for the threatened and endangered Southwestern Willow flycatcher; and unique herpetological species such as the Longnose Leopard lizard and the Desert Spiny lizard, both on the State Director's Sensitive Species List. Wildlife includes deer, elk, mountain lions, bears, coyotes, foxes, wild turkeys, falcons and eagles. The Monument includes three Wilderness Study Areas and surrounds three units of Hovenweep National Monument, managed by the National Park Service. About 45,000 annual visitors take advantage of opportunities for visiting cultural resource sites, camping, hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking and ATVs (on existing roads), hunting, and wildlife viewing.

O&M Cost Estimated "start-up" cost: $7,500. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $2,000.

California Coastal National Monument
Point Arena

DISCRETIONARY

CALIFORNIA	Mendocino County	Congressional District: 1

Location Northern California, approximately 130 miles north of San Francisco.

Purpose Establish a contact area to provide for public education and interpretation of the multiple resource and recreational values associated with the Monument.

Purchase Opportunities Two oceanfront edgeholding parcels are currently available from highly motivated willing sellers. Coastal properties in California face immediate threat from commercial and rural residential development.

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	251	3,000,000
Exchange[2]	0	0
Donation[2]	1,132	7,260,000
Other	579	433,500
Partners	0	0
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	23	2,000,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	0	0

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partner The Trust for Public Land.

Cooperators U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, The California Coastal Conservancy, California Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife Conservation Board, Coastwalk California.

Project Description Located along the entire 1,100-mile California coastline, the California Coastal National Monument (NM) comprises more than 20,000 small islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles between Mexico and Oregon, covering approximately 1,000 acres of land. The creation of the Monument ensures the protection of these features extending from mean high tide to within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline.

In an effort to meet the challenge of interpreting a predominately offshore Monument, the BLM seeks to establish a number of publically-accessible sites along the California coast where the resource and recreational values of the Monument can be better offered for public interpretation. Many of these contact areas have been developed within areas currently managed by BLM, however the length of the California coast and population demographics indicate the need for additional sites dedicated to better interpret the Monument to the public. In 2004 the BLM accepted donation of the neighboring 1,132-acre Stornetta parcel from The Nature Conservancy. Now known as the Stornetta Area of Critical Environmental Concern the property includes 2.5 miles of coastline, abuts the historic Point Arena Lighthouse and shares a common boundary with the 760-acre Manchester State Park.

The BLM completed acquisition of the Cypress Abbey (Phase I) parcel in January 2012 with a $2M leverage from the California Coastal Conservancy. Funding for Phase II of Cypress Abbey parcel was requested in the 2013 President's Budget. This request would provide funding for two small coastal inholdings and complete the Point Arena purchase. The property contains critical habitat for two endangered species, the Behrens' Silverspot Butterfly and the Point Arena subspecies of Mountain Beaver. Both species are only found on this stretch of the California coast.

O&M Cost Estimated "start-up" cost: $35,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $15,000.

Lower Salmon River
Area of Critical Environmental Concern/Special Recreation Management Area

DISCRETIONARY

IDAHO	Idaho County	Congressional District: 1

Location North Central Idaho, 45 miles south of Lewiston.

Purpose Conserve and enhance the special recreation, scenic and wildlife values of the Lower Salmon River, in addition to the protection of Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species, paleontological and archeological sites.

Purchase Opportunities Two properties threatened with rural residential development within the viewshed of the Lower Salmon River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA).

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	7,194	8,570,000
Exchange[2]	745	450,000
Donation[2]	0	0
Other	0	0
Partners	0	0
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	4,604	1,820,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	4,710	2,100,000

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partner Western Rivers Conservancy.

Cooperators U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Idaho Department of Lands, The Nez Perce Tribe, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Idaho Conservation League, Trout Unlimited, Multiple Commercial Rafting Companies, Oregon State University Department of Anthropology,

Project Description Carving its way through a canyon deeper than Arizona's Grand Canyon, the Salmon River is the longest free-flowing river in the lower 48 States. The Salmon River enjoys national and regional prominence for high quality scenic, recreational, cultural, and ecological resource values.

The 14,335-acre Lower Salmon River ACEC/SRMA is among Idaho's premier national outdoor recreation destinations, supporting 600,000 annual visitors including anglers, whitewater rafters, jetboaters, campers, picnickers, hikers, equestrian enthusiasts, hunters, and outfitters. The area has exceptional diversity of cultural resources including a river crossing associated with the Nez Perce National Historic Trail, and a 13,000-year-old archaeological site (Cooper's Ferry, one of the oldest in the country) as well as numerous historic mining sites, all listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The ancient cultural sites are recognized as a unique, one-of-a-kind, regional storehouse of paleoenvironmental data including ancient freshwater mussel shells which reveal paleoclimate precipitation levels and plant phytoliths that tell the story of the millennia of vegetation changes unique to this area since the last ice age.

The Salmon River corridor provides critical habitat to a multitude of ESA-listed fish species, including Sockeye Salmon, Spring/Summer Chinook Salmon, fall Chinook Salmon, Steelhead Trout, Bull Trout, as well as ESA-listed plants including Spalding's catchfly and MacFarlane's four o'clock. The corridor also provides habitat for migratory bird species. Proposed acquisitions would maintain watershed conditions, secure special status species habitats, protect big game winter range, preserve significant cultural resources, and conserve other important resource values.

O&M Cost Estimated "start-up" cost: $1,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $1,000.

California Wilderness

DISCRETIONARY

CALIFORNIA	Imperial, Kern, Riverside, San Bernardino and Tulare Counties	Congressional Districts: 21, 22, 25, 41, 45 and 51

Location All of California, with priority directed to the California SW Desert landscape.

Purpose Consolidate public ownership within designated wilderness to preserve wilderness character, and increase opportunities for the public to experience primitive recreation.

Purchase Opportunities Multiple properties facing immediate threat from commercial, industrial, rural residential and suburban development, and unregulated motorized recreational use.

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	106,205	16,384,275
Exchange[2]	100,500	19,500,000
Donation[2]	83,340	19,512,000
Other	0	0
Partners	0	0
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	12,235	6,701,600
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	193,618	145,198,400

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partners Mojave Desert Land Trust, Friends of the Desert Mountains, Wilderness Land Trust, Resources Legacy Fund Foundation.

Cooperators The Wilderness Society, The California Wilderness Coalition, The Nature Conservancy, The Sierra Club, The Wildlands Conservancy, California State Lands Commission, California Native Plants Society, Pacific Crest Trail Association.

Project Description There are 88 designated Wilderness areas encompassing over 3.9 million acres of public land in California. The first 69 Wilderness areas were designated in southern California with the passage of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994. Subsequently the Otay Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999, Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002, Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Act of 2006, and most recently the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 designated 19 additional Wilderness areas on BLM lands in California. These Wilderness areas stretch from the north coast of California to the peaks of the Sierra Nevada to lands along the Mexican border.

Over 37 million people live in California. These Wilderness areas offer places of solitude where people can experience freedom from our fast-paced industrialized society. They are places where people can renew the human spirit through association with the natural world and offer a respite from the pressure of an ever increasing urban lifestyle.

These Wilderness areas also provide important habitat to a wide variety of animal and plant species, many threatened and endangered, and some Federally-listed species. There are six Wilderness areas that are transected by the 2,638-mile Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, as well as seven Wilderness areas that are located adjacent to the Juan Bautista de Anza and Old Spanish National Historic Trails.

O&M Cost Estimated "start-up" cost: $20,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $10,000.

Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument

DISCRETIONARY

CALIFORNIA	Riverside County	Congressional District: 45

Location: Southern California, directly west of Palm Springs.

Purpose: Conserve significant scenic, recreational, and wilderness resources within the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument (NM). Increase recreational access/public use.

Purchase Opportunities: Multiple properties facing immediate threat from energy development and incompatible recreational use and demands.

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	19,985	16,739,000
Exchange[2]	3,672	2,223,000
Donation[2]	1,267	1,605,668
Other	0	0
Partners	48,862	49,900,750
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	3,261	5,948,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	22,054	20,512,000

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partners: Friends of the Desert Mountains, Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy.

Cooperators: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, California Department of Fish and Game, Coachella Valley Conservation Commission, Cities of Palm Desert, Palm Springs, Cathedral City, La Quinta, and Rancho Mirage, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

Project Description: Providing a rugged backdrop to the gateway communities of Palm Springs, Palm Desert and La Quinta, the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument hosted approximately 1,500,000 visitors in 2008. Ironically, rapid urbanization, immediately adjacent to the Monument is threatening the tremendous scenic and wildlife resource values, which helped to establish these resort communities in the early 1900's.

Encompassing 272,000 acres, the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains NM is a series of steep escarpments, ranging from sea level to nearly 11,000 feet in elevation. This undeveloped "island" is home to over 600 animal and plant species, residing within several distinct climatic zones. Numerous threatened and endangered species, including one of the nation's largest herds of Peninsular bighorn sheep, the least Bell's vireo, populations of desert tortoise and desert slender salamander, and unique fan palm oases, are found among the area's perennial streams, springs and seeps. The Monument is within the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan.

The Monument is co-administered by the BLM and U.S. Forest Service (64,400 acres of the Monument lie within the San Bernardino National Forest). Three Wilderness areas, the 94,989-acre Santa Rosa Mountain Wilderness, administered by BLM, and the 19,695-acre Santa Rosa Wilderness and a portion of the 33,177-acre San Jacinto Wilderness, administered by the Forest Service are imbedded within the Monument boundary. The 2,683-mile Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail passes through the Monument.

O&M Cost: Estimated "start-up" cost: $20,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $10,000.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail
California

DISCRETIONARY

CALIFORNIA	Riverside County	Congressional District: 45

Location Southern California, 20 miles northwest of Palm Springs.

Purpose Acquire one parcel (a consolidation of 20 smaller parcels) containing the tread of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail.

Purchase Opportunities The 20 parcels have been pre-purchased and held by Friends of the Desert Mountains for resale to BLM. The parcels are threatened with renewable energy development and associated facilities.

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	16,000	19,185,000
Exchange[2]	22,000	28,760,000
Donation[2]	3,900	7,665,000
Other	600	1,000,000
Partners	3,400	7,197,090
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	620	2,920,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	64,640	$46,930,000

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partner Friends of the Desert Mountains.

Cooperators Pacific Crest Trail Association, Back Country Horseman's Association, Endangered Habitats League, Wildlands Conservancy, Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy.

Project Description From scorching desert valleys in Southern California to rain forests in the Pacific Northwest, the 2,663-mile long Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (NST) offers hikers and equestrians a unique, varied experience from Mexico to Canada through three western states. It reveals the beauty of the desert, unfolds the glaciated expanses of the Sierra Nevada, and provides commanding vistas of volcanic peaks and glaciers in the Cascade Range. The trail also passes through historic mining sites and evidence of man's endless quest for natural resources.

The Pacific Crest NST was congressionally designated a National Scenic Trail in 1968. Thousands of hikers and equestrians enjoy this national treasure each year. Some only travel a few miles, while others complete every mile in a single season. About 300 hikers attempt to cover the full length of the Pacific Crest NST each year. In California, hikers and riders often must cover 20-30 miles of trail between water sources.

Located within driving distance of San Diego and Los Angeles, the southern reaches of the Pacific Crest NST is both easily accessible and blissfully wild at the same time. The Pacific Crest NST departs from the Mexican border near the small town of Campo.

O&M Cost Estimated "start-up" cost: $10,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $5,000.

Big Morongo Canyon
Area of Critical Environmental Concern

DISCRETIONARY

CALIFORNIA	Riverside and San Bernardino Counties	Congressional District: 41

Location	Southern California, 20 miles northeast of Palm Springs.
Purpose	Protect and preserve a desert riparian ecosystem which provides habitat for endangered species, a key wildlife corridor, and ecological processes. Consolidate Federal ownership and increase recreational access/public use.
Purchase Opportunities	A major inholding has recently been acquired by Friends of the Desert Mountains for resale to BLM.

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	6,150	1,944,500
Exchange[2]	0	0
Donation[2]	2,350	700,000
Other	0	0
Partners	0	0
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	738	1,330,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	2,040	2,270,000

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partner	Friends of the Desert Mountains.
Cooperators	National Park Service, Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy, California Department of Fish and Game, San Bernardino County Parks, City of Desert Hot Springs, The Wildlands Conservancy.
Project Description	The 31,000-acre Big Morongo Canyon Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) is a biologically rich area within the Little San Bernardino Mountains. Located just east of Highway 62 and north or Interstate 10, it is noted for its high species diversity, bird-watching opportunities, and recreational trails. Annual visitation is approximately 60,000 persons per year. Big Morongo Canyon, in the heart of the ACEC, includes a lush desert oasis and one of the largest cottonwood-willow riparian and marsh habitats in the California desert. The proposed acquisitions would conserve significant habitat for rare and endangered species, ecological processes, and a key wildlife corridor between the Little San Bernardino and San Bernardino Mountains. Species include the threatened desert tortoise, endangered triple-ribbed milkvetch and the BLM sensitive Little San Bernardino Mountains linanthus. The ACEC serves as a lambing and watering area for the desert bighorn sheep – the wildlife corridor is an annual migration route. This acquisition is part of a larger initiative by the Coachella Valley Conservation Commission and others to acquire a number of parcels in and around the ACEC to meet important Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan goals.
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: $10,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $5,000.

Coachella Valley Fringe-Toed Lizard
Area of Critical Environmental Concern

DISCRETIONARY

CALIFORNIA	Riverside County	Congressional District: 45

Location	Southern California, 10 miles northeast of Palm Springs.
Purpose	Protect and preserve a desert fluvial sand ecosystem which provides habitat for endangered species, a key wildlife corridor, and ecological processes. Consolidate Federal ownership.
Purchase Opportunities	A major parcel has been acquired by Friends of the Desert Mountains for resale to BLM.

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	1,274	2,825,000
Exchange[2]	6,723	9,770,000
Donation[2]	280	1,000,000
Other	162	200,000
Partners	0	0
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	1,971	1,971,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	2,930	3,808,000

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partner — Friends of the Desert Mountains.

Cooperators — State of California, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Departments of Fish and Game and California Department of Parks and Recreation, Riverside County, National Park Service, Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy.

Project Description

The Coachella Valley is a low-desert environment surrounded by steeply rising mountains to the southwest and north. The valleys and canyons form a desert oasis replete with scenic vistas, localized water, natural biodiversity, cultural heritage and recreational opportunities.

The ACEC provides a critical habitat linkage with the Joshua Tree National Park for wildlife movement, and protection of the fluvial sand transport system and hydrological regime that are essential for dunes communities. This project area supports numerous threatened and endangered species, including one of the Nation's largest herds of Peninsular bighorn sheep, the least Bell's vireo, populations of desert tortoise and Desert Slender salamander. The area contains a unique diversity of vegetation including Sonoran creosote bush scrub, Mojave mixed woody scrub, and fan palm oases are found among the areas' perennial streams, springs, and seeps.

Rapid urbanization adjacent to and in the vicinity of the project area, including the communities of Palm Springs, Palm Desert, and La Quinta, threatens the viability of the area for maintaining the tremendous wildlife resource values in the project area.

The ACEC includes a diverse habitat, including open water in ponds, streams, marshes, closed canopy cover of trees, open scrub, sand dunes, and rocky slopes, among others. It provides key wildlife habitat and maintains a biological corridor linking the Coachella Valley Fringe-Toed Lizard Preserve (both the Coachella Valley Fringe-Toed Lizard ACEC and the Coachella Valley National Wildlife Refuge lie within the Preserve) and Joshua Tree National Park. In addition to the Coachella Valley Fringe-Toed Lizard, the area is known habitat for desert tortoise.

O&M Cost — Estimated "start-up" cost: $10,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $5,000.

San Felipe/San Sebastian Marsh
Area of Critical Environmental Concern

DISCRETIONARY

CALIFORNIA	**Imperial County**	**Congressional District: 51**

Location — Southern California, 30 miles northwest of El Centro.

Purpose — Protect and preserve a desert riparian ecosystem which provides habitat for endangered species, a key wildlife corridor and ecological processes. Consolidate Federal ownership.

Purchase Opportunities — Parcels currently available for purchase in the Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	356	99,000
Exchange[2]	0	0
Donation[2]	1,133	285,000
Other	80	36,000
Partners	1,213	320,000
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	497	200,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	8,830	2,500,000

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partner — The Trust for Public Lands.

Cooperators — California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Geological Survey, University of California at Davis.

Project Description — The San Felipe/San Sebastian Marsh ACEC is located in western Imperial County and is situated in a shallow basin varying in width from a few hundred feet to over a half of a mile, which drains northeast into the Salton Sea. This unique, water-based habitat along San Felipe Creek has supplied a permanent, dependable source of water for people and wildlife since ancient times. The marsh was a stopping place for the Spanish explorer de Anza, who named it after his Indian guide Sebastian Tarabel.

The marsh is designated critical habitat for the desert pupfish, an endangered species. An isolated population of the leopard frog has also been recorded. This area is contains a number of BLM sensitive bird species and a total of 88 different bird species has been observed here. Because of its importance in sustaining this unique marshland environment. San Felipe Creek is a registered National Natural Landmark. San Felipe Creek has also been designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).

The area around the creek and marsh are easily damaged and very sensitive. The marsh is closed to vehicle use, with closure of boundaries clearly posted. However, because the land ownership pattern is a checkerboard, managing this special habitat is very challenging. Land acquisitions can greatly assist in our management of this ACEC. San Sebastian Marsh is open to hiking and is a popular area for nature study.

O&M Cost — Estimated "start-up" cost: $10,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $5,000.

Johnson Canyon
Area of Critical Environmental Concern

DISCRETIONARY

CALIFORNIA	San Diego County	Congressional District: 49

Location — Southern California, approximately 50 miles northeast of San Diego.

Purpose — Protect a desert riparian ecosystem that provides habitat for endangered species, consolidate Federal ownership to improve management and provide for public access.

Purchase Opportunities — Parcels are currently available for purchase in the Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	186	234,000
Exchange[2]	0	0
Donation[2]	0	0
Other	1,789	4,660,500
Partners	1,603	4,000,000
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	295	1,060,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	375	1,000,000

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partner — The Conservation Fund.

Cooperators — Resources Legacy Fund Foundation, Anza-Borrego Foundation, Back Country Land Trust of San Diego County, North San Diego County Multiple Species Conservation Program Task Force of the Sierra Club - San Diego Chapter, The Wilderness Society.

Project Description — The Adams parcel is within the Beauty Mountain Management Area and lies within and adjacent to the Johnson Canyon ACEC. The property is contiguous to BLM lands on its eastern and southeastern borders and the ACEC is contiguous to Cleveland National Forest lands on its southern border. The South Coast Resource Management Plan established a goal of acquiring lands within both this management area and adjacent to this ACEC due to its high value resource and recreational values.

Nearby BLM lands are within the Beauty Mountain Wilderness Area, a portion of which has been proposed by Congressman Issa for further wilderness protection. Eastward, the Johnson Canyon ACEC BLM lands meet the Anza Borrego Desert State Park boundary.

Because of this adjacency to thousands of acres of publicly owned lands, the acquisition of the Adams property will provide a vital wilderness linkage and help to offset increasing development pressure in this sensitive ecological area. The ACEC adjoins Anza-Borrego Desert State Park and designated State Wilderness as well as provides important connectivity for habitat and wildlife movement between protected lands in the Cleveland National Forest, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park and Wilderness, and the Beauty Mountain Wilderness. Most importantly, these lands are within a key wildlife linkage identified in the interagency and hugely collaborative "South Coast Missing Linkages Project, A Linkage Design for the Palomar-San Jacinto/Santa Rosa Connection" dated May 2006.

O&M Cost — Estimated "start-up" cost: $10,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $5,000.

Dos Palmas
Area of Critical Environmental Concern

DISCRETIONARY

CALIFORNIA	Riverside County	Congressional District: 45

Location	Southern California, approximately 50 miles southeast of Palm Springs.
Purpose	Protect a desert riparian ecosystem which provides habitat for endangered species, consolidate Federal ownership to improve management and provide for and public access.
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple inholdings have been acquired by Friends of the Desert Mountains for resale to BLM.

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	1,400	1,200,000
Exchange[2]	1,200	1,900,000
Donation[2]	60	60,000
Other	0	0
Partners	1,200	3,500,000
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	176	850,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	7,000	3,500,000

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partner: Friends of the Desert Mountains.

Cooperators: Bureau of Reclamation, Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy, California Department of Transportation, San Diego County Water Authority, Coachella Valley Water District, Center for Natural Lands Management, Coachella Valley Conservation Commission, The Nature Conservancy.

Project Description: The Dos Palmas Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) was designated the Salt Creek Desert Pupfish/Rail Habitat ACEC in the Bureau of Land Management's 1980 California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) Plan, and was expanded and renamed the Dos Palmas ACEC in a 1998 amendment to the CDCA Plan. It is part of a larger Conservation Area designated in the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan, approved in 2008 by USFWS and the California Department of Fish and Game. Under this plan, the 14,880 acre ACEC is part of the larger Dos Palmas Conservation Area, which includes an additional 10,180 acres to be conserved by a local, State, and Federal partnership. Other agencies, including water districts and Caltrans have acquired lands in the ACEC and the Conservation Area as mitigation for projects, including lining of the Coachella Canal to prevent water loss and local area highway improvements.

The ACEC protects a desert riparian ecosystem which provides habitat for the endangered Desert Pupfish and Yuma Clapper Rail. Seeps and springs in the area form a freshwater marsh draining into Salt Creek and on to the Salton Sea. The surrounding upland areas provide habitat for the flat-tailed horned lizard, a California Species of Special Concern. The area receives an estimated 5,000 annual visits.

BLM actively manages the ACEC to remove non-native vegetation, (primarily tamarisk) and to maintain water levels in ponds. BLM and the public currently access the ACEC over an existing road, which crosses over the private property proposed for acquisition.

O&M Cost: Estimated "start-up" cost: $5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $2,000.

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

MANDATORY

OREGON	Jackson County	Congressional District: 2

Location: Southwest Oregon, 11 miles southeast of Ashland.

Purpose: Consolidate checkerboard land ownership pattern within the Monument to conserve and restore native and endemic plants and habitats within the greater Klamath-Cascade eco-region.

Purchase Opportunities: Acquisition of key lands from willing sellers in order to increase the connectivity of protected monument lands and biologic, geologic, and hydrologic resources.

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	8,378	11,693,684
Exchange[2]	0	0
Donation[2]	0	0
Other	147	66,500
Partners	0	0
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	1,320	2,000,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	23,697	25,000,000

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partners: The Conservation Fund, The Pacific Forest Trust.

Cooperators: The Wilderness Society, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Pacific Crest Trail Association, Soda Mountain Wilderness Council, Friends of the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, the Southern Oregon Lands Conservancy.

Project Description: Fir forests, oak groves, wildflower meadows and steep canyons make the 85,105-acre Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM) an ecological wonder, with biological diversity unmatched in the Cascade Range. A tremendous variety of plants and animals make homes amidst the Monument's towering forests, sunlit groves, wildflower-strewn meadows, and steep canyons. The Monument is a bird sanctuary, with more than 200 species identified, including the Northern Spotted Owl, the Great Gray Owl, the Peregrine Falcon and the Willow Flycatcher.

The properties proposed for acquisition include a mix of Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, other conifers and oak species. They also contain alpine meadows supporting wildflowers including the rare Greene's Mariposa Lily. The parcels are bordered by BLM-identified Old Growth Emphasis and Diversity Emphasis Areas including Soda Mountain Wilderness, and provide important connectivity within the Monument's ecosystem. Several parcels make up the "land bridge" between the mountain systems and the Eco-regions. Multiple properties include cold-water springs containing rare and endemic snails. The CSNM provides habitat for three endemic bureau sensitive fish species: Jenny Creek suckers, the speckled dace and a long-isolated stock of redband trout. The lands support populations of white-headed woodpecker, western pond turtle and beaver.

Several tracts include, abut, or are within the viewshed of a popular section of the 2,638-mile Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (NST). The Pacific Crest NST acts as the "gateway" to the Monument from Interstate 5.

O&M Cost: Estimated "start-up" cost: $15,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $5,000.

Ironwood Forest National Monument

MANDATORY

ARIZONA	Pima County	Congressional District: 7

Location — Southeast Arizona, approximately 25 miles northwest of Tucson.

Purpose — To prevent residential development and mining within Ironwood Forest National Monument, and provide long-term protection of ecosystem, open space, species and watershed values.

Purchase Opportunities — One inholding parcel is available from a highly-motivated willing seller. Acquisition of the parcels would consolidate land ownership and further the protection of Monument objects.

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	0	0
Exchange[2]	41	24,500
Donation[2]	0	0
Other	0	0
Partners	0	0
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	612	1,000,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	5,760	14,000,000

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partner — Arizona Land and Water Trust.

Cooperators — Tohono O'odham Indian Nation, Pima County, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Friends of Ironwood Forest,

Project Description — Taking its name from one of the longest living trees in the Arizona desert, the 129,000-acre Ironwood Forest National Monument is a true Sonoran Desert showcase. The Ironwood is a very long-lived tree, with some specimens estimated to be more than 800 years old. Ironwood is a keystone species because it provides a nursery environment of shade and protection that enables young seedlings of other species to become established despite the harsh desert climate, where night-time lows can exceed 105°F. Studies by the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum have documented 560 plant species. Resident birdwatchers have documented more than 80 species of migratory and non-migratory birds.

The proposal involves the proposed acquisition of one property. The parcel has been proposed for residential development in the recent past, and the local economic downturn has prompted the landowner to express a willingness to sell. The Silverbell parcel is located in the heart of the Monument. An acquisition would allow public access to the peak of Ragged Top Mountain, the Monument's crown jewel. The Silverbell parcel also provides habitat to a small population of Nichol Turk's Head cactus, occurring in localized limestone-rich areas. The Nichol Turk's Head is a very slow-growing cactus, and was listed as endangered in 1976 and has an approved recovery plan.

More than 200 Hohokam and Paleoindian archaeological sites dated between 600 and 1450 (including many petroglyphs) have been identified within the Monument, some are likely to occur on this tract. Acquisition of this property would improve future access to Monument lands, increase recreational amenities, protect plant and animal habitat, and limit the rapidly encroaching rural residential development occurring in the area.

The Arizona Land and Water Trust has been conducting pre-purchase actions associated with these parcels, after receiving favorable support from the BLM.

O&M Cost — Estimated "start-up" cost: $5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $1,000.

Crooked National Wild and Scenic River

MANDATORY

OREGON	Jefferson County	Congressional District: 2

Location: Central Oregon, approximately 40 miles northwest of Bend.

Purpose: Acquire lands within the Crooked National Wild and Scenic River corridor containing important cultural and resource value and provide opportunity for improved public access.

Purchase Opportunities: Strategic parcel within the Crooked National Wild and Scenic River corridor with nearly a mile of river frontage. Parcel is highly vulnerable to rural residential development.

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	0	0
Exchange[2]	0	0
Donation[2]	0	0
Other	0	0
Partners	0	0
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	101	975,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	0	0

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partner: The Trust for Public Land.

Cooperators: U.S. Forest Service, American Whitewater, Oregon Natural Desert Association, Northwest Steelheaders Association.

Project Description: The Crooked National Wild and Scenic River cuts a dramatic 800-foot canyon deep into the basalt plateau of Central Oregon. This scenic river canyon borders the Crooked River National Grassland (administered by the U.S. Forest Service) and the Crooked River Ranch Subdivision with a growing population of 4,500 residents. Recreational access (including hunter and angler access) into the canyon is extremely limited and the parcel proposed for acquisition offers the best trail into the canyon.

The parcel provides excellent habitat for several sensitive fish species including Summer Steelhead, Spring Chinook and Red Band Trout. Raptors found in the canyon include golden eagles, red tail hawks and prairie falcon. Beaver and river otter are present and the California Floater Mussel, a candidate species, has been recently discovered in the river.

This stretch of river contains a unique hydrologic system with significant spring flows that add 1,200 cubic feet per second (CFS) to the flow in a distance of seven miles. This ground water inflow can constitute over 95% of the river's flow during the summer low flows.

The canyons and surrounding plateaus are rich in historic homesteads and prehistoric pictographs. Historic artifacts related to a hydro-ram pumping system and associated ladders that lifted water from the river to the canyon rim are present on the parcel. The parcel proposed for acquisition contains some of the area's best pictograph sites. The Crooked River offers outstanding primitive recreation opportunities, solitude, and a high degree of physical challenge. Opportunities include world-class whitewater kayaking, fishing, bird watching, hiking, sight-seeing, and nature photography.

O&M Cost: Estimated "start-up" cost: $5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $5,000.

North Platte River
Special Recreation Management Area

MANDATORY

WYOMING	Natrona County	Congressional District: 1

Location — Central Wyoming, up to 50 miles southwest of Casper.

Purpose — Enhance public recreation opportunities, preserve riparian/wetland and endangered species habitat along the North Platte River, and conserve Greater Sage-Grouse habitat.

Purchase Opportunities — A strategic riverfront property, facing threats from commercial and rural residential development, is immediately available.

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	1,063	6,996,000
Exchange[2]	0	0
Donation[2]	0	0
Other	0	0
Partners	713	890,000
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	70	900,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	36,550	40,421,000

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partner — The Conservation Fund.

Cooperators — Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD), Platte River Parkway Trust, Wyoming Fly Casters, North Platte Walleyes Unlimited.

Project Description — Weaving a fragile thread of green through the high plains of central Wyoming, the vegetative corridor hugging the banks of the North Platte River represents the rarest of Western ecosystems, only 1% of land in Wyoming constitutes riparian/wetland habitat. The 4,600-acre North Platte River Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) includes a 45-mile segment of the North Platte, between Pathfinder National Wildlife Refuge (administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) and the City of Casper. While the flow of the North Platte is regulated, the river remains lightly impacted by agriculture, mining, and rural residential subdivision. Native cottonwood stands along the river are critical to a wintering bald eagle population. The Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express National Historic Trails, diverging from and interpreted at Casper's National Historic Trails Interpretive Center led pioneers along the natural contour of the North Platte River valley more than a century ago.

An intermingled land ownership pattern stymies public access to and use of the river. Minutes away from Casper's 50,000 residents, local outdoor enthusiasts and area visitors have turned to the BLM to address their growing demand for river access. The popularity of the Platte River Parkway, Casper's highly successful "greenway" project initiated in 1982, and public fishing access easements purchased by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department along the North Platte are indicators of public use. The North Platte is regarded by the WGFD as a "Blue Ribbon/Class I" trout fishery.

Over 62,000 acres of sage-grouse core area combine with abundant natural resources, amidst vast relatively untrammeled landscapes. Short grass prairies and sagebrush steppe communities are intermixed with mountain shrubs bounded by riparian corridors. Uplifts along with sandstone hogbacks and cuestas add color and create diversity in this vast landscape. The combination of these varied components is critical to the life cycle and long-term survival of the sage-grouse.

O&M Cost — Estimated "start-up" cost: $5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $5,000.

Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo)/Lewis and Clark National Historic Trails/ Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River

MANDATORY

MONTANA	Blaine County	Congressional District: 1

Location — Central Montana, 70 miles northeast of Lewistown on the Missouri River.

Purpose — Preserve a historic landscape associated with two National Historic Trails and the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River and enhance recreational opportunities.

Purchase Opportunities — One inholding property available from a highly-motivated willing seller at the confluence of the Missouri River and Cow Creek. The property faces potential threat of rural residential and/or recreational development.

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	10,055	4,540,000
Exchange[2]	110	28,000
Donation[2]	0	0
Other	0	0
Partners	0	0
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	779	1,600,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	34,110	23,877,000

[1]Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2]For donation and exchange "cost" = "value"

Partner — The Conservation Fund.

Cooperators — National Trust for Historic Preservation, Montana Wildlife Federation, Montana Wilderness Association, Montana Preservation Alliance, Lewis and Clark Trust, Inc.

Project Description — Flowing beneath the blue of central Montana's vast "Big Sky" country through some of the most isolated lands in the continental United States, this 149-mile segment of the Missouri was designated as a National Wild and Scenic River (NWSR) in 1976. Here, the Missouri flows through a geologically stark landscape of rugged and sparsely vegetated uplands, deeply eroded badlands exposing geology's layered millenia, and sporadic cottonwood galleries – all a testament to the river's power.

Along this course of the Missouri the tread of the 3,700-mile Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail is historically braided with the river's riparian corridor. The remote landscape contains a spectacular array of biological, historical, geological, cultural, and wildlife resources, while offering opportunities for solitude. This isolation provides an unspoiled, natural setting for outstanding recreational and cultural tourism opportunities. The remote nature of this segment of the Missouri River has buffered it from most human influence and maintains the same vistas experienced by the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805 and 1806. Acquisition of this riverfront and breaks/upland property, at the confluence of the Missouri River and Cow Creek, would preserve the scenic beauty and wild experience of the area in perpetuity.

Cow Creek, a sizeable tributary to the Missouri River, provided a natural trail to the river through the steep surrounding country, and the solid river bottom created a natural ford known to native people for thousands of years. Later, explorers, trappers, traders and others used this area in the same manner as well as for camping, steamboat landings and homesteading. Decaying remnants of abandoned homesteads remain. In 1877, Chief Joseph led the Nez Perce toward Canada to avoid being confined to a reservation. The Nez Perce National Historic Trail crosses the Missouri River at this location.

O&M Cost — Estimated "start-up" cost: $1,000 Estimated "annual" maintenance: $1,000

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail
Oregon

MANDATORY

OREGON	Jackson County	Congressional District: 2

Location: Southwest Oregon, 11 miles southeast of Ashland.

Purpose: Acquire a parcel of private property containing the tread of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. The parcel lies west of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument.

Purchase Opportunities: One parcel is available from a highly-motivated willing seller and has been negotiated for purchase with a third party partner for resale to BLM. The parcel is threatened with rural residential development and use which would be incompatible with Trail use.

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	220	37,000
Exchange[2]	0	0
Donation[2]	0	0
Other	0	0
Partners	0	0

Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	3,573	4,122,260

Pending Future Action		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	4,142	3,886,000

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partner: Pacific Forest Trust.

Cooperators: Pacific Crest Trail Association, The Conservation Fund, The Wilderness Society, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Soda Mountain Wilderness Council, Friends of the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, the Southern Oregon Lands Conservancy.

Project Description: From scorching desert valleys in Southern California to rain forests in the Pacific Northwest, the 2,663-mile long Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (NST) offers hikers and equestrians a unique, varied experience from Mexico to Canada through three western states. It reveals the beauty of the desert, unfolds the glaciated expanses of the Sierra Nevada, and provides commanding vistas of volcanic peaks and glaciers in the Cascade Range. The trail also passes through historic mining sites and evidence of man's endless quest for natural resources.

The Pacific Crest NST was congressionally designated a National Scenic Trail in 1968. Thousands of hikers and equestrians enjoy this national treasure each year. Some only travel a few miles, while others complete every mile in a single season. About 300 hikers attempt to cover the full length of the Pacific Crest NST each year.

The BLM-managed portion of the Pacific Crest NST crosses approximately 50 parcels of private property in Oregon, totaling over 7,700 acres. The request focuses on a parcel of private land immediately west of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, crossed by a mile of the Pacific Crest NST. Numerous recent purchases within Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument have included portions of the Pacific Crest NST. The parcel is currently available from a willing seller.

O&M Cost: Estimated "start-up" cost: $1,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $10,000.

Red Cliffs National Conservation Area

MANDATORY

UTAH	Washington County	Congressional District: 2

Location — Southwest Utah, immediately north of St. George.

Purpose — Consolidate land ownership pattern within the Red Cliffs National Conservation Area (NCA) to improve management of designated critical habitat for the Federally-listed threatened Mojave Desert tortoise.

Purchase Opportunities — Acquisition would eliminate threat of development which is inconsistent with NCA management and provide for continued growth and development of nearby communities.

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	1,953	17,231,983
Exchange[2]	4,643	28,407,573
Donation[2]	0	0
Other	0	0
Partners	546	21,741,197
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	100	4,000,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	6,620	132,000,000

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partner — The Trust for Public Land.

Cooperators — U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Department of Natural Resources, Washington County, City of St. George, Washington County Water Conservancy District, The Nature Conservancy, the Saint George business community.

Project Description — Known for its spectacular red rock canyons and basaltic lava flows, the 45,000-acre Red Cliffs NCA is surrounded by the towering Pine Valley Mountains and the Dixie National Forest to the north and an arc of growing communities to the south. The Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 designated the Red Cliffs NCA to conserve, protect, and enhance ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, cultural, historical, natural, educational, and scientific resources. The legislation directed the BLM to develop a resource management plan for the Red Cliffs NCA to guide long-range management and provide protection to those resources for which the NCA was designated.

The NCA is a major component of the 62,000-acre Red Cliffs Desert Reserve, a multi-jurisdictional land base collaboratively managed by BLM, the State of Utah, Washington County, and local municipalities since 1996 to protect populations and habitat of the threatened Mojave Desert tortoise and other at-risk native plant and animal species. Acquisition of inholdings within the NCA would satisfy goals from the Mojave Desert Tortoise Recovery Plan (USFWS/1994) related to the protection of tortoise populations and preservation of critical habitat.

The NCA boundary is adjacent to the Dixie National Forest and Snow Canyon State Park. The NCA is the largest block of undeveloped land contiguous to one of the fastest-growing metropolitan area in the nation. In 2010, the U.S. Census Bureau reported the population in Washington County to be 138,115. St. George is projected to grow from its current 140,000 residents to 700,000 residents by 2050. The area offers the recreating public a wide variety of options, including camping and day use areas, challenges offered by more than 130 miles of non-motorized trails, and remote scenic vistas and solitude at Red Mountain Wilderness and Cottonwood Canyon Wilderness. In addition to LWCF appropriations, funding from specific land sale authority, land exchanges, and partnering with third party partners are being pursued.

O&M Cost — Estimated "start-up" cost: $50,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $5,000.

Agua Fria National Monument

MANDATORY

ARIZONA	Yavapai County	Congressional District: 2

Location Central Arizona; approximately 40 miles north of the Phoenix metropolitan area.

Purpose Enhance management efficiency and preservation of Monument values and objects, including open space, recreation opportunities, and cultural resources.

Purchase Opportunities One small parcel (Phase I) is available from a willing seller. The parcel is highly threatened by rural residential development.

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	0	0
Exchange[2]	160	288,000
Donation[2]	0	0
Other	0	0
Partners	199	3,300,000
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	40	110,740
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	1,316	5,575,000

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partner The Conservation Fund.

Cooperators U.S. Forest Service, Arizona Game and Fish Department, The Trust for Public Land, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Friends of the Agua Fria. There is strong community and user group support.

Project Description Adjacent to rapidly expanding communities, the 71,000-acre Agua Fria National Monument is located on a high plateau cut by the canyon of the Agua Fria River. Ephemeral and perennial drainages that confluence with the Agua Fria shelter valuable ribbons of riparian forest. These riparian features, within this semi-desert environment, contribute to outstanding biological resources. The diversity of vegetative communities, topographic features, and a dormant volcano accentuate a rocky landscape. The Agua Fria river canyon cuts through this plateau exposing precambrian rock along the canyon walls. Elevations range from 2,150 feet above sea level along the Agua Fria Canyon to about 4,600 feet in the northern hills. This expansive mosaic of semi-desert area and the associated riparian forest, offers one of the most significant systems of prehistoric sites in the American Southwest.

The Monument encases many significant archaeological sites, including distinctive rock art, settlements, stone pueblos and clusters of pueblos and forts, all amid visually spectacular settings. The extraordinary array of biological and scientific resources, include riparian areas, upland high-desert grasslands, year-round flowing streams, and a 21-mile segment of the Agua Fria River. This segment of the Agua Fria River is proposed for designation as a National Wild and Scenic River.

The upland property proposed for acquisition is an isolated Monument inholding, completely surrounded by BLM-managed public land. The uplands encompass numerous pueblo ruins, rock art sites, and artifact scatters. The property is highly scenic and includes dense stands of saguaro cacti, and other rare plant species. Acquisition would contribute to maintaining connectedness and resource integrity of important grassland habitat types as part of the *Central Arizona Grasslands Strategy*.

O&M Cost Estimated "start-up" cost: $2,500. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $2,000.

Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area

MANDATORY

COLORADO	Delta, Mesa and Montrose Counties	Congressional District: 3

Location West Central Colorado, approximately 8 miles south of Grand Junction.

Purpose Acquisition of a critical inholding for endangered fish habitat preservation, riparian and scenic resource protection, and recreational opportunity enhancement.

Purchase Opportunities One parcel of private land within the Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area (NCA) and with frontage on the Gunnison River is available for purchase from a willing seller.

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	825	3,621,500
Exchange[2]	0	0
Donation[2]	0	0
Other	0	0
Partners	0	0
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	135	600,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	7,560	15,000,000

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partner Western Rivers Conservancy.

Cooperators U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Colorado Division of Wildlife, Colorado Environmental Coalition, American Rivers, Audubon Society, Colorado River Outfitters Association, Trout Unlimited.

Project Description The 210,000-acre Dominguez-Escalante NCA, encompassing a 66,000-acre wilderness area, was established to protect its geological, cultural, paleontological, wilderness, recreation, wildlife, riparian, and scenic values. Spectacular red rock canyons and cliffs covered in pinion juniper forests hold geological and paleontological resources spanning 600 million years, as well as many cultural and historic sites. The Escalante, Cottonwood, Little- and Big Dominguez Creeks, draining the eastern Uncompahgre Plateau, confluence with the nearly 30 miles of the Gunnison River that flow through the NCA. The Gunnison River is designated critical habitat for two endangered fish species. Threatened plant species, and rare and diverse wildlife call the area home, including desert bighorn sheep, mule deer, golden eagle, mountain lion, black bear, and elk. The area is bounded by the BLM's Bangs Canyon Special Recreation Management Area and the Uncompahgre National Forest, and encompasses and adjoins the Escalante State Wildlife Area.

The 135-acre Upchurch property includes approximately one mile of an alluvial bench along the Gunnison River. This section of the Gunnison is listed as critical habitat for two federally endangered fish species, and is potential habitat for two other federally endangered fish species. This parcel also contains other riparian, scenic, and recreation values. The Mesa Land Trust holds a conservation easement on the property, which allows development of two residential building sites and certain agricultural structures. This acquisition would provide an important link for a recreational trail along the Gunnison River from Whitewater to Delta and would protect the area from residential development by extinguishing the two reserved building sites. Development of the inholding property would be incompatible with the management objectives of the adjacent NCA lands.

O&M Cost Estimated "start-up" cost: $5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $5,000.

Henrys Lake
Area of Critical Environmental Concern

MANDATORY

IDAHO	Fremont County	Congressional District: 2

Location	Southeast Idaho, 14 miles west of Yellowstone National Park.
Purpose	Continue a highly successful conservation easement purchase program to conserve working ranch land, open spaces, wetlands, and wildlife habitat for recreation.
Purchase Opportunities	Excellent opportunities to protect remaining ranch lands by providing a significant economic incentive to keep these ranch properties intact.

Acquired to Date		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	2,076	2,357,192
Exchange[2]	383	1,005,000
Donation[2]	N/A	93,000
Other	597	374,180
Partners	2,791	4,639,080
Proposed for FY2014		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Purchase	515	1,000,000
***Pending* Future Action**		
Method	Acres[1]	Cost ($)
Pending	5,000	6,000,000

[1] Includes fee and conservation easement interest
[2] For donation and exchange "Cost" = "value"

Partner	The Nature Conservancy.
Cooperators	Teton Regional Land Trust, Idaho Department of Fish & Game, Henrys Fork Legacy Project, Greater Yellowstone Coalition, Henrys Fork Foundation.
Project Description	On the western doorstep of Yellowstone National Park and surrounded by the Continental Divide, the 35,875-acre Henrys Lake Area of Critical Environmental Concern's exceptional aesthetic and wildlife values have been an attraction to generations of Americans who have fished, hiked, hunted, skied and snowmobiled here. The area offers high quality open space, rangeland, streams, wetlands, and wildlife and fish resources to the approximately 4,000,000 annual visitors who pass through the project area. Antelope, elk, moose, and mule deer utilize the region for summer/winter range and as a migratory corridor connecting summer range in Yellowstone National Park with winter range in Idaho and Montana. The world-renowned Henrys Lake fishery is the last stronghold in the Henrys Fork basin for the Yellowstone cutthroat trout. White spruce/aspen forested wetlands on the east and north shores of the lake are globally rare and found nowhere else in the continental United States. Chief Joseph led his Nez Perce Tribe through the basin on his failed flight to Canada, their journey now represented by the Nez Perce National Historic Trail. Working ranches in the area provide valuable summer range for cattle operations based throughout Idaho, contributing an important economic base for ranching families. Diverse recreation, attracted to the basin's natural open space, provides a critical economic base to the local communities. To compensate for agricultural revenue shortfalls and to meet estate tax commitments, an increasing amount of these productive lands are being lost to second home and resort development, sacrificing the natural amenities of open space and wildlife, which originally attracted recreational development.
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: $5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: $5,000.

Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Inholding, Emergency and Hardship

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Inholding, Emergency & Hardship ($000)	1,506	1,498	+0	+0	+118	1,616	+118
FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Inholding, Emergency & Hardship

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• General Program Increase	+118	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+118**	**0**

1) Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Inholding, Emergency and Hardship program is $1,616,000 and 0 FTE, a program increase of $118,000 from the 2012 enacted level.

General Program Increase (+$118,000/0 FTE) – The BLM will continue to acquire lands available on short notice on a case-by-case basis. Funding will prevent adverse land use that may conflict with management objectives for adjacent public lands.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Inholding, Emergency and Hardship program allows the BLM to promote conservation of natural landscapes and resources by consolidating privately owned land with publicly owned land when properties become available on short notice and would not remain available unless immediate action is taken. The availability of funds for Inholding, Emergency, and Hardship purchases permits timely actions to alleviate hardships and prevent adverse land use that may conflict with management objectives for adjacent public lands. The BLM's parcels targeted for purchase with these funds, although typically small and generally inexpensive, conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, permit retention of increasingly limited open spaces, preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, enhance public recreation opportunities, and are strongly supported for Federal acquisition by local communities.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the BLM will respond to field requests for Inholding, Emergency and Hardship funding as they are submitted for consideration on a case-by-case basis. The Bureau will continue to focus on acquisitions that conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, retain open

space, preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, and enhance public recreation opportunities in the western U.S. in perpetuity.

Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Acquisition Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Acquisition Management ($000)	1,892	1,877	+21	+0	+0	1,898	+21
FTE	12	12	+0	+0	-1	11	-1

1) Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Acquisition Management program is $1,898,000 and 11 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Acquisition Management program completes the administrative tasks necessary for the Land Acquisition program to acquire land funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Acquisition Management program funds are used for title research, appraisal, appraisal review, project planning, boundary surveys, relocation, taxes, escrow, closing, coordination with BLM multi-resource programs, and coordination with local governments and private parties.

The BLM closely monitors funds spent for processing costs associated with the purchase of land and interests in land. Processing costs typically range between $50,000 and $100,000 per project, depending on the complexity of title searches and appraisals, boundary surveys, the number of parcels contained in each purchase, costs associated with the purchase of conservation easements, and other factors. Close communication with field offices and close monitoring of funds spent, allows the BLM to allocate the appropriate amount of funding to each office.

The Acquisition Management program receives assistance from dozens of third-party partners such as the Audubon Society, the Conservation Fund, the Nature Conservancy, and the Trust for Public Land and the Wilderness Land Trust. These partners continually assist local communities and the BLM in supporting the acquisition and management of specific properties for cultural, recreational and wildlife values and to preserve open space. While the majority of these partners support acquisition of lands through grassroots political advocacy and long-term conservation management, some regional and national partners directly assist the BLM by becoming transactionally involved in the purchase of fee and conservation easement property interests. Approximately 80 percent of BLM purchase transactions are completed with the assistance of these third-party conservation partners. This assistance is a major cost savings for the BLM.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the BLM will complete the administrative tasks necessary to acquire fee or easement interests in lands designated for purchase under the Land Acquisition program.

Budget Schedules - Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033 Land Acquisition	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Land acquisition	0001	24	24	16
Acquisition management	0002	2	3	2
Total new obligations	0900	26	27	18
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	19	15	10
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1101	22	22	33
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	22	22	33
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Protected Conserving New Lands-LWCF] **OL Rates**	1160-40	22	22	33
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50	0	21	21
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50	0	1	1
Total budgetary resources available	1930	41	37	43
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	15	10	25
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	2	3	6
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	26	27	18
Outlays (gross)	3020	-25	-24	-19
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	3	6	5
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	2	3	6
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	3	6	5
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	22	22	33
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	13	6	8
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	12	18	11
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	25	24	19
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	22	22	33
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	25	24	19

Budget Schedules - Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033 Land Acquisition	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	22	22	33
Outlays, net (total)	4190	25	24	19
Object Classification (O) ($ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1111	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	1252	1	0	0
Land and structures	1320	24	26	17
Total new obligations	9999	26	27	18
Physical assets:				
Major equipment:				
Purchases and sales of land and structures for Federal use:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1340-01	22	22	33
Outlays	1340-02	25	24	19
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	12	12	11
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [14-5033]	1000	0		32,618

Budget Schedules - Proposal

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033 Land Acquisition	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Land acquisition	0001	0	0	9
Acquisition management	0002	0	0	1
Total new obligations (object class 32.0)	0900	0	0	10
Budgetary Resources:				
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriations transferred from other accts [14-5005]	1221	0	0	16
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	0	0	16
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	0	0	16
Mandatory, Appropriations Committee Appropriation [LWCF]	1260-40	0	0	16
Total budgetary resources available	1930	0	0	16
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	0	0	6
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	0	0	0
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	0	0	10
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	0	0	10
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	0	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	0	0	10
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	0	0	16
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	0	0	16
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	0	0	16
Outlays, net (total)	4190	0	0	0
Object Classification (O) ($ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Direct obligations: Land and structures	1320	0	0	10
Physical assets:				

Budget Schedules - Proposal

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033 Land Acquisition	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Major equipment:				
Purchases and sales of land and structures for Federal use:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1340-01	0	0	16
Outlays	1340-02	0	0	0
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	0	0	0

Oregon and California
Grant Lands

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; 115,543,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 50 Stat. 876).

Note.—A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112–175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE CITATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 **(43 U.S.C. 1181)** provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from revested Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands located in western Oregon.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, ***43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.,*** as amended, provides for the public lands to be generally retained in Federal ownership; for periodic and systematic inventory of the public lands and their resources; for a review of existing withdrawals and classifications; for establishing comprehensive rules and regulations for administering public land statutes; for multiple use management on a sustained yield basis; for protection of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; for receiving fair market value for the use of the public lands and their resources; for establishing uniform procedures for any disposal, acquisition, or exchange; for protecting areas of critical environmental concern; and for recognizing the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands, including implementation of the *Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970*.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act applies to all public lands that include the O&C grant lands by definition (Sec. 103(e)). However, Sec. 701(b) of *FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1701* note) provides that if any provision of FLPMA is in conflict with or inconsistent with the *O&C Act* and *Coos Bay Wagon Road Act*, insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail. In addition, many

other Federal statutes regarding natural resource management and protection apply to the management of the O&C and CBWR grant lands in western Oregon.

The Act of May 24, 1939* (*53 Stat. 753) relates to the disposition of funds from the CBWR grant lands located in western Oregon.

The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 594) provides for the protection of timber from fire, insects, and disease.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) authorizes stabilized payments to O&C and CBWR Counties for 2001 through 2006. Each county that received at least one payment during the eligibility period (1986-1999) received an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50-percent payments and safety net payments made for the years of the eligibility period. The payments were adjusted to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The Act expired in 2006. The final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act.

P.L. 110-28 provided one additional year of payments to O&C grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

Sec. 601. of P.L. 110-343 Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Program provided an extension and ramping down of payments to the O&C grant lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2011.

P.L. 112-141 provided an extension of one year of payments to O&C grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

Public Land Order 5490, dated February 12, 1975, reserved all public lands in and west of Range 8 East of the Willamette Meridian and all lands within that area which hereinafter become public lands for multiple use management, including sustained yield of forest resources in connection with intermingled revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands.

Healthy Forest Restoration Act (P.L. 108-148) authorizes the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service to conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on federal land in wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas and on certain other federal lands using expedited procedures.

Land Conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, (P.L. 108-206) authorized conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, of approximately 68.8 acres of BLM-managed land in Douglas County in order to improve management of and recreational access to the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area.

	2013 Full Year CR		2012 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes (+/-)		2014 President's Budget		Change From 2012 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	*FTE*	Amount			*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount
Oregon and California Grant Lands												
Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition												
Acquisition Mgt.	*3*	313	*3*	310	+5	+0	*+0*	+0	*3*	315	*0*	+5
Total, Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition	***3***	**313**	***3***	**310**	**+5**	**+0**	***+0***	**+0**	***3***	**315**	***0***	**+5**
Western Oregon Transportation & Facilities Maintenance												
Operations		0	*19*	2,081	+0	-2,081	*-19*	+0	*0*	0	*-19*	-2,081
Annual Maintenance		0	*55*	7,864	+0	-7,864	*-55*	+0	*0*	0	*-55*	-7,864
Deferred Maintenance	*3*	878	*3*	1,039	+0	-1,039	*-3*	+0	*0*	0	*-3*	-1,039
Operations and Annual Maintenance	*74*	10,030	*[74]*	[0]	+118	+9,945	*+76*	+0	*76*	10,063	*+76*	+10,063
Total, Western Oregon Transportation & Facilities Maintenance	***77***	**10,908**	***77***	**10,984**	**+118**	**-1,039**	***-1***	**+0**	***76***	**10,063**	***-1***	**-921**
Western Oregon Resources Management												
Forest Management	*279*	32,301	*279*	32,060	+444	+0	*-3*	+1,801	*276*	34,305	*-3*	+2,245
Reforestation & Forest Development	*140*	23,799	*140*	23,622	+229	+0	*+10*	+0	*150*	23,851	*+10*	+229
Other Forest Resources	*231*	36,891	*231*	36,616	+369	+0	*+0*	+0	*231*	36,985	*0*	+369
Resource Management Planning	*33*	5,643	*33*	5,601	+52	+0	*-7*	+1,670	*26*	7,323	*-7*	+1,722
Total, Western Oregon Resources Management	***683***	**98,634**	***683***	**97,899**	**+1,094**	**+0**	***+0***	**+3,471**	***683***	**102,464**	***+0***	**+4,565,**
Western Oregon Information & Data Systems												
Information Systems Operation & Maintenance	*10*	1,937	*10*	1,923	+17	+0	*+1*	+0	*11*	1,940	*+1*	+17
Total, Western Oregon Information & Data Systems	***10***	**1,937**	***10***	**1,923**	**+17**	**+0**	***+1***	**+0**	***11***	**1,940**	***+1***	**+17**
Nat'l Landscape Conservation System												
Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Cons. Areas	*7*	757	*7*	748	+13	+0	*+2*	+0	*9*	761	*+2*	+13
Nat'l Landscape Conservation System	***7***	**757**	***7***	**748**	**+13**	**+0**	***+2***	**+0**	***9***	**761**	***+2***	**+13**
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	***780***	**112,549**	***780***	**111,864**	**+1,247**	**-1,039**	***+2***	**+3,471**	***782***	**115,543**	***+2***	**+3,679**

Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
Oregon and California Grant Lands

(Dollars In Thousands)

Other Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2012 Total or Change	2012 to 2014 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days The combined fixed cost estimate includes an adjustment for one additional paid day between FY2012 and FY2013. The number of paid days do not change between FY2013 and FY2014.	-	+290
Pay Raise The PY column reflects the total pay raise changes as reflected in the the PY President's Budget. The BY Change column reflects the total pay raise changes between FY2012-FY2014.	-	+505
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans The change reflects expected increases in employer's share of Federal Health Benefit Plans.		+452

Appropriation Description

The Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands appropriation provides for management of the revested O&C Railroad grant lands and the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands. The BLM manages these lands for forest diversity and sustainability while providing an array of multiple-use benefits and services to local communities and the public (see discussion under each activity and subactivity). As mandated by the *O&C Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181)*, these lands are managed for timber production under the principle of sustained yield. Activities focus on forest management including commodity production; watershed health and productivity including soil and water restoration projects; wildlife and fisheries habitat improvement; recreation opportunities; cultural resources protection; and infrastructure maintenance.

The BLM manages 2.4 million acres of O&C grant lands, CBWR lands, and intermingled public domain lands with this appropriation. The BLM manages resources on public domain land (10 percent of the area) under the provisions of *the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*. Programs conducted on certain O&C grant lands within National Forests are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and managed with USFS funds. The USFS returns receipts generated from activities on these lands to the BLM for payment to counties in accordance with the Act. The five budget activities of the O&C appropriation are summarized below. Through these activities, the BLM implements resource management plans (RMPs) and supports resource activities on the O&C and CBWR grant lands under the BLM's jurisdiction.

- ***Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition*** provides for the acquisition of easements, road-use agreements for timber site access, and the design of access roads for general resource management purposes.

- ***Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance*** provides for maintenance activities for the transportation system, office buildings, warehouse and storage structures, shops, greenhouses, and recreation sites. This program's efforts maintain the transportation system necessary for effective implementation of the RMPs.

Road maintenance activities help to reduce or eliminate negative impacts of poor road conditions on aquatic and fisheries resources, including Pacific salmon and other resident and anadromous fish populations in the Northwest. Beginning in 2014, deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement projects will no longer be funded through this budget activity, but will instead be funded through the Management for Land and Resources Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements budget subactivity.

- ***Western Oregon Resources Management*** provides for preparing, offering, administering and monitoring timber sales; maintaining the sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest through reforestation and restoration techniques; managing wildlife habitat; and maintaining or improving water and air quality.

- ***Western Oregon Information and Resource Data Systems*** provides for the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of the automated data support systems required for the management of the O&C grant lands. The focus of this program is to make data operational for monitoring and adaptive management; and for developing activity plans, such as timber sales and habitat management plans.

- ***Western Oregon National Monuments and National Conservation Areas*** provides for the management of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas and other similar Congressionally designated areas in western Oregon.

O&C LANDS IN WESTERN OREGON (ACRES)	
BLM-Managed Lands	
O&C Grant Lands	2,084,816
CBWR Lands	74,547
Public Domain Lands	239,500
Total – BLM	**2,398,863**
U.S. Forest Service-Managed Lands	
Controverted O&C Lands	462,678
Special Act O&C Lands	29,721
Total - U.S. Forest Service	**492,399**

Source: Public Land Statistics, 2011

Additional Funding Methods

In addition to the O&C Grant Lands appropriation, two Permanent Operating Fund Appropriations that are available for use do not require annual appropriation action. These are the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund and the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund as outlined in Chapter XI – Permanent Operating Funds, 2014 Budget Justification.

Management of Oregon and California Grant Lands

The BLM manages 2.4 million acres of O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands in western Oregon. The BLM has practiced sustainable forest management, as outlined in the O&C Act of 1937, which includes a provision for the western Oregon counties to receive shares of timber sale receipts. In the late 1970's, USFS researchers observed a rapid decline in the populations of the northern spotted owl, a species associated with old-growth forests. In 1990, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) listed the northern spotted owl as threatened under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, citing loss of old-growth habitat. The BLM modified management of

forested lands in response, reducing the annual timber sale volumes and thus reducing receipts to counties.

Soon after the listing of the owl, President Clinton convened a group of scientists called the Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team. Their Assessment report in 1993, led to the development of the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) in 1994; the NWFP amended BLM and USFS land use plans within the range of the northern spotted owl. This plan set out land use allocations, standards and guidelines for management designed to contribute to the recovery of northern spotted owls and marbled murrelets and to produce a predictable and sustainable level of timber sales. Under the NWFP, agencies are required to survey and manage for rare, uncommon, or little known species of plants and animals.

The BLM has managed the O&C lands under the NWFP since 1994. The change in management resulting from the NWFP has not been without controversy. Both the environmental and industry communities have litigated BLM timber sales. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (and as amended) allowed Counties to opt for a Federal payment rather than a portion of timber receipts.

Despite the challenges, the BLM is committed to managing forests in the Pacific Northwest to:

- Contribute to the restoration of functional and sustainable ecological conditions in Federal forests; conserve old-growth forests and trees;
- Assist in the recovery of threatened species;
- Provide economic opportunities to help sustain local communities; and
- Maintain a highly skilled workforce and milling infrastructure.

In 2009, the Western Oregon Plan Revisions (2008 RODs/RMPs), finalized in December, 2008, were withdrawn by the Secretary. He determined the process was legally flawed, having failed to complete consultation under the Endangered Species Act. The decision to withdraw the 2008 RODs/RMPs was accompanied with the direction to revert to managing the O&C lands under the Northwest Forest Plan (1995 RODs/RMP). Since 2009, the BLM has subsequently designed timber sale program of work consistent with the 1995 RODs/RMPs, Northwest Forest Plan, the Endangered Species Act, and other laws and regulations. Forest restoration is one of the goals of the forest plan, and is emphasized where appropriate in the context of the timber sale planning process. BLM management plans in western Oregon continue to be litigated from both conservation and industry groups, resulting in a complicated and changing legal framework under which managers must implement projects.

In October 2009, former BLM Director Abbey and the late FWS Director Sam Hamilton convened the interdisciplinary Western Oregon Task Force. The task force, composed of experts across a range of resource disciplines, from the BLM, the FWS, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the USFS, examined the Western Oregon Plan Revisions process and the long-standing challenges of managing the forests for multiple goals. The task force issued recommendations that the BLM and other Federal agencies have been working on in order to find new approaches for forest management.

In December 2010, the Secretary initiated a plan applying the principles of ecological restoration, as suggested by Drs. Norm Johnson and Jerry Franklin, on BLM lands. This ongoing initiative explores ways to restore ecological processes and address economic issues on O&C lands. The BLM is currently working on three pilot projects in various stages of

development in the Medford, Roseburg, and Coos Bay Districts, with input and expertise from Drs. Johnson and Franklin. The projects seek to:

- Demonstrate a landscape level approach to forest ecosystem restoration through active management;
- Restore functional and sustainable ecological conditions in Federal forests;
- Allow recovery for threatened species; and
- Provide needed employment opportunities.

The FWS is assisting in development and review of the restoration efforts. The BLM is using a variety of means to inform and involve stakeholders to stimulate collaboration across the spectrum. The Medford District sold the first pilot timber sale in 2011, and in 2012, Roseburg sold two and Coos Bay sold one. Additional 2013 and 2014 timber sales are being designed and prepared using Johnson and Franklin ecological principles.

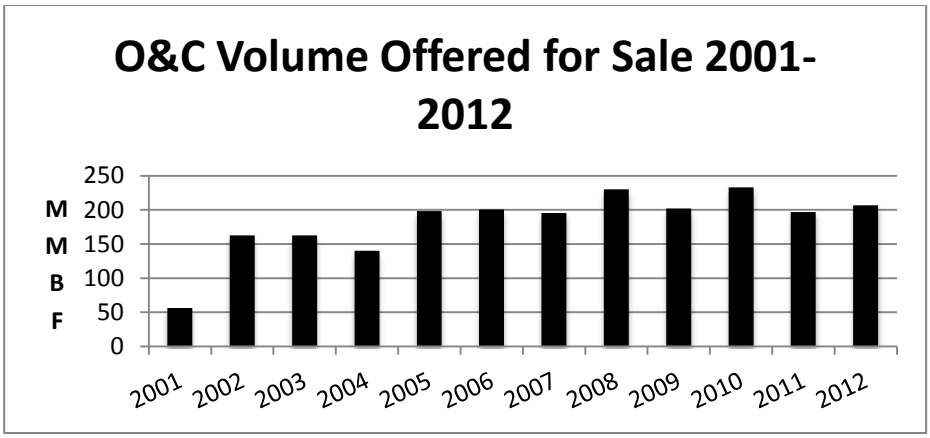
In July 2011, a Settlement Agreement for Survey and Manage was finalized, which reinstated the January 2001 ROD for Survey and Manage, revised the 2001 species list, and added exemptions for pre-disturbance surveys for some activities. Harvest of stands greater than 80 years of age require Survey and Manage species surveys and potentially additional protection measures on documented sites.

In June 2011, the FWS issued their Revised Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl, and in November 2012, issued the final Critical Habitat Rule for the Northern Spotted Owl. Both the Recovery Plan and the final Critical Habitat Rule emphasize maintenance and enhancement of northern spotted owl habitat, including active forest management, where appropriate, to increase stand resiliency and promote ecological diversity. The western Oregon districts are assessing the impacts of the Critical Habitat Rule and Recovery Plan on out-year sale plans.

In February 2012, the BLM announced new planning efforts for the six West-side Oregon Districts. The BLM expects to complete the plans in the summer of 2015.

Timber Harvest Targets and Volumes

The long-term annual timber target or allowable sale quantity (ASQ) of the NWFP is 203 MMBF on western Oregon O&C lands. Additional volume from the reserve land use allocations does not count towards the ASQ target, but contributes to the BLM target of timber volume sold in each fiscal year. The NWFP timber targets and accomplishments displayed in the tables below are for the BLM-managed lands in both western Oregon and northern California, even though timber activities in northern California are funded by other appropriations.



BLM O&C WESTERN OREGON AND CALIFORNIA ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY – TOTAL VOLUME OFFERED UNDER THE NWFP						
Year	Allowable Sale Quantity Target			Total Volume Offered		
	OR	CA	Total	OR	CA	Total
1995	118	15	133	127.3	22.8	150.1
1996	180	2.5	182.5	189.7	5.8	195.5
1997	211	2.5	213.5	212	10.2	222.2
1998	211	2.5	213.5	257.5	0.4	257.9
1999	203	2.5	205.5	61.7	3.1	64.8
2000	203	2.5	205.5	69.2	0.7	69.9
2001	203	1	204	56.4	0.1	56.5
2002	203	1	204	162.5	0.4	162.9
2003	203	1	204	162.7	0	162.7
2004	203	1	204	140	0.1	140.1
2005	203	1	204	198.2	7.7	205.9
2006	203	1	204	200.6	0.6	201.2
2007	203	1	204	195.6	3.2	198.8
2008	203	1	204	230.2	0.8	236.8
2009	203	1	204	202	0.8	202.8
2010	203	1	204	233	0.8	233.8
2011	203	1	204	197	1.8	198.8
2012	203	1	204	206.4	0.5	206.9
2013 est.*	203	1	204	197	0.8	197.8
2014 est.*	203	1	204	197	0.8	197.8

Note: Timber volumes displayed include BLM-managed lands in California managed within the area of the NWFP, even though activities are funded by BLM appropriations other than O&C funds.

**Volume estimates include approximately 70% ASQ volume with the balance of volume coming from Late-Successional and Riparian Reserve land-use allocations. The BLM is in the process of reviewing the November 2012 Final Northern Spotted Owl Critical Habitat Rule to assess impacts to volume estimates.*

O&C Revenues and Receipts

The BLM derives timber receipts used for O&C payments from the harvest of timber on O&C lands managed by the BLM, and controverted O&C grant lands under the jurisdiction of the USFS. While the O&C Act of 1937 governs sustained yield management of all BLM lands in western Oregon, receipts derived from the sale of timber on CBWR lands and Public Domain lands in western Oregon are not considered O&C receipts.

The economic downturn reduced the demand for wood products and caused financial hardship for many timber purchasers. In 2009, the Secretary directed the BLM to extend a limited-time offer to negotiate cancellation of certain existing timber sale contracts to avoid purchaser default and subsequent loss of industry infrastructure. The BLM received forty-five requests in western Oregon. To date, 28 contracts have been cancelled through mutual agreement.

Due to a shortage of new timber offered for sale from other lands in the Pacific Northwest, sales offered in fiscal years 2010 and 2011 were sought out by the industry and many purchasers began operations immediately following approval of the contract. Since the bid price for these sales is based on current market conditions, purchasers are able to operate on them and thus maintain their logging and sawmilling infrastructure in the region.

TIMBER RECEIPTS FOR WESTERN OREGON BLM LANDS (Million $)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 est.	2014 est.
O&C Grant Lands							
Regular Sales	13.0	14.2	9.7	11.6	11.5	10	10
Salvage Sales	4.3	5.5	3.2	2.7	4.3	3.9	3.9
Subtotal	17.3	19.7	12.9	14.3	15.8	13.9	13.9
CBWR Lands							
Regular Sales	0.3	0.2	.8	0	1.0	0.6	0.6
Salvage Sales	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Subtotal	0.3	0.2	0.8	0	1.2	0.7	0.7
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund							
PD, O&C, and CBWR	10.4	5.2	4.3	4.0	3.8	1.9	1.9
Stewardship Contract Excess Proceeds							
PD, O&C, and CBWR	0	.1	0	0.1	0.3	0.02	0.02
Total Receipts	28.0	25.2	18.0	18.4	21.1	16.5	16.5

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (the Pipeline Fund) was established under *Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996*. The Act established separate funds for the USFS and the BLM, using revenues generated by timber sales released under *Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act,* which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and USFS lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

At the end of 2012, the balance in BLM's Fund was approximately $7.6 million. The BLM has implemented a spend-down plan to bring the Fund balance down to approximately $5.8 million

by the end of fiscal year 2013. This carryover balance offsets irregular yearly deposits caused by fluctuations in timber market conditions. A balance at the end of the year permits continued use of the Fund to meet the Fund's annual objective of rebuilding the timber sale pipeline. Receipts, deposits and cumulative expenditures are described in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

Payments to the O&C Counties

Timber harvest levels have dropped significantly from the historical levels of the late 1980s and early 1990s. The traditional payment formulas defined in Title II of the *Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937, U.S.C. 43 1181f, (50 Stat. 876,* Title II) were modified to account for these declines and provide fiscal predictability to the O&C counties.

Receipts from public domain lands within the O&C grant lands are distributed to the State of Oregon (four percent), the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury (20 percent), and the Reclamation Fund (76 percent), except those generated through projects funded by the Forest Ecosystem Healthy Recovery Fund and the Pipeline Fund, which are deposited into those accounts.

PAYMENT TO WESTERN OREGON COUNTIES (MILLION $)

Year	O&C Lands	CBWR Lands	Total Payment
1994	$78.6	$0.6	$79.2
1995	75.8	0.6	76.4
1996	73.0	0.6	73.6
1997	70.3	0.6	70.9
1998	67.5	0.5	68.0
1999	64.7	0.5	65.2
2000	61.9	0.5	62.4
2001	0	0	0
2002	108.7	1.0	109.7
2003	109.6	1.0	110.6
2004	110.9	1.0	111.9
2005	112.3	1.0	113.3
2006	114.9	1.0	115.9
2007	116.3	1.0	117.3
2008	115.9	1.0	116.9
2009	104.5	0.9	105.4
2010	94.0	0.8	94.8
2011	84.7	0.7	85.5
2012	39.7	0.3	40.0
2013[†]	39.7	0.3	40.0

[†]BLM made 90% of payments in February 2013, reserving $4 million against sequestration per OMB direction

Under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393), the annual payments to the 18 O&C counties were derived from any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of deposits to any relevant trust fund, or permanent operating funds such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration or the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery funds) received by the Federal government from activities by the BLM on O&C lands, and to the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000 provided that, for 2001-2006, each payment to eligible counties would be an amount equal to the average of the three highest payments made during fiscal years 1986-1999. For each payment made by the BLM under the law, the full payment amount would be adjusted for inflation. The Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000 expired in 2006 and final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act. Public Law 110-28 provided payments for one additional year.

Also under the Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000, the BLM worked collaboratively with the five western Oregon Resource Advisory Committees, which reviewed over 1,024 restoration projects and recommended 591 projects for implementation worth approximately $42.8 million.

In October 2008, Congress enacted Section 601 of Public Law 110-343, which extended the Secure Rural

Schools Act of 2000. Public Law 110-343 provided an extension of payments to the O&C grant lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2011. As in the prior act, payments were to be made for the year prior. The payments for 2008 through 2010 are described in the law as "transition" payments, and are a declining percentage of the payments made in 2006; the payment in 2009 (for 2008) is 90 percent of the amount paid in 2006, the payment in 2010 (for 2009) is 81 percent, and the payment in 2011 (for 2010) is 73 percent. The payments made to counties in 2012 (for 2011) used a formula based on several factors that include acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income. More information on these payments is contained in the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments chapter.

In 2012 under PL 112-141, the Secure Rural Schools Act was reauthorized for one year (2012). The payments made to counties in 2013 (for 2012) again used a formula based on acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income. The budget includes a legislative proposal to reauthorize the Secure Rural Schools Act with funding through mandatory U.S. Forest Service appropriations. This SRS proposal revises the allocation split between the three portions of the program from the current authority emphasizing enhancement of forest ecosystems, restoration and improvement of land health and water quality, and the increase of economic activity.

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Activity: Western Oregon Acquisition

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Acquisition ($000)	313	310	+5	+0	+0	315	+5
FTE	3	3	+0	+0	+0	3	+0

[1] Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 Budget Request for the Western Oregon Acquisition Program is $315,000 and 3 FTE.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Western Oregon Acquisition Program uses appropriated funds to acquire and protect access to public lands in western Oregon, providing access to BLM timber sales and other activities associated with managing Oregon and California (O&C) lands. The BLM estimates that nearly 5,000 separate tracts of O&C lands require some form of access for proper management. The BLM obtains access by purchase of perpetual easements, acquisition, or condemnation. Acquisition funding is also used to acquire lands or interests in lands needed for infrastructure development, including recreation sites, administrative sites, and transportation facilities.

The BLM has long-standing reciprocal right-of-way agreements with surrounding and adjacent private landowners allowing reciprocal use of each owner's roads. Access to western Oregon O&C lands is dependent upon the continual upkeep of these long standing reciprocal rights-of-way agreements. As adjacent private lands change ownership, existing agreements need to be continuously negotiated and updated. The BLM prioritizes reciprocal right-of-way agreements based upon both private requests and the land management needs. Generally, right-of-way agreements necessary to meet timber management performance measures for the BLM and adjacent private harvesting plans receive the highest priority, while access to recreational and key administrative facilities also receive high priority.

Other Funding Sources –Timber haul roads, or "fee roads" negotiated under reciprocal right-of-way agreements are often maintained using road maintenance fees collected from such roads.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the Western Oregon Acquisition Program proposes to:

- Complete up to 20 new reciprocal right-of-way agreements, amendments, or assignments.
- Continue uploading historic 1950s reciprocal O&C ROW agreement data into an electronic and GIS databases that facilitate analysis for 14,000 miles of roads.

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Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity		2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/ -)	Budget Request	
Operations	$	0	2,081	+0	-2,081	+0	0	-2,081
	FTE	0	19	+0	-19	+0	0	-19
Annual Maintenance	$	0	7,864	+0	-7,864	+0	0	-7,864
	FTE	0	55	+0	-55	+0	0	-55
Deferred Maintenance	$	878	1,039	+0	-1,039	+0	0	-1,039
	FTE	3	3	+0	-3	+0	0	-3
Operations and Annual Maintenance	$	10,030	[0]	+118	+9,945	+0	10,063	+10,063
	FTE	74	[74]	+0	+74	+2	76	+76
Total Activity	$	10,908	10,984	+118	-1,039	+0	10,063	-921
	FTE	77	77[1]	+0	-3	+2	76	-1

[1] Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

The 2014 budget request for the Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Activity is $10,063,000 and 76 FTE.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Program sustains the condition of facilities and the transportation system by performing preventative and corrective maintenance to a standard that protects resource values, meets public health and safety standards, and protects the public's investment. The BLM conducts condition assessments on facilities and transportation systems to identify annual and deferred maintenance needs. The types of facilities maintained by the BLM in western Oregon include:

- Sixty-five administrative sites with 162 buildings, served by 230 separate mechanical, plumbing and electrical systems;
- One hundred, seventy recreation sites with 350 buildings, serve by trash collection, sanitation facilities, and safe drinking water;
- Three dams; and
- A system of 14,200 miles of roads, including 131 miles designated as Back Country Byways, 324 miles of trails, along with related structures including 410 bridges, 586 major culverts, and multiple retaining walls and subsurface drainage systems.

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Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance
Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Deferred Maintenance ($000)	878	1,039	+0	-1,039	+0	0	-1,039
FTE	3	3[1]	+0	-3	+0	0	-3

[1] Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Deferred Maintenance

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• Transfer Funds to MLR Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements Subactivity	-1,039	-3
TOTAL, Program Changes	**-1,039**	**-3**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2013 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for Western Oregon Deferred Maintenance program is $0 and 0 FTE, a net change of -$1,039,000 and -3 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Beginning in 2014, deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects will no longer be funded through this budget activity, but instead will be funded through the MLR Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements subactivity. Please see the MLR Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements chapter in Section IV for a further discussion of this change.

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Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance
Subactivity: Operations and Annual Maintenance

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Operations and Annual Maintenance ($000)	10,030	[9,945]	+118	+9,945	+0	10,063	+10,063
FTE	74	[74][1]	+0	+74	+2	76	+76

[1] Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Operations and Annual Maintenance

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• Create new Operations and Maintenance Subactivity (non-add in 2013)	+9,945	+76
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+9,945**	**+76**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for Western Oregon Operations and Annual Maintenance Program is $10,063,000 and 76 FTE, a net change of +$10,063,000 and +76 FTE from the 2012 enacted level. The net change includes an internal transfer of +$2,081,000 into this new subactivity from the former Operations subactivity and an internal transfer of +$7,864,000 from the former Annual Maintenance subactivity. The consolidation of these two subactivities into one will promote program management efficiencies and better recognize the overlap between the type of work that is funded and performed within these two programs.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Operations and Annual Maintenance Program maintains the BLM's investment in the transportation network, preserves public safety, and minimizes environmental impacts, especially related to water quality and soil erosion, and provides for functional utilities and other services at visitor and administrative sites supporting the O&C grant land functions. BLM-managed roads serve commercial, administrative, and local government functions, as well as individual land users, including providing for timber haul, school bus and emergency routes, and access to private, local, State, and Federal lands.

Critical Factors

The following factors can impact program performance:

- Heavy winter rains alter maintenance priorities, requiring changes to planned work;

- Road closures due to wildland fire redirect road maintenance to coastal locations;
- State of Oregon Parks and Recreation surveys indicate that public use of BLM's recreational facilities and the roads accessing them is increasing.

Maintenance priorities are established at the district and field office level annually using a Maintenance Operation Plan (MOP). This prioritization is based on roads and facilities that are essential to the districts and have the highest impact on the health and safety of employees, contractors, and the general public. Emergency repair work that is identified as high priority is completed as soon as funding is available.

Program Process Improvements
Periodic maintenance reviews are performed within each district to assure the maintenance work meets or exceeds district expectations and is within established budgets. Districts are also required to complete annual Maintenance Operation Plans (MOP's) to show their planned work. Costs can then be monitored against the planned targets by WO, state, and district program leads to determine the effectiveness of the maintenance program.

Other Funding Sources

Most O&C roads and trails used by the public are maintained using appropriated funds. Timber haul roads, or "fee roads," are maintained using both appropriated funds and road maintenance fees that are collected from commercial users and deposited into a permanent operating fund for road maintenance.

Recreation facility maintenance activities are partially funded by the O&C Recreation Management Program, use fees, and the National Landscape Conservation System program. Eighteen of 170 O&C recreation sites participate in the Recreation Site Fee program.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Management Program proposes to complete routine annual maintenance at 275 recreation sites, 88 bridges, 175 BLM administrative buildings, and 45 BLM non-building sites. In addition, over 14,000 miles of roads will be assessed to prioritize where 2,000 miles of annual road maintenance planned for 2014. Annual routine maintenance will also include upkeep of wells, sanitation facilities and trails to reduce public health and safety risks and provide positive recreational experiences.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity		2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/ -)	Budget Request	
Forest Mgmt.	$	32,301	32,060	+444	+0	+1,801	34,305	+2,245
	FTE	279	279	+0	+0	-3	276	-3
Reforestation & Forest Development	$	23,799	23,622	+229	+0	+0	23,851	+229
	FTE	140	140	+0	+0	+10	150	+10
Other Forest Resources	$	36,891	36,616	+369	+0	+0	36,985	+369
	FTE	231	231	+0	+0	+0	231	+0
Resource Mgmt. Planning	$	5,643	5,601	+52	+0	+1,670	7,323	+1,722
	FTE	33	33	+0	+0	-7	26	-7
Total Activity	$	98,634	97,899	+1,094	+0	+3,471	102,464	+4,565
	FTE	683	683	+0	+0	+2	683	+2

[1] Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

The 2014 budget request for the Western Oregon Resources Management activity is $102,464,000 and 683 FTE, a program increase of $3,471,000 and +2 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Western Oregon Resources Management activity provides for the management of 2.4 million acres of Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, and intermingled Public Domain lands. This program's objectives are to:

- Restore and maintain the ecological health of forested watersheds;
- Provide well-distributed blocks of late-successional and old-growth forest habitat to benefit threatened, endangered and other sensitive species;
- Provide recreational opportunities to a growing number of users; and
- Provide a sustainable supply of timber and other forest products.

The BLM's active forest management approach develops landscape level solutions to resource management, maintaining and restoring forest landscapes and terrestrial and aquatic habitat for

resiliency to disturbance factors such as wildfire, insects and climate change. The BLM works closely with Federal, State, local, and tribal partners, as well as private organizations and individuals during the planning and implementation of this active management approach to address timber production, fuels reduction, species habitat considerations and restoration opportunities.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management
Subactivity: Forest Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Forest Management ($000)	32,301	32,060	+444	+0	+1,801	34,305	+2,245
FTE	279	273[1]	+0	+0	+3	276	-3
Other Major Resources:							
POF: Timber Pipeline Restoration (58xx)	3,824	4,023	+0	+0	-2,213	1,810	-2,213
POF: Forest Ecosystem Health & Recy (5900)[2]	6,043	6,437	+0	+0	-1,861	4,576	-1,861

[1] Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.
[2]Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Funds are used on both Public Domain Forest land and Oregon and California Grant Lands

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Forest Management

Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• Increase Base Funding for Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy	+1,081	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+1,081**	**0**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Western Oregon Forest Management program is $34,305,000 and 276 FTE, a program change of +$1,801,000 and -3 FTE.

Increase Base Funding for the Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy (+$1,801,000/-3 FTE) – The strategy aims to increase the volume of timber offered for sale; increase survey of rare, uncommon, or endangered species; facilitate the development and implementation of a recovery plan for the northern spotted owl; and provide landscape-level timber sale project environmental analyses. Because the process of offering timber at auction is part of a 3 to 5 year planning cycle, there is a delay between an initial increase in budget and realization of completed timber sales.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Western Oregon Forest Management Program includes costs associated with management, maintenance and enhancement of forests on the public lands, including the O&C Grant lands, the Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and Public Domain land within western Oregon, except for activities directly related to reforestation and forest development.

Critical Factors

Compliance with the six 1995 western Oregon Resource Management Plans, the 1995 Northwest Forest Plan, the 2011 Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan, the 2012 Northern Spotted Owl Critical Habitat Plan, and the 2011 Survey and Manage Settlement Agreement remain critical factors to the success of the program. The BLM has continued work with governmental and other stakeholders, including interagency coordination in project level National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) development and consultation, to support efforts to meet performance targets for timber offered. Additionally, the BLM is engaged in the resolution of pending and new protests, appeals and litigation of timber sale contracts, and permits the actual harvesting of timber. Within existing regulations, the program will test a modification of the administrative review process with the strategy and objective of resolving project level issues early on and prior to offering timber sales.

Means and Strategies

Within the framework of the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, the O&C Act, and the Northwest Forest Plan, the program provides a sustainable source of timber, protects watersheds, and contributes to conservation, restoration, species recovery, and economic stability. The BLM develops forest management projects using landscape and watershed approaches to determine the suite of treatment activities. Work continues in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to implement active forest management prescriptions and continue the implementation and monitoring of ecological timber sales, incorporating lessons learned from the pilot projects initiated by the Secretary in December 2010 to apply the principles of ecological restoration on O&C lands. The components of the program include:

- Forest landscape planning and project level NEPA development;
- Forest inventory and monitoring;
- Trespass prevention and investigation;
- Maintenance of existing right-of-way agreements;
- Maintenance and restoration of late-successional and old-growth forest structure;
- Sales of timber and other forest and vegetative products; and
- Maintenance and development of the national Forest Resource Information System (FRIS) databases to assure data integrity.

The Forest Management Program cooperates with the USFS in the Integrated Vegetation Management Group to support projects that overlap Forest Service and BLM lands.

Other Funding Sources

In addition to the O&C Grant Lands appropriation, two Permanent Operating Funds are available for use on O&C lands. These are the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund and the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund as outlined in Permanent Operating Funds.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the O&C Forest Management Program proposes to:

- Offer 197 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale

- Inventory 1,000 acres of forest and woodland vegetation
- Offer 8,000 tons of biomass through firewood permits and stewardship contracts through a combination of the Forest Management Program and Forest Development Program.
- Harvest 180 MMBF of volume from 10,000+ acres under contract from the current and previous year's operational timber sales (normal 3-year contracts)

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Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management
Subactivity: Reforestation and Forest Development

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Reforestation & Forest Development ($000)	23,799	23,622	+229	+0	+0	23,851	+229
FTE	140	140[1]			+10	150	+10

[1] Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Western Oregon Reforestation and Forest Development Program is $23,851,000 and 150 FTE, a program change of +10 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Reforestation & Forest Development Program includes costs associated with reforestation, intermediate stand management and forest health treatments in young growth forest stands on the Public Lands in western Oregon. This program sustains forest restoration through active management to achieve healthy and productive watersheds.

Program Components

The focus areas for the Western Oregon Reforestation and Forest Development Program include:

- Forest regeneration and restoration activities of commercial and non-commercial forest lands that establish young stands and restore habitat in riparian and other reserve areas;
- Intermediate stand management activities in young growth forests that promote forest growth, health, value enhancement, fuel hazard reduction and structure development to provide for future timber harvest, biomass utilization, habitat requirements, and fire recovery;
- Treatments to control the spread of forest pathogens and destructive insects;
- Forest monitoring and adaptive management assessments that inform active forest management to achieve stand objectives and provide for the sustainable harvest of timber;
- Non-native and noxious weed management;
- Forest inventory, data acquisition, and consolidation of data storage and retrieval capabilities to facilitate coordination with other programs; and
- Cooperative research on developing technologies and management activities with other Federal and State resource management agencies and universities..

Critical Factors

The Reforestation and Forest Development Program is implementing the Cooperative Landscape Conservation Adaptation Initiative through climate change management planning and carbon sequestration. The BLM participates with the Task Force on Adapting Forests to Climate Change, a cooperative project that addresses how forest managers will modify seed zones in response to future climate conditions.
Continually, the BLM assures that landscape-level planning and project-level NEPA compliance work is integrated into and analyzes the full suite of reforestation and forest development treatments and restoration needs in the analysis areas. As part of the overall process, the BLM works with external and internal stakeholders to ensure that program goals are achieved.

Foresters planting seedlings as part of an O&C reforestation project

Means and Strategies

The BLM uses the following strategies in western Oregon reforestation and forest development:

- Employing emerging technologies such as Light and Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) to provide better, more cost-effective information for decision-makers;
- Supporting the Secretarial pilot projects and follow-up ecological principle projects by developing site-specific prescriptions, modeling, and monitoring;
- Supporting the Cooperative Landscape Conservation strategy through work with the USFS to study the potential for assisted migration of Douglas-fir in response to future climate conditions;
- Balancing workforce and operational capacity to prepare and administer service contracts, stewardship contracts, and agreements to reforest and implement high-priority forest development treatments;
- Implementing intermediate stand management activities using a variety of authorities including stewardship contracts, service contracts, and timber sale contracts to offer biomass, reduce hazardous fuels, improve forest health, and enhance growth in young growth stands, achieving multiple resource objectives;
- Working with the USFS, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Agriculture, and Oregon State University to treat and monitor sudden oak death in Curry County, Oregon in accordance with a federally mandated quarantine zone; and
- Engaging in several collaborative efforts to maintain and enhance ecosystem function, such as the Medford Small Log Collaborative, Tillamook Watershed restoration projects, and Klamath Falls small diameter log and juniper utilization.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the Reforestation and Forest Development Program will:

- Treat a total of approximately 15,000 acres of matrix and forest reserve forests to assure adequate growth and habitat development.

- Monitor 44,700 acres post-treatment.
- Inventory 27,000 acres of forest or woodland vegetation
- Inventory 23,000 acres for the presence of invasive or noxious weeds
- Treat 5,000 acres of noxious and invasive weeds or pathogens, including the fungus involved in sudden oak death
- Produce 1,000 pounds of Improved Seed from western Oregon seed orchards.
- Summarize use of LiDAR technology and its cost-effective benefits for decision-makers.

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Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management
Subactivity: Other Forest Resources Management

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Other Forest Resources ($000)	36,891	36,616	+369	+0	+0	36,985	+369
FTE	231	231[1]			+0	231	+0

[1] Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Western Oregon Other Forest Management Program is $36,985,000 and 231 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The O&C Grant Lands Other Forest Resources Management Program includes funding for four programs critical to effective multiple-use management across BLM lands in western Oregon: Rangeland Management; Recreation Management; Soil, Water and Air Management; and Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.

In western Oregon, the BLM addresses public demand for recreation, clean water and productive soil, while managing the sustained yield timber production as required by the *Oregon and California Act of 1937.* Additionally, this program provides necessary funding supporting fish and wildlife environmental clearances related to this management of BLM forestlands in western Oregon. This program supports species and habitat management and associated data collection, aquatic restoration for clean water and fish habitat, as well as the timber sale program in the form of surveys, clearances, interdisciplinary team participation, and environmental assessment preparation. In turn, the Forest Management Program supports habitat management within the reserve land use allocations designed to benefit fish and wildlife species in the long term.

Critical Factors

- Rangeland Management – Coordination with permittees, private landowners, county, State and Federal agencies to integrate best management practices and mitigation measures to reduce spread of noxious weeds. Utilize approved herbicides and mechanical means to improve habitat.
- Recreation Management - Road maintenance continues to be a challenge throughout much of the O&C lands. With less harvest activities over the past two decades, regular maintenance of haul routes associated with timber sales has been reduced. As a result, many roads that were accessible in the past are now threatened with encroachment of thick vegetation and slough and slide material that has closed some road systems. This has

reduced access for forest management activities and reduced access to the public for recreation opportunities.

- Soil, Water, and Air Management – Coordination with county, State, and Federal agencies to assure compliance with regulatory framework. Address climate change concerns at the appropriate scale.
- Fish and Wildlife Management – Coordination with regulatory agencies to complete necessary surveys to assess biological impacts in support of proposed forest management activities. Coordinate implementation at the appropriate scale the implementation of the regulatory framework to meet Endangered Species, Clean Water and other regulatory requirements.

Means and Strategies

The Other Forest Resources Management Program uses collaborative cooperative conservation principles, engaging commodity users, private groups, local communities, government agencies, and other stakeholders when planning and implementing management activities.

The BLM biologists in western Oregon consult closely with their FWS counterparts to implement an array of forest management and other resource restoration projects. The BLM works with the USFS to implement an interagency Special Status Species Program and Clean Water Act compliance activities that extend across administrative boundaries. Applying the concept of Service First and sharing skills accommodates an interagency approach toward resource conservation. Partnering improves administrative efficiencies, and decreases the cost of program administration. In the Soil, Water and Air Management Program, key partnerships with the USFS, the EPA, and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality have contributed toward administrative streamlining, restoration prioritization, and water quality standard updates- all of which contribute to the BLM's role as a Designated Management Agency under the *Clean Water Act*.

White water rafting on the Rogue River

The BLM also partners with The Nature Conservancy, NatureServe, and local watershed councils to share data and planning strategies that extend across private, State, and Federal jurisdictions. Additionally, the management of invasive species benefits from coordination with other landowners and land management agencies to control the spread of noxious weeds in high-priority habitats. Eradication efforts focus on rapid detection and an early response and prevention, including seeking approval for the use of additional and more effective herbicides.

The Soil, Water and Air Management Program in western Oregon is focused on designing projects and implementing BLM Water Quality Restoration Plan objectives, which emphasize the protection of drinking water sources and improvement of aquatic species habitat through restoration of water quality and improvement of aquatic and riparian conditions while incorporating stakeholder input and involvement in development of program priorities. The program involves long-term coordination and collaboration with the fisheries and riparian management programs of multiple agencies and landowners. The program is tasked with

managing for soil stabilization, health and productivity; impacts from invasive species to riparian and upland habitat; upland forest and rangeland health; habitat for sensitive species; and the Bureau's wild and scenic rivers.

Much of the work involves assessment, monitoring, and restoring of watersheds to comply with the *Clean Water Act* and the *Safe Drinking Water Act*. This is accomplished through development and implementation of restoration projects and activities defined within the context of water quality restoration plans, which support the State of Oregon's Total Maximum Daily Loads program.

Additionally, the program funds studies necessary to establish in-stream flows that are required to support wild and scenic river outstandingly remarkable values; work to obtain or maintain Federal reserve water rights, and inter-agency agreements with the United States Geological Survey and Oregon State University to develop flow and water quality monitoring data necessary for developing NEPA planning documents.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Rangeland Program consists of 95 grazing allotments (52 active and 43 vacant) covering about 352,000 acres of the Medford District, and 11 allotments covering about 14,400 acres in the Klamath Resource Area, Lakeview District. Nine allotments in the Medford District providing 2,714 Animal Unit Months of forage are partially or completely within the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM). In 2014, the O&C Rangeland Management program proposes to:

- Issue 7 grazing allotment permits/leases;
- Maintain 49 grazing use authorizations;
- Complete 18 shrub, grassland, woodland and forest projects related to range management;
- Monitor 5 grazing allotments;
- Inspect 8 grazing allotments for compliance; and
- Complete 4 Land Health Evaluations

The America's Great Outdoors Initiative continues to be a focus in 2014. The program promotes and expands outdoor recreation opportunities for youth and supports the Secretary's Youth in the Great Outdoors Initiative. Another high priority will be improving public access and protecting resources through Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management. The BLM will manage rivers and trails to protect their special values, minimize user conflicts, promote a quality recreational experience in a preferred setting, and promote public safety. In 2014, the O&C Recreation Management Program proposes to:

- Inventory Recreation Resources on 2,400 acres;
- Assess 250 Linear Miles of Recreation Resources;
- Assess 50 Nationally Designated Rivers and Trails;
- Prepare 4 Recreation Activity Plans;
- Process 290 Commercial and Group Special Recreation Permits;
- Issue and Manage 45,000 Recreation Use Permits;
- Evaluate Recreation Areas on 15,000 acres; and
- Monitor 291 acres of Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

The program supports the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* through involvement in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission re-licensing process.

In 2014, the O&C Soil, Water and Air Management Program proposes to:
- Inventory 144 water resources
- Monitor air resources/climatic conditions at 11 sites
- Monitor 140 water resources

The Western Oregon Wildlife and Fish Habitat Program combines habitat management and habitat restoration actions for fish, wildlife and botany with inventory and monitoring for key species of management concern. Management for, and monitoring of, specific habitat conditions to meet the requirements of the NWFP and the 2011 Survey and Manage Settlement Agreement are critical elements of the program. The program supports the Forest Management and the Reforestation and Forest Development Programs through pre-disturbance surveys, project level NEPA analysis and appropriate consultation of proposed treatments. The program is responsible under the NWFP, the Endangered Species Act and Bureau policies for inventorying, monitoring and managing habitat for 68 federally endangered or threatened species and 632 Bureau sensitive fish, wildlife and plant species.

Specific wildlife emphasis includes a partnership with the USFS to monitor northern spotted owl populations and increasing old-growth forest characteristics within the Late-Successional Reserve. Fisheries management emphasis is on continued cooperation with the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, watershed councils and the National Marine Fisheries Service to improve habitat for Pacific salmon species.

Some work is focused on identifying priority watersheds from a landscape perspective to increase effectiveness of restoration efforts in contributing to recovery of listed salmonids. Identifying priority watersheds in conjunction with other Federal and State partners allows for identification of areas with overlapping priorities and the opportunity to form partnerships that leverage additional resources.

In 2014, the O&C Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management program proposes to:

- Inventory 165 miles of streams and riparian areas;
- Inventory 45,000 acres of wildlife and plant habitat;
- Implement 45 species recovery and conservation actions;
- Monitor 70 acres of lake and wetland habitat;
- Monitor 2,000,000 acres of terrestrial habitat; and
- Monitor 625 species populations.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management
Subactivity: Resource Management Planning

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Resource Management Planning ($000)	5,643	5,601	+52	+0	+1,670	7,323	+1,722
FTE	33	33[1]			-7	26	-7

[1] Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of 2014 Program Changes for Resource Management Planning		
Request Component	**($000)**	**FTE**
Program Changes:		
• Increase Base Funding for Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy	+1,670	-7
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+1,670**	**-7**

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Western Oregon Resource Management Planning program is $7,323,000 and 26 FTE, a program increase of $1,670,670,000 and -7 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

Increase Base Funding for the Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy (+$1,670,000/-7 FTE) – The funding will implement a new process to respond to protests, appeals, and litigation, support an early consultation team involving NOAA/FWS for successful ESA consultation for the RMPs for Western Oregon. The funding will be used to increase support for analytical model review in order to properly validate model inputs and outputs, expand outreach efforts and coordination to stakeholders and the State of Oregon regarding potential solutions for forest management in western Oregon and the relationship with the BLM planning effort.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Western Oregon Resource Management Planning Program emphasizes the development, implementation, and maintenance of Resource Management Plans for BLM-managed land in western Oregon communities.

Program Components

As part of the Secretary's Western Oregon Strategy, the BLM initiated the revision process for its Western Oregon Resource Management Plans (RMP) in 2012. These efforts draw upon

many developments since the Secretary withdrew the previous plan revisions to develop Land Use Plans for the six western Oregon BLM districts. These efforts include:

- Assuring compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies, including, but not limited to, the *O&C Act*, the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)*, the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*, the *Endangered Species Act*, and the *Clean Water Act*;
- Completing environmental assessments, categorical exclusions, and determinations of NEPA adequacy as appropriate for project implementation;
- Responding to appeals and lawsuits associated with projects and NEPA documents; and deploying and implementing e-planning.

The revision efforts will also support landscape-scale spatial analysis done by a team of BLM employees and contractors, updated economic analyses and logistical support for team members. It will be possible to draw upon some existing analysis tools and the geo-spatial data base gained from the 2008 western Oregon plan revisions reducing the overall cost and the time needed to complete the plan revision efforts.

Critical Factors:

The revised RMPs are scheduled for completion in June of 2015. Litigation over the 2008 planning effort, the Northwest Forest Plan and the BLM's western Oregon timber sale program continues.

Recent developments related to western Oregon planning include:

- On-going litigation associated with the 2008 planning effort;
- A new recovery plan for the northern spotted owl (2011);
- Final Critical Habitat Rule for the northern spotted owl (2012);
- Revised critical habitat for the marbled murrelet; and
- Secretarial Pilot Projects to employ the ecological restoration principles.

The RMP revisions will consider this new information in western Oregon, including lessons learned from the prior effort to revise these RMPs. Until completion of the new RMPs, western Oregon forest management projects will comply with the existing 1995 RMPs as well as the new regulatory framework.

Means and Strategies

- The BLM uses collaboration and facilitation tools to assure input from stakeholders for the new RMPs, and independent facilitators are being used at multiple levels.
- The BLM is engaged with DOI's Office of Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (CADR) to assist with interagency discussions on ESA consultation strategy with FWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the new RMPs. With CADR assistance, the three agencies have been drafting a consultation agreement outlining commitments to coordinate and resolve complex issues, and ensure the proposed RMPs do not jeopardize the recovery of T&E species or adversely modify their critical habitats.
- Regionally, the BLM has drawn together a group of over 20 different cooperators who will continue to assist the BLM by providing strategic input into the plans.
- The Western Oregon Resource Management Planning program supports implementation of NEPA by providing a network of planning experts who provide

oversight, extensive advice and review of the various NEPA documents to assure compliance with the existing Resource Management Plans. High-quality NEPA documentation is a critical step in agency decision-making and project implementation. In the implementation of project environmental assessments, the BLM anticipates some streamlining in project development and implementation

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the Western Oregon Resource Management Planning Program proposes to:

- Continue planning activities and support implementation of existing RMPs and NWFP;
- Incorporate recommendations of the Western Oregon Task Force, appointed by the Secretary to advise the BLM and FWS on future planning efforts for the O&C timberlands, into a new plan revision effort;
- Incorporate the 2011 Survey and Manage Settlement Agreement, the 2011 Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan and the 2012 Critical Habitat designation into the ongoing planning effort;
- Complete the Analysis of the Management Situation for the new planning effort;
- Develop and analyze a range of alternatives for the new planning effort; and
- Develop and finalize analytical methodologies, assumptions and tools for the program.

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Activity: Western Oregon Information and Data Systems
Subactivity: Western Oregon Information Systems Operation and Maintenance

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Information Systems Operation & Maintenance ($000)	1,937	1,923	+17	+0	+0	1,940	+17
FTE	10	10			+1	11	+1

[1] Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Western Oregon Information Systems Operation and Maintenance program is $1,940,000 and 11 FTE, an increase of $17,000 and 1 FTE from the 2012 enacted level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

This program deploys hardware and software necessary to implement Resource Management Plans, develops data sets supporting decision-making, and provides technology for resource management, such as mobile geographic information system (GIS) and internet mapping services. This program manages infrastructure, including workstations, networks, Web services and software, and ensures system security, integrity and reliability.

Means and Strategies

The BLM instituted corporate spatial data standards to ensure GIS data integrity, facilitate integration with partners, and implement Web-based collaboration and mapping tools to enhance access and communication. In 2014, the BLM will continue to centralize management of IT support services. Efforts will continue under Service First to align the GIS functions and leverage BLM and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) data resources to reduce costs to both agencies, facilitate knowledge transfer, and standardize data and procedures.

Other Funding Sources

Public Domain Forest Management funding in the Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation supports the maintenance and development of the suite of Forest Management databases within the Forest Information Database Systems.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

BLM has several on-going projects with other agencies and other partners:

- Working with the USFS to align both agencies' GIS programs;
- Collaborating with the USFS and U.S. Geological Survey to build a single hydrographic data set for common use in the Pacific Northwest; and
- Partnering with the Oregon Light Detection and Remote Sensing Consortium to pool money from Federal, State and county and agencies to collect remote sensing data.

Activity: Western Oregon National Landscape Conservation System
Subactivity: National Monuments & National Conservation Areas

	2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted[1]	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
National Monuments & National Conservation Areas ($000)	757	748	+13	+0	+0	761	+13
FTE	7	7			+2	9	+2

[1] Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Western Oregon National Monuments & National Conservation Areas program is $761,000 and 9 FTE, an increase of $13,000 and +2 FTE from the 2012 actual level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Cascade Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM) in southwestern Oregon and the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area (YHONA) located in the central coast near Newport, Oregon, are the two units that comprise the Western Oregon National Monuments and National Conservation Areas program. These are both units of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS).

Critical Factors

In support of NLCS goals, in 2014 the BLM will focus on these critical factors:

- Law Enforcement Presence and Visibility — Law enforcement is a key factor in ensuring visitor safety and protecting fragile or rare geologic, archeological, paleontological, and biological resources. Threats include vandalism of natural features, archeological sites, facilities, and theft of irreplaceable archeological and paleontological resources.

- Critical Inventories and Monitoring Programs — Inventories define the critical resource values representative of each unit's uniqueness, and the information provided is essential to the development and implementation of management plans.
- Restoration — Both CSNM and YHONA are home to a variety of ecosystems. These areas contribute to protection and restoration of native plant and animal communities, including riparian habitats, corridors, and migration routes, to sustain and conserve public land resources affected by climate change, altered fire regimes, and invasive species.
- Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management — Unmanaged recreation use levels have increased adverse impacts to resources in the monuments through increased erosion, vegetative damage, spread of weeds and invasive plants, and impacts to wildlife habitat.
- Visitor and Community Education — Interpretation and environmental education improve visitor experiences, providing information about the cultural, ecological, and scientific values of units and the BLM's balanced resource mission.
- Maintenance and Operations of Recreation Facilities — This program supports a number of education and visitor centers along with other facilities to enhance the visitor experience in the natural setting.
- Supporting Soda Mountain Wilderness Stewardship Plan Implementation – The BLM will continue to implement the new plan, including activities such as decommissioning former roads, conducting roads-to-trails projects, removing unneeded grazing management facilities and other human infrastructure, and other "re-wilding" projects.

Means and Strategies

Both the CSNM and the YHONA work with volunteers, partners, and communities. The BLM works closely with the public to ensure that recreation in these units meets the needs of user groups while remaining compatible with the values for which each unit was designated.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

To fulfill the goals of the NLCS program at CSNM and YHONA, the BLM will:

- Manage monuments and conservation areas to conserve, protect, and restore the values for which they were designated, as guided by each unit's enabling legislation or proclamation;
- Manage valid existing rights and compatible uses;
- Support and encourage scientific study and research, while ensuring that research methodologies conserve and protect resources;
- Develop and maintain partnerships with local, State, Federal, and tribal government agencies, as well as scientists, local communities, public land users, non-governmental organizations, and the public; and
- Recognize gateway communities as vital links to monuments and conservation areas and where practical, locate developed recreation and interpretive facilities adjacent to NLCS lands.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1116 Oregon and California Grant Lands	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Western Oregon Maintenance	0002	11	10	10
Western Oregon Resource Management	0004	107	95	99
Western Oregon Data Systems Operation & Management	0005	2	2	2
Western Oregon National Monuments & NCA	0006	1	2	2
Total new obligations	0900	121	109	113
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	9	4	8
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	4	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	13	4	8
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation	1100	112	113	116
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	112	113	116
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [O&C] **OL Rates**	1160-40	112	113	116
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50	0	38	39
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50	0	75	78
Total budgetary resources available	1930	125	117	124
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	4	8	11
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	39	48	47
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	121	109	113
Outlays (gross)	3020	-108	-110	-116
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-4	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	48	47	44
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	39	48	47
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	48	47	44

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1116 Oregon and California Grant Lands	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	112	113	116
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	81	84	86
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	27	26	30
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	108	110	116
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	112	113	116
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	108	110	116
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	112	113	116
Outlays, net (total)	4190	108	110	116
Object Classification (O) ($ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	1111	47	47	48
Other than full-time permanent	1113	5	5	5
Other personnel compensation	1115	2	2	2
Total personnel compensation	1119	54	54	55
Civilian personnel benefits	1121	17	17	17
Travel and transportation of persons	1210	1	1	1
Transportation of things	1220	3	1	1
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1233	3	3	3
Advisory and assistance services	1251	2	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	1252	17	12	13
Other goods and services from Federal sources	1253	7	3	4
Operation and maintenance of facilities	1254	0	2	3
Operation and maintenance of equipment	1257	2	2	2
Supplies and materials	1260	3	3	3
Equipment	1310	5	5	5
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	7	5	5
Total new obligations	9999	121	109	113
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	112	113	116
Outlays	2004-02	108	110	116
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	780	780	782

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1116 Oregon and California Grant Lands	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [14-1116]	1000	0		115,543

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Range Improvements

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U. S. C. 1701), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U. S. C. 315 et seq.) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than $10,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed $600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses. *(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012.)*

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE CITATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

Section 401 of Federal Land Policy & Management Act (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1751), as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1905), provides that 50 percent of all moneys received by the U.S. as fees for grazing domestic livestock on public land under the *Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315)* and the *Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d)* shall be credited to a separate account in the Treasury and made available for the purpose of on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements, including, but not limited to, seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C 315) as, amended by the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d), authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation, and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishment of a trust fund to be used for these purposes.

7 U.S.C. 1010 (the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937), provides that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to develop a program of land conservation and utilization in order to correct maladjustments in land use, and thus assist in controlling soil erosion, conducting reforestation, preserving natural resources, protecting fish and wildlife, developing and protecting recreational facilities, mitigating floods, preventing impairment of dams and reservoirs, conserving surface and subsurface moisture, protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, and protecting the public land, health, safety, and welfare; but not to build industrial parks or establish private industrial or commercial enterprises.

Executive Orders 10046, et al., provide that land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture under the provision of §32 of the *Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act* is transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior for use, administration, or exchange under the applicable provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act.

30 U.S.C. 355, provides that all mineral leasing receipts derived from leases issued under the authority of the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947* shall be paid into the same

funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease. The intention is that this act shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands.

Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814), provides for the designation of a lead office and person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishes and funds an undesirable plant management program; completes and implements cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishes integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

The Annual Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts, provide that a minimum amount is appropriated, that the appropriation shall remain available until expended, and that a maximum of $600,000 is available from this appropriation for BLM administrative expenses.

Under the provisions of the ***Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990***, this account is classified as a current, mandatory account.

Summary of Requirements ($000)

Activity/ Subactivity	2013 Full Year CR		2012 Enacted		2014						Change From 2012 Enacted (+/-)	
					Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2014 Budget Request			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Range Improvements	**42**	**10,000**	**42**	**10,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**42**	**10,000**	**0**	**0**
Public Lands Improvement	33	7,873	33	7,873	0	0	0	0	33	7,873	0	**0**
Farm Tenant Act Lands Improvement	9	1,527	9	1,527	0	0	0	0	9	1,527	0	**0**
Administrative Expenses	0	600	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	**0**

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Appropriation: Range Improvements

		2013 Full Year CR	2012 Enacted	2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Public Lands Improvement	**$**	7,873	7,873	+0	+0	+0	7,873	+0
	FTE	33	33	+0	+0	+0	33	+0
Farm Tenant Act Lands Improvement	**$**	1,527	1,527	+0	+0	+0	1,527	+0
	FTE	9	9	+0	+0	+0	9	+0
Administrative Expenses	**$**	600	600	+0	+0	+0	600	+0
	FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0
Total Activity	**$**	10,000	10,000	+0	+0	+0	10,000	+0
	FTE	42	42	+0	+0	+0	42	+0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Range Improvement Account is $10,000,000 and 42 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Range Improvement Account functions as the primary support program for Rangeland Management and is used to construct on-the-ground projects, such as vegetation management treatments, fencing, and wildlife-livestock water developments.

These funds are used to improve land health and resource conditions, facilitating the production of a wide variety of ecosystem goods and services, such as high quality water. Areas identified through land health evaluations are prioritized at the district level for funding. Examples of areas not achieving rangeland health standards could be riparian areas functioning at-risk with a downward trend, areas with unacceptable plant community composition including areas invaded by noxious and invasive weeds or other invasive species, or areas with unnaturally high amounts of exposed soil that would be subject to accelerated erosion.

Healthy landscapes in the West today are at greater risk due to more intense and extended droughts, increasing wildfire frequency, and continuing migration of invasive species. Range Improvement funds also provide field offices with the flexibility to address changing resource conditions such as drought, wildfire, newly listed species, critical habitat, and candidate species

such as sage-grouse. The 2012 wildfire season was record-setting for the BLM - 3.3 million acres of BLM-managed land was burned. The BLM will work to stabilize, rehabilitate and restore plant communities as a result of these fires.

Solar-powered wells are used to improve livestock distribution in areas unable to sustain land health standards as a result of livestock grazing.

Means and Strategies

- The BLM uses funding from the Range Improvement Account in addition to funding from other programs and contributions from permittees and partner organizations to support rangeland health. The amount of funding the BLM is able to leverage from partners and stakeholders is a factor used to help prioritize projects for funding.
- Other workload priorities such as wildfire, droughts, floods, or litigation can affect the BLM's ability to complete range improvement projects.
- Project prioritization is based on resource issues, such as protection of sensitive species through management of sage-grouse habitat, reduction of wildfire risks through the management of fuel loads, and coordination with post-fire rehabilitation efforts to help manage the spread of invasive or noxious weeds.

Funding for the Range Improvement Appropriations

Fifty percent of the grazing fees collected on public lands, or $10.0 million, whichever is greater, is appropriated annually into the Range Improvement Account. Funding is distributed to the BLM grazing districts according to where the receipts were collected. This funding remains available until exhausted and is to be used for on-the-ground projects, principally for improving public lands not achieving land health standards.

Please refer to the Collections chapter for information on grazing fees collected on public lands.

Grazing Fees

Grazing fees are set each year under the authority of *FLPMA* and the *Public Range Improvement Act*. The fee for 2013 will remain $1.35 per Animal Unit Month (AUM), as announced on January 31, 2013. A portion of the grazing fees are deposited into the Treasury and 50 percent of the fees are appropriated to the BLM in this Range Improvement Account for the purposes described in this chapter.

These fees do not fund the Rangeland Management Program, and they also differ from the proposed grazing permit administrative fee. More information on the Rangeland Management Program and the proposed cost recovery measure can be found in the MLR appropriation section.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2014, the focus and priorities of the Range Improvement Account will remain as described in the overview section. It is estimated that approximately 18,000 acres would receive vegetation treatment, 300 new structural projects would be constructed, 250 existing projects would be re-constructed/maintained and 50,000 acres of weed treatment would be completed.

Aerial application of Tebuthirion, vegetation treatment herbicide, is used to spray mesquite (problematic invasive species) for restoration of desert grassland in New Mexico.

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X5132 Range Improvements	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Public Lands Improvements	0001	2	7	7
Farm Tenant Act Lands Improvements	0002	8	3	3
Total new obligations	0900	10	10	10
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	2	3	3
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	1	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	3	3	3
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriation (General Fund)	1200	2	3	3
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1201	8	7	7
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	10	10	10
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	10	10	10
Mandatory, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Indefinite] **OL Rates**	1260-40	2	3	3
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50	0	3	3
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50	0	0	0
Appropriation [Special Fund, Indefinite] **OL Rates**	1260-40	8	7	7
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50	0	4	4
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50	0	3	3
Total budgetary resources available	1930	13	13	13
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	3	3	3
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	6	4	4
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	10	10	10
Outlays (gross)	3020	-11	-10	-10
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-1	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	4	4	4
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	6	4	4
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	4	4	4

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X5132 Range Improvements	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	10	10	10
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	5	4	4
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	6	6	6
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	11	10	10
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	10	10	10
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	11	10	10
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	10	10	10
Outlays, net (total)	4190	11	10	10
Object Classification (O) ($ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1111	2	2	2
Civilian personnel benefits	1121	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	1252	1	0	0
Other goods and services from Federal sources	1253	1	2	2
Supplies and materials	1260	2	2	2
Land and structures	1320	2	2	2
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	1	1	1
Total new obligations	9999	10	10	10
Physical assets:				
Major equipment:				
Other physical assets:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1352-01	10	10	10
Outlays	1352-02	11	10	10
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	42	42	42

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Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS AND FORFEITURES

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94–579, as amended, and Public Law 93–153, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94–579 (43 U. S. C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U. S. C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action: *Provided further*, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands. *(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012.)*

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1735)	Authorizes the BLM to receive deposits and forfeitures.
The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973, §101 (Public Law 93-153) (30 U.S.C. 185)	Authorizes rights-of-way for oil, gas, and other fuels. It further authorizes the Secretary to issue Rights-Of-Way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Rights-of-way applicants and permittees are to reimburse the U.S. for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.
The Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 719)	Authorizes the granting of certificates, rights-of-way permits, and leases.
The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347)	Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1331-1340)	Authorizes adoption of wild horses and burros by private individuals under cooperative agreements with the Government.
The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)	Establishes the policy of improving Federal rangeland conditions and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros.
Omnibus Public Land Management Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-11)	Among numerous other things, authorizes the disposal of certain lands in the Boise District of the Bureau of Land Management, in Washington County, Utah, and in Carson City, Nevada. It authorizes BLM to retain and spend most of the proceeds of these sales to acquire lands in wilderness and other areas and for other purposes, and to pay a portion to the states in which the sold land was located.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2013 Full-Year CR		2012 Enacted		2014				Change from 2012 Enacted (+/ -)	
					Program Changes (+/ -)		Budget Request			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures	**211**	**31,965**	**211**	**34,448**	**-3**	**500**	**208**	**32,465**	**-3**	**+17**
Offsets		**-31,965**		**-32,448**		**-500**		**-32,465**		**-17**
Right-Of-Way Processing [5101, 5102 & 5103]	122	16,900	122	16,847	-3	+53	119	16,900	-3	+53
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery [5110 & 5104]	34	3,320	34	3,292	-4	+28	30	3,320	-4	+28
Trans Alaska Pipeline [5106 & 5109]	26	4,000	26	3,866	0	+134	26	4,000	0	+134
Adopt-A-Horse Program [5200 thru 5220]	0	450	0	455	0	-5	0	450	0	-5
Repair of Damaged Lands [5330, 5310, & 5320]	12	3,550	12	3,890	+6	-340	18	3,550	+6	-340
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases [5410 thru 5440]	3	900	3	814	+1	+86	4	900	+1	+86
Timber Contract Expenses [5500 & 5600]	0	20	0	67	+1	-47	1	20	+1	-47
Commercial Film & Photography Fees [5441]	2	225	2	224	-1	+1	1	225	-1	+1
Recreation Cost Recovery [5105]	5	1,500	5	1,890	-1	+110	4	2,000	-1	+110
Copy Fee Account [5700]	7	1,100	7	1,103	-2	-3	5	1,100	-2	-3

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures (Indefinite)

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Rights-Of-Way Processing and Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery – The BLM recovers certain costs of processing documents related to rights-of-way (ROW), and energy and minerals authorizations. These funds are deposited in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures account and used by BLM for labor and other expenses of processing these documents. More detail for each type of cost recovery is described below.

Rights-Of-Way Processing – ROW processing is funded through a combination of applicant deposits made into this indefinite appropriation and a direct appropriation of funds in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) appropriation, which include the Renewable Energy subactivity as well as the Land and Realty Management subactivity.

The BLM recovers costs for the processing of ROW applications pursuant to the *Mineral Leasing Act (MLA)* and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA)*. Processing fees are determined by a fee schedule for minor category ROWs (those which require fewer than 50 Federal work hours). Processing fees for major category ROWs (those which require greater than 50 Federal work hours) are based on reasonable costs (FLPMA) or actual costs (MLA). In 2012, the average cost to process a major category right-of-way application was slightly over $220,000. . Major category ROW projects are usually for oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, wind and solar energy development sites, or other projects associated with energy development. Twenty percent of BLM's ROW applications are for these types of projects. The BLM estimates that it will recover 80 percent of the reasonable or actual processing costs of the larger scale project types of applications.

At least 80 percent of the ROW projects are minor category which usually consists of short roads, well gathering pipelines, and electric distribution lines. Minor category ROW applications cost an average of $1,200 each to process in 2011. Information on the cost in 2012 is not yet available. For these smaller-scale projects, the BLM recovers 50 percent of the actual costs of each right-of-way application.

Only those costs directly associated with processing an application or issuing a ROW grant are charged to an individual project. Costs of land use planning or studies to determine placement of ROW corridors, and other general costs that are not specific to a ROW application, cannot be charged to the individual ROW cost recovery account. These costs are funded entirely from the MLR appropriation. In addition, certain types of ROW applicants are exempted, by law, from cost recovery. These applicants include States and local governments.

The BLM currently administers more than 170,000 ROW authorizations. The Bureau will continue to expedite the granting of ROWs by processing applications, issuing grants, and monitoring construction involved with the operation and termination of ROWs on the public land as authorized by the *FLPMA* and the *MLA*.

Energy and Minerals Cost-Recovery - The BLM issued a final rule effective November 7, 2005, to amend its mineral resources regulations to increase certain fees and to impose new

fees to cover BLM's costs of processing documents relating to its minerals programs. The new fees include costs of actions such as environmental studies performed by the BLM, lease applications, name changes, corporate mergers, lease consolidations and reinstatements, and other processing-related costs. The BLM charges the fees pursuant to authorities under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, as amended, 31 U.S.C. 9701 (IOAA); Section 304(a) of *FLPMA*; and OMB Circular A-25; DOI Manual 346 DM 1.2 A; and case law (also see the preamble to the proposed rule at 70 FR 41533 and Solicitor's Opinion M-36987 (December 5, 1996)).

The Administration will re-propose legislation to repeal, beginning in 2015, the provisions in Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 that divert leasing rental receipts from the Treasury to the BLM oil and gas program and prohibit the BLM from implementing cost recovery fees for processing applications for permits to drill. Following adoption of the legislative proposal, the Administration will promulgate a new energy cost recovery rulemaking to impose Application for Permit to Drill (APD) processing fees. The cost recovery fee will replace the legislative permit fee that is currently set through annual appropriations language. The rulemaking will provide for cost recovery fees to replace the mandatory funding from lease rental receipts which would be repealed beginning in 2015. The proposed increased reliance on cost recoveries is consistent with the findings of previous Inspector General reports and the 2005 Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) review of this program, which found that the program does not adequately charge identifiable users for costs incurred on their behalf. The funds collected from this cost recovery regulation will be deposited in the Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures account.

The energy and mineral cost recovery revenues will be expended by the BLM for labor and other costs to process these leases and permits. In addition, the BLM is analyzing options for implementing inspection fees in the Coal and Other Minerals Management programs. The BLM expects to begin drafting regulations that will shift a greater share of program costs, such as inspection and enforcement activities, to the entities that benefit from the service, thereby reducing the impact on taxpayers for funding these activities.

Recreation Cost Recovery – The BLM recovers its costs associated with authorizing and administering certain recreation activities or events. The BLM uses Special Recreation Permits to authorize events such as off-highway vehicle areas, shooting ranges, and specialized trail systems; or to authorize group activities or recreation events. This subactivity covers revenues and expenditures associated with any Special Recreation Permit that has been determined to be cost recoverable by BLM personnel as outlined in 43 CFR 2930-1 Permits for Recreation on Public Lands and H-2930-1, Recreation Permit Administration Handbook. Primary work in this program involves processing the application and administering the permit, which includes environmental analysis and monitoring.

Adopt-a-Horse Program – The BLM conducts adoptions of wild horses and burros gathered from its public lands multiple times throughout the year. In 2014, the BLM anticipates making 2,700 animals available for adoption to qualified applicants. The BLM administers animal adoptions primarily through a competitive bidding process, receiving a minimum of $125 per horse or burro to offset veterinary, transportation, and animal maintenance costs.

Repair of Damaged Lands – Under *FLPMA*, the BLM is authorized to collect money for land damaged by users who have not fulfilled the requirements of contracts or bonds. If excess funding exists after repair has been made to the exact land for which funds were collected or

forfeited, then the BLM may use these funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any damaged public land.

Cost-Recoverable Realty Cases – The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to *FLPMA* allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs of processing applications for realty work, as described below.

- **Conveyance of Federally Owned Mineral Interests** –The BLM collects fees from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the costs of conducting an exploratory program to determine the type and amount of mineral deposits, establishing the fair market value of the mineral interests to be conveyed, and preparing conveyance documents.
- **Recordable Disclaimers of Interest** – The BLM collects fees from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the costs to determine if the U.S. has an interest in the property or boundary definitions, as well as preparing the riparian specialist's report or preparing and issuing the document of disclaimer.
- **Leases, Permits, and Easements** – The BLM collects fees from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the cost of processing applications, monitoring construction, operating and maintaining authorized facilities, and monitoring rehabilitation and restoration of the land.

Applicants may deposit money in an approved account for the BLM's use in completing specific realty work. These dollars become immediately available to the BLM without further appropriation.

Timber Contract Expenses – Many BLM timber contracts have provisions that allow the purchaser to make cash payments to the BLM in lieu of performing specified work directly. The BLM uses these funds as required by the contract. This involves performing timber slash disposal and reforestation.

Commercial Film and Photography – A permit is required for all commercial filming activities on public lands. Commercial filming is defined as the use of motion picture, videotaping, sound recording, or other moving image or audio recording equipment on public lands that involves the advertisement of a product or service, the creation of a product for sale, or the use of actors, models, sets, or props, but not including activities associated with broadcasts for news programs. Creation of a product for sale includes a film, videotape, television broadcast, or documentary of participants in commercial sporting or recreation event created for the purpose of generating income. These fees are exclusive of cost recovery fees for processing the permits which are collected under leases, permits, and easements.

Copy Fees – The BLM is the custodian of the official public land records of the United States. There are more than 500,000 requests annually from industry, user organizations, and the general public, for copies of these official records. The BLM charges a fee for copies of these documents (maps, plats, field notes, copies of use authorizations, reservations of easements and rights-of-way (ROW), serial register pages, and master title plats). This fee covers the cost of research, staff time, and the supplies required for printing.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X5017 Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Right-of-way processing	0001	15	15	15
Energy and minerals cost recovery	0004	3	3	3
Wild horse and burro cost recover	0005	2	2	2
Repair of damaged lands	0006	4	4	4
Cost recoverable realty	0007	1	1	1
Recreation cost recovery	0008	2	2	2
Copy fees	0009	1	1	1
Trans Alaska Pipeline Authority	0011	4	4	4
Total new obligations	0900	32	32	32
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	47	47	47
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1101	32	32	32
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	32	32	32
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Text] **OL Rates**	1160-40	32	32	32
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50	0	11	11
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50	0	21	22
Total budgetary resources available	1930	79	79	79
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	47	47	47
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	6	8	6
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	32	32	32
Outlays (gross)	3020	-30	-34	-34
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	8	6	4
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	6	8	6
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	8	6	4
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				

Account Symbol and Title 14X5017 Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Budget authority, gross	4000	32	32	32
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	15	16	16
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	15	18	18
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	30	34	34
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	32	32	32
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	30	34	34
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	32	32	32
Outlays, net (total)	4190	30	34	34
Object Classification (O) ($ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	1111	14	14	14
Other than full-time permanent	1113	1	1	1
Other personnel compensation	1115	1	1	1
Total personnel compensation	1119	16	16	16
Civilian personnel benefits	1121	5	5	5
Travel and transportation of persons	1210	1	1	1
Advisory and assistance services	1251	0	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	1252	3	3	3
Other goods and services from Federal sources	1253	4	3	3
Supplies and materials	1260	1	1	1
Land and structures	1320	1	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	1	1	1
Total new obligations	9999	32	32	32
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	32	32	32
Outlays	2004-02	30	34	34
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	211	211	208
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [14-5017]	1000	0		32465

Miscellaneous Permanent Payments

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT PAYMENTS

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

No Appropriations Language

EXPLANATION

The Permanent Payment Accounts provide for sharing specified receipts collected from the sale, lease, or use of the public lands and resources with States and counties. They do not require annual appropriations action. Amounts are estimated based on anticipated collections, or in some cases, upon provisions required by permanent legislation. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) distributes these funds in accordance with the provisions of the various laws that specify the percentages to be paid to the applicable recipient jurisdictions and, in some cases, how the States and counties must use these funds. These payments are made subject to the authorities of permanent law, and the amounts are made available by operation of permanent laws. The payment amounts shown for each year are the amounts paid, or estimated to be paid, in that year.

AUTHORIZATIONS

30 U.S.C. 191, 286; 95 Stat. 12051	Mineral leasing receipts are collected from the leasing of public land (including bonuses, royalties and rents) for exploration of oil and gas, coal, oil shale, and other minerals. The amount charged depends on the type of mineral that is leased.
1952 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (65 Stat. 252)	States are paid five percent of the net proceeds (four percent of gross proceeds) from the sale of public land and public land products.
Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315 b, i and m)	States are paid 12½ percent of the grazing fee receipts from lands within organized grazing district boundaries; States are paid 50 percent of the grazing fee receipts from public land outside of organized grazing districts; and States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing fee and mineral receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts that are administered under certain cooperative agreements which stipulate that the fees be retained by the BLM for distribution.
The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (50 STAT. 874)	Provides for payments to 18 western Oregon counties of 75 percent of receipts derived from BLM activities on Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands. The percentage was changed to 50 percent by agreement between Oregon and the Federal government.
The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 STAT. 753)	Provides for payments in lieu of taxes to Coos and Douglas counties in Oregon of not to exceed 75 percent of receipts derived from the activities of BLM on Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.
7 U.S.C. 1012, the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, and Executive Orders 107878 and 10890	25 percent of the revenues received from the use of these land use project lands, including grazing and mineral leasing, are paid to the counties in which such lands are located. The Act transfers the management of certain Farm Tenant Act-Land Utilization Project lands to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.
The Burton-Santini Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-586) and P.L. 105-263	Authorizes and directs the sale of up to 700 acres per year of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada, and the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, with 85 percent of the proceeds. The remaining 15 percent of proceeds from sales are distributed to Nevada and Clark County.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) Five percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by the NPS, the FWS and the BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.
The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 as amended by Public Law 94-204 of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1611)	Directs the Secretary to make conveyances to Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) in accordance with the "Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in Cook Inlet Area."
The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (43 U.S.C. 1611)	Authorizes CIRI to bid on surplus property in accordance with the *Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1940 (40 U.S.C. 484)*, and provides for the establishment of a CIRI surplus property account by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 1611)	Expands the account by allowing CIRI to bid on properties anywhere in the United States.
The 1988 Department of Defense Appropriations Act (101 Stat. 1329- 318)	Authorizes CIRI to bid at any public sale of property by any agent of the United States, including the Department of the Defense.
The 1990 Department of Defense Appropriation Act (16 U.S.C 396f)	Appropriated monies to be placed into the CIRI Property Account in the U.S. Treasury as permanent budget authority.
Alaska Land Status Technical Corrections Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-415)	Authorizes payments to the Haida and Gold Creek Corporations to reimburse them for claims in earlier land settlements.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) as amended by P.L. 110-343, October, 2008.	Authorizes stabilized payments to O&C Grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties for fiscal years 2001 through 2006. Each county that received a payment during the eligibility period (1988-1999) had an option to receive an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50 percent payments and safety net payments made for the fiscal years of the eligibility period. The payments were adjusted to reflect 50 percent of the cumulative changes in the Consumer Price Index that occur after publication of the index for fiscal year 2000. The final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act. Public Law 110–28, May 25, 2007 provided payments for one additional year. The fiscal year 2007 payments under the original act were made in October, 2007, that is in FY2008.
Public Law 110-28	Provided one additional year of payments to O&C Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties for 2007 to be made in 2008.
Public Law 110-343	Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments were authorized to be made in 2009 through 2012 (for 2008 through 2011) to O&C Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.
Public Law 112-141	Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments were authorized to be made in 2013 (for 2012) to O&C Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.
Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447	Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain BLM lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.
Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (PL 108-424)	Addresses a wide-range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from wilderness study area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The bill also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a Federal fund and 15 percent to State and County entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for State and County parks, creates a 260-mile OHV trail and resolves other public lands issues.

Public Law 109-432, White Pine County Land Sales	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 45,000 acres in White Pine County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) Five percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent shall be paid to the County for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, and planning; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to reimburse the BLM and Interior for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the County, and for other specified purposes.
Public Law 111–11, State Share, Carson City Land Sales	Authorizes five percent of the proceeds from Carson City, Nevada land sales to be paid to the State for the general education program of the State.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity	2012 Actual		2013 Full-Year CR		2014				Change from 2013 (+/-)	
					Program Changes		Budget Request			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments Appropriation Total	**9**	**43,766**	**9**	**45,729**	**-9**	**-41,360**	**0**	**4,369**	**-9**	**-41,360**
Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales [5133]		**647**		**661**		**149**		**810**		**149**
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts [5016]		**887**		**875**		**-25**		**850**		**-25**
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts [5032]		**1,328**		**1,250**		**0**		**1,250**		**0**
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts, Misc. [5044]		**105**		**25**		**0**		**25**		**0**
Payments to Counties, National Grass Lands (Farm Tenant Lands) [5896]		**762**		**602**		**-12**		**590**		**-12**
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales (includes 15%) [5129]		**0**		**2,253**		**-1,409**		**844**		**-1,409**
State Share, Carson City Land Sales [5561]		**0**		**11**		**-11**		**0**		**-11**
Secure Rural Schools	**9**	**40,037**	**9**	**40,052**	**-9**	**-40,052**	0	0	**-9**	**-40,052**
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III		**35,992**		**35,884**		**-35,884**		0		**-35,884**
Payments to Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title I/III		**318**		**296**		**-296**		0		**-296**
Payments to O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title II	**9**	**3,727**	**9**	**3,872**	**-9**	**-3,872**	0	0	**-9**	**-3,872**

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Payments

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The following activities include payments made to States and counties from the sale, lease, or use of other public lands or resources under the provisions of permanent legislation and do not require annual appropriations. The payment amounts for 2013 and 2014 are estimated based on several factors, including the provisions of various laws that specify the percentage of receipts to be paid to designated States, counties, or other recipients, and the amounts of collections or receipts as authorized by applicable legislation.

Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales - The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) collects funds from the sale of public lands and materials in the limits of public domain lands pursuant to *31 U.S.C. 1305*. States are paid five percent of the net proceeds of these sales. The BLM makes these payments annually and payments are used by States either for educational purposes or for the construction and improvement of public roads. The payments in 2012 were $647,000. The estimated payments for 2013 and 2014 are $661,000 and $810,000 respectively.

Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts – The States are paid 50 percent of the grazing receipts from public lands outside grazing districts *(43 U.S.C. 315i, 315m).* These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The States will continue to receive receipts from public lands outside organized grazing districts. The BLM makes these payments annually. The actual payments for 2012 are $887,000 and estimated payments for 2013 and 2014 are $875,000, and $850,000 respectively.

Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., on Public Lands within Grazing Districts –The States are paid 12½ percent of grazing receipts from public lands inside grazing districts *(43 U.S.C. 315b, 315i*). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The BLM makes the payments annually. The actual payments for 2012 are $1,328,000 and estimated payments for 2013 and 2014 both are $1,250,000.

Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts, misc. – Also included are grazing receipts from isolated or disconnected tracts. The States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing receipts derived from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts when payment is not feasible on a percentage basis (*43 U.S.C. 315m*). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The BLM makes these payments annually. The actual payments for 2012 are $105,000 and estimated payments for 2013 and 2014 both are $25,000.

Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Act Lands) – Of the revenues received from the use of Bankhead-Jones Act lands administered by the BLM, 25 percent is paid to the counties in which such lands are situated for schools and roads (7 U.S.C. 1012). The BLM makes payments annually on a calendar-year basis. The actual payments for 2012 are $762,000 and estimated payments for 2013 and 2014 are $602,000, and $590,000 respectively.

Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales – Payments to the State of Nevada are authorized by two Acts. The *Burton-Santini Act* authorizes and directs the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive land in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada. Annual revenues are distributed to the State of Nevada (five percent) and the county in which the land is located (ten percent).

The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, as amended, authorizes the disposal through sale of approximately 50,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be distributed as follows: (a) Five percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada and (c) the remaining 85 percent for various uses by BLM and other Federal lands. (For more information, see the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.)

The BLM made no payments in 2012. Estimated payments for 2013 and 2014 are $2,254,000 and $844,000 respectively based on the estimates of collections from planned land sales. Sales values for these lands in Clark County have stabilized, but collections are still relatively low compared to the past. The BLM collected $7,767,000 in 2012 from land sales and estimates collections from land sales in 2013 and 2014 will be $14,900,000 and $5,300,000 respectively. Some receipts for sales held in the latter half of one fiscal year are not collected in full until the next fiscal year because of normal delay in the acceptance of bids.

States Share, Carson City Land Sales – Under the 2009 Omnibus Public Land Management Act, five percent of Carson City land sales authorized by that Act is paid to the State of Nevada for use in the general education program of the State. There was no payment in 2012 because no sales were held. The State's share of 2013 revenues is estimated to be $11,000. No sales and payments are estimated in 2014.

Payments to Oregon and California Grant Lands Counties – Under the Oregon and California Act of 1937, BLM paid 50 percent of receipts from Federal activities on O&C lands (mainly from timber sales) to 18 counties in western Oregon. These revenues decreased since the 1980s due to changes in Federal timber policies.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) was enacted on October 30, 2000. The Act was designed to provide a predictable payment to States and counties, in lieu of funds derived from federal timber harvests. Payments were based on historical payments, adjusted for inflation.

Payments to the 18 O&C counties were derived from:

1. Revenues from Federal activities on O&C lands in the previous fiscal year that are not deposited to permanent operating funds such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration or the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery, and,
2. To the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Under P.L. 106-393, and in the extensions of it, payments for a fiscal year were made in the following fiscal year. For example, payments for 2001 were made in 2002. Payments were

made for 2001 through 2006 in 2002 through 2007.

Payments have been extended three times.

P.L. 110-28 provided authorized payments for 2007 which were made in 2008. Payments in 2008 were distributed among the countries in the same way as payments in 2007. Payments were limited to a total of $525,000,000 for both the BLM and the Forest Service, $100,000,000 from receipts and $425,000,000 from the General Fund. The BLM share was $116,865,000.

In October, 2008, Congress enacted Section 601 of Public Law 110-343, which extended the Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000. Public Law 110-343 provided an extension of payments to the O&C Grant Lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2011 (with final payment to be made in 2012). As in the prior act, payments were to be made for the year prior. The payments for 2008 through 2010 are described in the law as "transition" payments, and are a declining percentage of the payments made in 2006; the payment in 2009 (for 2008) is 90 percent of the amount paid in 2006, the payment in 2010 (for 2009) is 81 percent, and the payment in 2011 (for 2010) is 73 percent. The payments made to counties in 2012 (for 2011) used formula based on several factors that included acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income. The table below shows payments made from 2002 (for 2001) through the payments for 2011 (in 2012). The payments to the Coos and Douglas counties have followed the same pattern as payments to O&C counties under the Secure Rural Schools Act and extensions.

In July 2012, Congress enacted Public Law 112-141, which extended the Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000. Public Law 112-141 provided an extension of payments to the O&C Grant Lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2012 (with the final payment to be made in 2013), As in the prior act, payments were made in the year following the year for which they were authorized.

The Budget reflects a five-year reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools Act with funding through mandatory U.S. Forest Service appropriations starting with payments for 2013 that will be made in 2014. This proposal revises the allocation split between the three portions of the program from the current authority emphasizing enhancement of forest ecosystems, restoration and improvement of land health and water quality and the increase of economic activity. For more information on this proposal, see the U.S. Forest Service 2014 Budget Justification.

For any of the 18 counties in Western Oregon choosing not to receive payments for 2013 (in 2014) under the reauthorization proposal discussed above, the payments would revert back to payments under the 1937 O&C Act and subsequent amendments. The 1937 statute authorizes payments of 50 percent of Federal receipts from activities on O&C grant lands. In the case of Coos and Douglas Counties, if they were to choose not to receive payments for 2013 (in 2014) under the proposal, the 1939 statute authorizes payments for lost tax revenue not to exceed 75 percent of the receipts from activities on Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.

Secure Rural Schools Payments ($ in thousands)

Payments for 2001 in 2002	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$15,540	$330	$15,869
Amount from General Fund:	$93,192	$618	$93,811
Total	$108,732	$948	$109,680
Title I/III	$101,085	$875	$101,960
Title II	$7,647	$73	$7,720
Total	$108,732	$948	$109,680

Payments for 2002 in 2003	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$11,519	$229	$11,748
Amount from General Fund:	$98,083	$727	$98,809
Total	$109,602	$956	$110,558
Title I/III	$101,433	$834	$102,266
Title II	$8,169	$122	$8,291
Total	$109,602	$956	$110,558

Payments for 2003 in 2004	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$6,199	$51	$6,249
Amount from General Fund:	$104,718	$917	$105,635
Total	$110,917	$967	$111,884
Title I/III	$102,468	$844	$103,312
Title II	$8,449	$124	$8,572
Total	$110,917	$967	$111,884

Payments for 2004 in 2005	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$11,935	$133	$12,068
Amount from General Fund:	$100,424	$847	$101,271
Total	$112,359	$980	$113,339
Title I/III	$103,595	$936	$104,531
Title II	$8,763	$44	$8,808
Total	$112,359	$980	$113,339

Payments for 2005 in 2006	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$11,100	$251	$11,351
Amount from General Fund:	$103,843	$751	$104,594
Total	$114,943	$1,002	$115,946
Title I/III	$106,123	$955	$107,077
Title II	$8,820	$48	$8,868
Total	$114,943	$1,002	$115,946

Payments for 2006 in 2007	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$11,720	$530	$12,250
Amount from General Fund:	$104,373	$394	$104,767
Total	$116,093	$924	$117,017
Title I/III	$107,928	$924	$108,852
Title II	$8,165	$88	$8,253
Total	$116,093	$1,013	$117,105

Payments for 2007 in 2008*	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$6,354	$297	$6,652
Amount from General Fund:	$109,500	$713	$110,213
Total	$115,854	$1,010	$116,865
Title I/III	$110,873	$995	$111,868
Title II	$4,982	$15	$4,997
Total	$115,854	$1,010	$116,865
* PL. 110-28 extended Secure Rural Schools payments for one year.			

Payments for 2008 in 2009	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$12,999	$312	$13,311
Amount from General Fund:	$91,484	$599	$92,083
Total	$104,483	$911	$105,394
Title I/III	$95,870	$838	$96,708
Title II	$8,614	$73	$8,686
Total	$104,483	$911	$105,394

Payments for 2009 in 2010	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$14,423	$248	$27,733
Amount from General Fund:	$79,812	$573	$67,122
Total	$94,035	$820	$94,855
Title I/III	$86,420	$755	$87,175
Title II	$7,615	$65	$7,680
Total	$94,035	$820	$94,855

Payments for 2010 in 2011	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$9, 670	$636	$10,306
Amount from General Fund:	$75,077	$102	$75,180
Total	$84,748	$739	$85,487
Title I/III	$77,393	$636	$78,029
Title II	$7,354	$102	$7,457
Total	$84,748	$739	$85,487

Payments for 2011 in 2012	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$11,575	0	$11,575
Amount from General Fund:	$28,116	$346	$28,463
Total	$39,691	$346	$40,037
Title I/III	$35,992	$318	$36,310
Title II	$3,699	$28	$3,727
Total	$39,691	$346	$40,037

Payments enacted for 2012 in 2013	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$11,521	$344	$11,864
Amount from General Fund:	$28,187	$0	$28,187
Total	$39,708	$344	$40,052
Title I/III	$35,884	$296	$36,179
Title II	$3,824	$48	$3,872
Total	$39,708	$344	$40,052

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

2012 Total Payments of BLM Receipts to States and Counties
(in Dollars)

		Taylor Grazing Act					
State	**Mineral Leasing Act ROW Payments**	**Sec. 15**	**Sec. 3**	**Other**	**Proceeds of Sales**	**Other**	**Total Payments**
Alaska	77,257	0	0	0	1,969	0	79,226
Arizona	130,718	76,562	54,692	0	45,922	0	307,894
California	656,280	57,651	15,102	0	75,813	0	804,846
Colorado	563,984	29,592	60,276	15,634	22,530	0	692,016
Florida	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Idaho	38,014	21,039	173,234	0	44,290	0	276,577
Louisiana	597	0	0	0	0	0	597
Montana	13,453	105,329	135,383	0	27,834	754,344 a/	1,036,343
Nebraska	0	833	0	0	0	0	833
Nevada	520,903	6,310	240,642	0	115,837	842,271 b/	1,725,963
New Mexico	1,554,848	136,574	219,850	15	154,981	7,503 a/	2,073,771
North Dakota	1,562	7,177	0	0	28	0	8,767
Oklahoma	0	64	0	0	0	0	64
Oregon	33,571	21,625	131,914	0	5,536	40,037,161 c/	40,229,807
South Dakota	0	80,152	22	0	340	0	80,514
Utah	367,424	0	132,520	0	49,990	0	549,934
Washington	19,963	22,451	0	0	27,580	0	69,994
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	2,946	0	2,946
Wyoming	1,327,124	321,613	164,804	89,424	71,156	0	1,974,121
Total	**5,305,698**	**886,972**	**1,328,439**	**105,073**	**646,754**	**41,641,279**	**49,914,215**

Note: The amounts shown above are outlays some of which may be from prior year budget authority, and therefore may be different than the amounts reported for fiscal year 2012 in the Summary of Requirements table at the beginning of this chapter.

a/ LU lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012).
b/ Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act resulted in direct payments at the time of sale totaling $842,271. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled $0
c/ The timing of the payments for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land counties was changed from "on or before September 30" to "as soon as practicable after the end of the fiscal year," according to Public Law 106-393, October 30, 2000. This change was effective for the Fiscal Year 2001 payments, which were made in Fiscal Year 2002. For Fiscal Year 2011 receipts paid in FY2012, a total of $3,726,916 of the $40,037,161 is money that was returned to BLM for Title II projects.

Budget Schedules - Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921 Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III 5884	0001	36	36	0
Payment to O&C and CBWR Counties, Title II 5485	0003	6	4	0
From grazing fees, etc., public lands outside grazing districts 5016	0004	1	1	1
From grazing fees, etc., public lands within grazing districts 5032	0005	1	1	1
Proceeds from sales 5133	0009	1	1	1
Payments to counties from national grasslands 5896	0010	1	1	1
Payments to State and Counties from Nevada Land Sales	0013	0	2	1
Payments to O&C counties under 1937 statute	0014	0	0	8
Payments to CBWR counties under 1939 statute	0015	0	0	1
Total new obligations	0900	46	46	14
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	6	4	4
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
SRS O&C Payments from GF- Title I/III	1200	24	24	0
SRS Payments from GF-Title II	1200	4	4	0
SRS O&C Title I/III Payments from receipts	1201	12	12	0
Proceeds of sales-payments to states	1201	1	1	1
Payments from grazing fees outside grazing districts	1201	1	1	1
Payments from grazing fees within grazing districts	1201	1	1	1
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands, BLM	1201	1	1	1
Payments from Nevada Land Sales	1201	0	2	1
Payments to O&C Grants lands counties under 1937 statute	1201	0	0	8
Payments to CBWR counties under 1939 statute	1201	0	0	1
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	44	46	14
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	44	46	14
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
302-Appropriation [Text] **OL Rates**	1260-40	44	46	14
302-Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50	0	45	14
302-Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50	0	1	0
302-New Authority	1260-61	1	37	11
302-Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	46	0	9
302-End of PY Balances	1260-63	0	3	3
302-Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	47	40	23
302-New Authority	1260-81	0	37	11

Budget Schedules - Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921 Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
302-Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	0	0	9
302-End of PY Balances	1260-83	0	3	3
302-Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	0	40	23
Total budgetary resources available	1930	50	50	18
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	4	4	4
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	8	7	13
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	46	46	14
Outlays (gross)	3020	-47	-40	-23
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	7	13	4
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	8	7	13
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	7	13	4
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	44	46	14
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	1	37	11
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	46	3	12
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	47	40	23
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	44	46	14
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	47	40	23
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	44	46	14
Outlays, net (total)	4190	47	40	23
Object Classification (O) ($ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1111	1	1	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	1252	2	2	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	43	43	14
Total new obligations	9999	46	46	14
Grants to State and local govts:				
302-Other than shared revenues				
302-Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
302-Budget Authority	2001-01	44	46	14
302-Outlays	2001-02	47	40	23

Budget Schedules - Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921 Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	9	9	0
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [14-9921]	1000	0		0

Budget Schedules - Proposal

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921 Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Payments to O&C counties under 1937 statute	0014	0	0	-8
Payments to CBWR counties under 1939 statute	0015	0	0	-1
Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	0900	0	0	-9
Budgetary Resources:				
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Payments to O&C Grants lands counties under 1937 statute	1201	0	0	-8
Payments to CBWR counties under 1939 statute	1201	0	0	-1
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	0	0	-9
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	0	0	-9
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
302-Appropriation [payments to western Oregon counties] **OL Rates**	1260-40	0	0	-9
302-New Authority	1260-61	0	0	-9
302-Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0	0	0
302-End of PY Balances	1260-63	0	0	0
302-Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	0	-9
Total budgetary resources available	1930	0	0	-9
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	0	0	0
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	0	0	-9
Outlays (gross)	3020	0	0	9
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	0	0	0
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	0	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	0	0	0
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	0	0	-9
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	0	0	-9
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	0	0	-9
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	0	0	-9
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	0	0	-9

Budget Schedules - Proposal

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921 Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Outlays, net (total)	4190	0	0	-9
Object Classification (O) ($ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Direct obligations: Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	0	0	-9
Grants to State and local govts:				
302-Other than shared revenues				
302-Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
302-Budget Authority	2001-01	0	0	-9
302-Outlays	2001-02	0	0	-9
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	0	0	0

PERMANENT OPERATING FUNDS

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

No Appropriation Language Sheet

EXPLANATION

The Permanent Operating Funds Appropriation contains funds available for use by the BLM for the purposes specified in permanent laws and do not require annual appropriation action. The activities authorized by the appropriations are funded through various receipts received from the sale, lease or use of the public lands and resources. Amounts shown for 2013 and 2014 are estimates based on anticipated collections.

AUTHORIZATIONS

Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery Fund (P.L. 102-381)	The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the 1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act allows activities designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The authority to make deposits and to spend from this fund was limited by the 2010 Interior Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-88, 123 STAT. 2906) to fiscal year 2015.
Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1996, section 327	This Act established the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act, which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.
1985 Interior and Related Agencies, Appropriations Act (P.L.	Established a permanent account in each bureau for the operation and maintenance of quarters, starting with 1985 and each fiscal year thereafter.

98-473), Section 320

75th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 876 – August 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 874	An Act relating to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands situated in the State of Oregon provides that eighteen counties in western Oregon be paid fifty percent of the revenues from Oregon and California grant lands.
76th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 142-144 – May 24, 1939, 53 Stat. 753	An Act Relating to the disposition of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands provides that Coos and Douglas counties in western Oregon be paid for lost tax revenue.
The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993	Amended the *Land and Water Conservation Fund Act* and further expanded collection of recreation use fees to be deposited into a special account established for each agency in the U.S. Treasury to offset the cost of collecting fees.
The 1993 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act	The Federal share of receipts from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under BLM jurisdiction is deposited in a special fund in the U.S. Treasury.
Section 502(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1762(c))	Provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. Receipts are permanently appropriated to the BLM for road maintenance.
Act of October 30, 1998 (P.L. 105-321)	The legislation provides that the BLM will convey property to Deschutes County, Oregon, and the amount paid by the County pursuant to the Act, may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to purchase environmentally sensitive land east of Range 9 East of Willamette Meridian, Oregon.
Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (PL 108-424)	Addresses a wide range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from Wilderness Study Area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The Act also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a Federal fund and 15 percent to State and County entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for State and County parks, creates a 260-mile off-highway vehicle trail and resolves other public lands issues.
Lincoln County Land Sales (P.L. 106-298)	The *Lincoln County Land Act of 2000*, among other things, authorizes the Secretary to dispose of certain lands in Lincoln County, Nevada, to distribute the proceeds as follows: Five percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent the County, and 85 percent to an interest bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation.

White River Oil Shale Mine, Utah Property Sale Provisions, The 2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-291)

The Act authorized the sale of improvements and equipment at the White River Oil Shale Mine with the proceeds to be available for expenditure without further appropriation to reimburse (A) the Administrator for the direct costs of the sale; and (B) the Bureau of Land Management Utah State Office for the costs of closing and rehabilitating the mine.

The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (P.L. 106-248)

The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) provides that the Administration may conduct sales of lands that have been classified as suitable for disposal under current resource management plans. This law provides that receipts from such sales may be used to acquire non-Federal lands with significant resource values that fall within the boundaries of areas now managed by the Department. FLTFA expired on July 25, 2010. It was reauthorized through July 25, 2011 by the 2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-212). The 2014 Budget includes a proposal to reauthorize FLTFA and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (P.L. 105-263).

Provides for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and to provide for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada. Receipts are generated primarily through the sale of public lands in the Las Vegas Valley.

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Title VIII of P.L. 108-447)

Enacted as Title VIII of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, this Act provides authority for 10 years for the BLM to manage public lands for recreational purposes and to collect and spend recreation use fees. The purposes for which the collections may be spent are generally for maintenance and repair of recreation facilities, visitor services, habitat restoration related to recreation, law enforcement related to public use and recreation, and direct operating and capital costs of the recreation fee program.

Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58, Sections 224 and 234, Section 365, Section 332, and Section 349)

Established three multi-year appropriations to use a portion of onshore mineral leasing receipts to improve oil and gas permit processing, facilitate the implementation of the Geothermal Steam Act, and clean up environmental contamination on the Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 in California. It also authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish standards under which leaseholders may reduce payments owed by the reasonable actual costs of remediating, reclaiming, and closing orphaned wells.

Public Law 109-432, White Pine County Land Sales	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 45,000 acres in White Pine County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) Five percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent shall be paid to the County for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, and planning; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to the reimburse the Bureau of Land Management and the Department of the Interior for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the County, and for other specified purposes.
Public Law 111-11, Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009	Among numerous other things, authorizes the disposal of certain lands in the Boise District of the Bureau of Land Management, in Washington County, Utah, and in Carson City, Nevada. It authorizes the BLM to retain and spend most of the proceeds of sales of those lands to acquire lands in wilderness and other areas and for other purposes, and to pay a portion to the states in which the sold land was located.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2012 Actual		2013 Full Year CR		2014				Change From 2013 Full Year CR (+/-)	
					Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Permanent Operating Funds Total	**493**	**56,993**	**521**	**65,342**	**-67**	**-4,166**	**454**	**61,176**	**-67**	**-4,166**
Operations & Maintenance of Quarters	1	575	1	600	+1	0	2	600	+1	0
Recreation Enhancement Act, BLM	125	17,141	125	18,000	-2	+500	123	18,500	-2	+500
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	50	6,437	78	6,043	-22	-1,467	56	4,576	-22	-1,467
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	31	4,023	31	3,824	+4	-2,014	35	1,810	+4	-2,014
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	6	2,339	6	2,000	-1	0	5	2,000	-1	0
Southern Nevada Public Land Sales including interest	55	7,642	55	13,727	0	-8,216	55	5,511	0	-8,216
Lincoln County Land Sales including interest	8	35	8	22	-3	+509	5	531	-3	+509
White Pine County Special Account	0	0	0	171	0	+4	0	175	0	+4
Stewardship contract excess receipts	0	280	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	0
Federal Land Disposal Account	0	0	0	0	+2	+4,800	2	4,800	+2	+4,800
Owyhee Land Acquisition Account	0	0	0	0	0	+768	0	768	0	+768
Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account	0	0	0	0	0	+96	0	96	0	+96
Silver Saddle Endowment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carson City Special Account	0	0	0	208	0	-208	0	0	0	-208
NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account	0	9	0	29	0	+24	0	53	0	+24
Geothermal Lease and Use Authorization Fund *	25	0	25	0	-20	0	5	0	-20	0
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund	192	18,512	192	20,698	-27	-1,972	165	18,726	-27	-1,972
Alaska Land Conveyance and Remediation Fund	0	0	0	0	+1	+3,010	1	3,010	+1	+3,010

* Authority for deposits to this fund has expired. Unobligated balances are being expended.

Appropriation: Permanent Operating Funds

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The following activities account for certain receipts received from the sale, lease, or use of public lands or resources. They are available for use by Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the purposes specified in permanent laws and do not require annual appropriation action by Congress. Amounts shown for 2013 and 2014 are estimates based on anticipated collections. Projected collection amounts consider such factors as market and economic indicators, expected public or industry demand levels for services or sales products, fee or collection schedules or structures, and certain legislative proposals expected to be enacted into law.

Operations & Maintenance of Quarters –This account is used to maintain and repair all BLM employee-occupied quarters from which quarters rental charges are collected. Agencies are required to collect quarter rentals from employees who occupy Government-owned housing and quarters. This housing is provided only in isolated areas or when an employee is required to live on-site at a Federally-owned facility or reservation. The BLM currently maintains and operates 248 housing or housing units in 11 States.

Recreation Fee Program, BLM – The *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) of 2004*, Title VIII of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005,* Public Law 108-447, provided a comprehensive restatement of Federal authority, including BLM's, to collect and spend recreation use fees. This statute replaced prior authorities enacted in the Land and Water Conservation Act, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, and the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program authority enacted in annual appropriation acts since 1996. During fiscal 2005, the BLM switched to the authorities and arrangements enacted in the FLREA.

Recreation projects operating under the former Recreational Fee Demonstration program have varying fee structures depending upon the day of week, season of use, free use days, and standardized entrance fees. Service fees, automated fee collection machines, third-party collection contracts, volunteer fee collectors, entrance booths, donations, self-serve pay stations, reservation systems, fee collection through the mail for permitted areas, special recreation permits for competitive and organized groups, and online Internet reservation payment with credit cards are examples of new collection methods the BLM has used as a result of the Recreational Fee Demonstration program. The fee structure at each site is periodically evaluated to ensure that the fees are comparable to similar sites in the surrounding area. These fees, combined with appropriated funds, are used to maintain buildings, shelters, water supply systems, fences, parking areas, and landscaping; to pump vault toilets and dump stations; to replace or repair broken or non-functioning facilities; to modify facilities to accessibility standards; and to collect trash at recreation sites.

The Administration proposes to permanently reauthorize the Department of the Interior's and the Department of Agriculture's recreation fee programs under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which is set to expire on December 8, 2014.

The following table provides the actual collections for 2012 and the estimated revenues projected for 2013 and 2014 from BLM recreational fee sites. In addition, the table provides

information on the number of projects approved, the type of work conducted and the amount of revenues spent for all three fiscal years.

RECREATION FEE PROJECTS

Bureau of Land Management	2012 Actual	2013 Estimated	2014 Budget
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward & Recoveries	13,268	13,221	12,878
Recreation Fee Revenues	16,341	17,200	17,700
America the Beautiful pass	800	800	800
Funds Obligated	17,188	18,343	19,069
Unobligated Balance	13,221	12,878	12,309
Total Expenditures (outlays)	17,135	18,020	19,220
Obligations by Type of Project			
Interp. Visitor Services, issue SRP & RUP	*5,997*	*6,000*	*6,130*
Law Enforcement, Recreation	*2,387*	*2,800*	*3,000*
Asset Repair & Maintenance			
Facilities Deferred Maintenance	*1,012*	*1,000*	*1,000*
Facilities Capital Improvements Health & Safety	*153*	*18*	*24*
Facilities Routine/Annual Maintenance	*3,934*	*4,000*	*4,100*
Habitat Restoration, Resource Protection	*840*	*850*	*890*
Collection Costs	*325*	*325*	*325*
Fee Mgmt. Agreement & Reservation Services	*1,012*	*2,150*	*2,300*
Pass Administration and Overhead			
Administration, Overhead, Indirect Costs $\leq$ = 15%	*1,528*	*1,200*	*1,300*
Total Obligations	17,188	18,343	19,069

Use of Fees

BLM's Annual Maintenance program maintains assets on recreation sites. In fiscal year 2012, BLM maintained 92 percent of buildings and 89 percent of non-building assets in fair conditions. An estimated $4.1 million of recreation fee revenue was used for annual maintenance and operations at recreation sites.

Projects that have been completed or started are quite varied in nature, and include the following accomplishments:

Repair and Maintenance - Recreation fee revenues have been used for maintaining existing facilities; repairing roofs; paving and grading roads and bridges; trail maintenance; repairing equipment and vehicles; adding communication systems; repairing gates, fences and flood damage; and repairing, replacing, installing, and expanding water systems.

Improving Visitor Services - Recreation fee revenues have been used for retrofitting restrooms and providing access to picnic areas for persons with disabilities; repairing existing restrooms or constructing new ones; landscaping recreation sites; expanding campgrounds; adding new grills and tables; constructing trails and additional tent pads; creating and adding directional signs; repairing, replacing, and constructing boat ramps; replacing and constructing boat and fishing docks; developing maps; brochures; exhibits and other outreach materials; and designing and creating interpretive displays.

Providing for Fee Collection - Recreation fee revenues have been used for constructing fee collection facilities, purchasing and installing lighting for exhibits and kiosks, adding seasonal positions, and expanding partnerships.

Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (FEHRF) - Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share of receipts (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393, as amended) from all BLM timber salvage sales, and from BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. Funds from this account are available for planning, preparing, implementing, monitoring, and reforestation of salvage timber sales and forest health restoration treatments, including those designed to release trees from competing vegetation, control tree densities, and treat hazardous fuels. Most of these treatments are implemented through service contracts or commercial timber sales. BLM projects may occur on Oregon and California Grant Lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon, and on the public domain lands throughout the BLM.

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and for reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the *1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* allows activities designed to promote forest health, including reducing the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. The Federal share of receipts in 2012 was $6.4 million. The expected receipts for 2013 and 2014 are estimated to be $6.0 million and $4.6 million respectively.

The volume of salvage timber harvested and associated revenues in any given year may vary depending upon the severity of wildland fires, weather events such as drought and windstorms, and insect and disease mortality. The volume and value of harvest is also influenced by the demand for wood products.

In 2012, the BLM treated 12,120 acres, inventoried 21,728 acres, and offered 71.4 million board feet of timber from salvage and forest restoration activities with FEHRF funds. In 2013, the BLM intends to treat 11,600 acres, inventory 4,500 acres, and offer 63 million board feet of timber from salvage and forest restoration activities with these funds. In 2014, the BLM plans to treat

12,000 acres, inventory 20,000 acres and offer 70 million board feet of timber from salvage and forest restoration activities with these funds.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund – The Pipeline Fund was established under *Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996*. The Act established separate funds for the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the BLM using revenues generated by timber sales released under *Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act.* This Act directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline"; and, that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and USFS lands. Funds are deposited into the fund after statutory payments are made to State and local governments.

Receipts deposited in 2012 were $4.0 million and are estimated to be $3.8 million in 2013 and $1.8 million in 2014. In 2013 and 2014, 100 percent of timber sale pipeline receipts from O&C Grant Lands will be deposited to the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund due to the proposed reauthorization of Secure Rural Schools payments. That law exempts deposits to permanent operating funds such as to the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund from being available for use to make Secure Rural Schools payments to western Oregon counties.

DEPOSITS AND EXPENDITURES, TIMBER SALE PIPELINE RESTORATION FUND ($000)

Year	Annual Deposit	Cumulative Deposit	Annual Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
1998	31,803	31,803	4,474	4,474
1999	3,122	38,192	10,239	14,713
2000	0	38,192	8,454	23,167
2001	6,590	41,868	7,489	30,656
2002	563	42,431	5,615	36,271
2003	2,879	45,502	5,339	41,610
2004	6,993	53,421	2,904	44,514
2005	8,843	62,301	2,887	47,401
2006	12,339	74,756	5,059	52,460
2007	10,922	85,718	8,381	60,841
2008	10,396	96,093	10,340	71,181
2009	5,162	101,274	16,768	87,949
2010	4,078	105,352	10,587	98,536
2011	4,048	109,400	4,718	103,254
2012	4,023	113,423	4,514	107,768
2013 est.	3,824	117,247	4,000	111,768
2014 est.	1,810	119,057	4,000	115,768

At the end of 2012, the unobligated balance in the Fund was $7.6 million. The BLM plans to bring the Fund balance down to approximately $5.2 million at the end of fiscal year 2014.

Recreation Projects Funded through the Pipeline Fund – Significant progress has been made in western Oregon to address recreation projects using funds from the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund. Through the end of 2012, the BLM completed $25.1 million in deferred maintenance work at 43 recreation sites. The principal focus of recreation spending is maintenance of existing facilities, resolving critical safety needs, and to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The BLM has made considerable investment in projects such as renovation of water and sewer systems, upgrading restroom facilities, improving parking areas, and adapting existing recreation sites for handicapped visitors. In 2014, the BLM level of expenditures for recreation projects is estimated to be $700,000.

Timber Sales Prepared by use of the Pipeline Fund – Approximately 75 percent of the Timber Sale Pipeline Fund is specifically used by a multiple resource team of specialist to prepare timber sales, including all necessary NEPA, environmental inventories and analyses; timber sale layout; timber cruising and appraising; and contract preparation costs. Upon completion of these requirements, a timber sale is officially prepared and placed "on-the-shelf" in anticipation of being offered for sale in future years.

Since 2001, the BLM has harvested approximately 510 million board feet of timber valued at approximately $71 million dollars from the Pipeline Fund timber sales. In 2012, the BLM expended an estimated $3.0 million from the Timber Sale Pipeline Fund and offered approximately 28 million board feet of timber for sale. The BLM expects to deposit $3.8 million and $1.8 million from associated timber sales into the Pipeline Fund in 2013 and 2014.

Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits – This activity provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. The receipts are permanently appropriated to the BLM for road maintenance. Users of certain roads under BLM jurisdiction make deposits for maintenance purposes. Moneys collected are available for needed road maintenance. Moneys collected on Oregon and California Grant Lands are available only for those lands (43 U.S.C. 1762(c), 43 U.S.C. 1735(b)). The BLM has authority to collect money for road maintenance from commercial users of the public lands and the public domain lands transportation system. Most of the funds generated for this account come from Oregon and California Grant Lands and are available for those lands only, excluding $225,000 that is made available for administrative expenses.

Southern Nevada Public Land Sales – This receipt account allows the BLM to record transactions authorized by the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA)* (P.L. 105-263). The purpose of the Act is to provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, to meet the demands for community expansion and economic development, and to use the proceeds from these sales to address critical environmental and educational needs in Clark County and other areas of Nevada. Receipts are generated primarily through sale to the public of lands in the Las Vegas valley. Approximately 50,000 acres of public land are within the disposal boundary area.

Currently, funds collected from the land sales are distributed as follows:

- Five percent to the State General Education Fund.
- Ten percent to the Southern Nevada Water Authority to fund the infrastructure needed to support the development resulting from land sales under the Act.
- 85 percent is deposited into a special account and available to be spent by the Secretary of the Interior.

To date, *SNPLMA* has generated more than $2.9 billion in deposits to the special fund, including earnings on investments, from land sales since its enactment in 1998. When *SNPLMA* was originally passed, proceeds from land sales under the bill were estimated at roughly $70 million per year. For more information on *SNPLMA*, see the 2008 report to Congress, at http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/snplma.html. See the Collections chapter for more information on anticipated land sales in 2013 and 2014.

Earnings on Investments, Southern Nevada Public Land Sales – This account allows the BLM to record interest-earning activity on funds that are derived from Southern Nevada land sales held by the U.S. Treasury. The *SNPLMA, (P.L. 105-263)* both directs the sale of specified public lands and authorizes the accumulation of interest earnings. Eighty-five percent of gross land sales receipts are deposited in a Treasury special account. Funds in the special account earn interest in an amount determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and are available for expenditure under the provisions of the Act. Earnings on investments are available for expenditure.

Lincoln County Sales – This receipt account allows the BLM to record transactions authorized by the *Lincoln County Land Sales Act (P.L. 106-298),* which was enacted by Congress in 2000. The purpose of the Act is to provide for the disposal of certain Federal lands in Lincoln County, Nevada. Funds accumulated in the special account may be used to:

- Preserve archaeological resources, conserve habitat, and reimburse the BLM Nevada State Office for land sale costs related to this act; and
- Process public land use authorizations and rights-of-way stemming from conveyed land;
- Purchase environmentally sensitive land or interests in land in the State of Nevada, with priority given to land outside Clark County.

In 2012, $35,000 was deposited from interest earned on the fund balance – there were no receipts from land sales. In 2013, sales are expected to produce deposits of $22,000, after accounting for the 15 percent paid to the State and County. In 2014, deposits are projected to be $509,000, including interest, after accounting for the15 percent that will be paid to the State and County.

Earnings on Investments, Lincoln County Land Act – This account allows the BLM to record interest-earning activity on funds held by the U.S. Treasury derived from Lincoln County land sales. *Lincoln County Land Sales Act (P.L. 106-298)*, both directs the sale of specified public lands and authorizes the accumulation of interest earnings. Eighty-five percent of gross land sales receipts are deposited in a Treasury special account. Funds in the special account earn interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and are available for expenditure without further appropriation under the provisions of the Act.

Stewardship "End Results" Contracting Fund –The 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the 1999 Appropriation Omnibus (P.L. 105-277, Oct. 21, 1998) that originally granted the USFS pilot stewardship contracting authority. Until September 30, 2013, the USFS and the BLM, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forest and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.

The Act granted the BLM the ability to utilize stewardship contracting as a tool for forest and rangeland restoration. The BLM may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received, and monies from a contract under subsection (a) may be retained by the USFS and the BLM and shall be available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site. In 2012, the BLM deposited $280,000 into the fund and expects to deposit $20,000 in 2013 and 2014.

Since the current authority expires on September 30, 2013, the Budget includes a proposal seeking permanent authority to enter into stewardship contracts. It would provide flexibility to accomplish collaborative restoration work at a landscape scale. Please refer to the USFS Justifications for more information on the Stewardship Contracting Permanent Authority proposal.

Federal Land Disposal Account – The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA),* provides authority for the use of receipts from disposal actions by the BLM to purchase inholdings and lands adjacent to federally designated areas containing exceptional resources, as defined in *FLTFA*, from willing sellers with acceptable titles, at fair market value, to "promote consolidation of the ownership of public and private lands in a manner that would allow for better overall resource management administrative efficiency, or resource allocation.

The Act expired on July 25, 2010. On July 29, 2010, Congress passed PL 111-212, which included a oneyear extension of *FLTFA*. Because of the break in *FLTFA*'s authority, the funds in the account on July 25, 2010 were deposited into the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This included $37 million designated for land purchase and $13 million designated to administer the BLM's land sale program, for a total of approximately $50 million. When the one year extension expired, the unobligated balance of $2.2 million was transferred to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The Budget includes a proposal to reauthorize *FLTFA* and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the *FLTFA* authority. *FLTFA* sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

Owyhee Land Acquisition Account – The Owyhee Land Acquisition Account was established under *Section 1505 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*. This account provides a process for orderly sale of certain public lands in Boise District of the BLM that, as of July 25, 2000, had been identified for disposal in an appropriate resource management plan.

Alaska Land Conveyance and Remediation Fund – The Budget proposes to temporarily halt revenue sharing payments to the State of Alaska from NPR-A oil and gas development in order to reallocate these resources to a new Alaska Land Conveyance and Remediation Fund. This fund would be used to supplement discretionary appropriations and address priority BLM program needs in Alaska, specifically the remediation of oil and gas legacy wells in NPR-A and the completion of remaining land title conveyances to the State of Alaska, individual Alaska Natives, and Alaska Native Corporations. The regular 50/50 Federal-State revenue sharing arrangement would resume once the work on these two Alaska-specific activities is complete. This approach of temporarily suspending revenue sharing payments is similar to the approach taken by Congress to address priority site remediation needs in the Naval Oil Shale Reserve No. 3 located in the State of Colorado. The Budget estimates this change would provide an additional $3 million for this priority work in FY 2014.

Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account – This account was established under *Section 1778 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*. This account provides a process for the orderly sale of certain public lands in Washington County, Utah, that, as of July 25, 2000, had been identified for disposal in appropriate resource management plans. Proceeds from the sale of public land are deposited into the "Washington County, Utah Land Acquisitions Account". Amounts in the account are available to the Secretary to purchase, from willing sellers, inholdings of lands or interest in land within the wilderness areas and National Conservation Area established by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act.

Silver Saddle Endowment Account – This account was established by *the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*, and authorizes under certain conditions the sale of a 62-acre parcel to Carson City, Nevada. Proceeds of the sale are to be used by BLM for the oversight and enforcement of a perpetual conservation easement to the land to protect, preserve, and enhance the conservation values of the land. In 2012 there were no receipts, and none are estimated for 2013 and 2014.

Carson City Special Account – This account was established by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, and authorizes the sale of approximately 158 acres described in the law. Five percent of the proceeds will be paid directly to the State for use in the general education program of the State. The remainder is deposited in this account to reimburse BLM and the Forest Service for the costs of the sale and appraisals, and to acquire environmentally sensitive land or an interest in environmentally sensitive land in the city. In 2011 there were no receipts. In 2012 there were no receipts. In 2013, estimated receipts are $208,000; none are estimated for 2014.

NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account – Section 331 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L.109–58 transferred Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 from the Department of Energy to the Department of the Interior and appropriates a portion of revenues from mineral leases on the site to remove environmental contamination. The appropriations end when the cleanup is completed.

Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund – Section 224 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L.109–58, amended the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970. The amendment provides that fifty percent of geothermal bonuses, rents, and royalties will be paid to the State and twenty-five percent will be paid to the County within the boundaries of which the leased lands or geothermal resources are or were located. Section 234 provided that twenty-five percent be deposited to BLM's Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund from 2006 through 2010 for the purpose of expediting the development of geothermal steam as an energy source. That authority was repealed by Congress a year early. A deposit of $2.7 million was made in 2010 from revenues collected in 2009 before the authority expired. No additional deposits will be made under current law. More information about this fund can be found in the Oil and Gas and Renewable Energy Management sections of the Management of Lands and Resources chapter.

Permit Processing Improvement Fund – As authorized by Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L.109–58, fifty percent of rents from onshore mineral leases for oil and gas, coal, and oil shale on Federal lands were to be deposited into this Fund from 2006 through 2015 for the purpose of identifying and implementing improvements and cost efficiencies in processing applications for permits to drill and related work. The Administration will submit legislation to eliminate this Fund in 2015. For more information on the use of this Fund, please see the Oil and Gas Management section in the Management of Lands and Resources Chapter.

Budget Schedules - Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Forest ecosystems health and recovery	0001	5	6	5
Recreation fee demonstration	0002	17	18	19
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	0003	1	1	1
Timber sale pipeline restoration fund	0004	5	4	4
Southern Nevada public land sales (85)	0005	101	110	114
Lincoln County Lands Act	0008	4	5	1
Operation and maintenance of quarters	0013	1	1	1
Permit Processing Improvement Fund	0014	23	19	19
Geothermal Steam Act Fund	0015	3	3	1
NPR-2 Cleanup Fund	0018	0	0	1
Total new obligations	0900	160	167	166
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	657	625	523
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	72	0	0
Other balances withdrawn	1029	-1	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	728	625	523
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Recreation fee demonstration program	1201	17	18	19
Forest ecosystem health and recovery fund	1201	6	6	3
Timber sales pipeline restoration fund	1201	4	4	2
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	1201	2	2	2
S. Nevada public land management	1201	7	13	5
S. Nevada public land management-interest earned	1201	1	1	1
Permit processing improvement fund	1201	19	20	16
Operation and maintenance of quarters	1201	1	1	1
Owyhee Land Acquisition	1201	0	0	1
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	57	65	50
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	57	65	50
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Appropriation [SNPLMA] **OL Rates**	1260-40	8	14	6
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50	0	10	2
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50	0	4	4
Appropriation [Recreation Fees] **OL Rates**	1260-40	17	18	19
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50	0	9	10
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50	0	9	9
Appropriation [Other Perm Operating] **OL Rates**	1260-40	32	33	25
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50	0	20	12

Budget Schedules - Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50	0	13	13
Total budgetary resources available	1930	785	690	573
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	625	523	407
Special and non-revolving trust funds:				
Other balances withdrawn	1950	1	0	0
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	754	492	376
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	160	167	166
Outlays (gross)	3020	-350	-283	-220
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-72	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	492	376	322
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	754	492	376
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	492	376	322
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	57	65	50
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	20	37	30
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	330	246	190
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	350	283	220
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	57	65	50
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	350	283	220
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	57	65	50
Outlays, net (total)	4190	350	283	220
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Total investments, SOY: Federal securities: Par value	5000	1,166	881	666
Total investments, EOY: Federal securities: Par value	5001	881	666	503
Object Classification (O) ($ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	1111	24	26	21
Other than full-time permanent	1113	3	3	3

Budget Schedules - Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Other personnel compensation	1115	2	2	2
Total personnel compensation	1119	29	31	26
Civilian personnel benefits	1121	9	9	9
Travel and transportation of persons	1210	2	2	2
Transportation of things	1220	1	1	1
Advisory and assistance services	1251	2	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	1252	9	9	9
Other goods and services from Federal sources	1253	9	11	11
Operation and maintenance of equipment	1257	1	1	2
Supplies and materials	1260	2	1	1
Equipment	1310	1	1	1
Land and structures	1320	4	4	4
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	7	10	13
Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations	1990	76	81	80
Allocation Account - direct:				
Personnel compensation:				
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	3111	1	1	1
Travel and transportation of persons	3210	2	2	2
Transportation of things	3220	2	2	2
Advisory and assistance services	3251	2	1	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	3252	19	19	19
Other goods and services from Federal sources	3253	22	22	22
Operation and maintenance of equipment	3257	2	2	2
Supplies and materials	3260	5	1	1
Equipment	3310	2	1	1
Land and structures	3320	10	10	10
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	3410	17	25	26
Subtotal, obligations, Allocation Account - direct	3990	84	86	86
Total new obligations	9999	160	167	166
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	57	65	50
Outlays	2004-02	350	283	220
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	493	521	449
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [14-9926]	1000	0		0

Budget Schedules - Proposal

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Federal Land Disposal Account	0001	0	0	5
FEHRF and TSPRF	0002	0	0	1
Total new obligations	0900	0	0	6
Budgetary Resources:				
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriation (Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund)	1201	0	0	1
Appropriation (Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery Fund)	1201	0	0	2
Appropriation (Federal Land Disposal Account)	1201	0	0	5
Appropriation (Alaska Land Conveyance and Remediation)	1201	0	0	3
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	0	0	11
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	0	0	11
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Appropriation [Federal Land Disposal Account] **OL Rates**	1260-40	0	0	5
Appropriation [FEHRF & TSPRF] **OL Rates**	1260-40	0	0	3
Appropriation [PPIF] **OL Rates**	1260-40	0	0	0
Appropriation [Alaska Land Conveyance and Remediation] **OL Rates**	1260-40	0	0	3
Total budgetary resources available	1930	0	0	11
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	0	0	5
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	0	0	0
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	0	0	6
Outlays (gross)	3020	0	0	-6
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	0	0	0
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	0	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	0	0	0

Budget Schedules - Proposal

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	0	0	11
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	0	0	6
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	0	0	11
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	0	0	6
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	0	0	11
Outlays, net (total)	4190	0	0	6
Object Classification (O) ($ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1111	0	0	1
Advisory and assistance services	1251	0	0	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	1252	0	0	1
Other goods and services from Federal sources	1253	0	0	2
Land and structures	1320	0	0	1
Total new obligations	9999	0	0	6
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	0	0	11
Outlays	2004-02	0	0	6
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	0	0	5

Miscellaneous Trust Funds

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U. S. C. 1701), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act, to remain available until expended. *(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012.)*

EXPLANATION

This appropriation authorizes the BLM to expend funds that are contributed to the BLM. The contributions cover various operating expenses. The appropriation consists of both current and permanent appropriations. The current appropriations are the contributions authorized by *the Federal Land Policy Management Act* (FLPMA) section 307 (c), which allows parties to contribute funds to the BLM for resource development, protection, and management activities; for acquisition and conveyance of public lands; and for cadastral surveys on Federally controlled or intermingled lands. The permanent appropriation allows the BLM to spend funds contributed under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act and under authority of various land survey acts.

AUTHORIZATIONS

Statutes that authorize permanent mandatory trust funds

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315h, 315i)	Provides for the Secretary of the Interior to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and for these funds to be deposited into the Treasury in a trust fund; the Act also permanently appropriates them for use by the Secretary.
The Act of March 3, 1891, Section 11 (43 U.S.C. 355)	Provides for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. This Act was repealed by *FLPMA* in 1976. However, the Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and *31 U.S.C. 1321* authorize the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of *FLPMA*.
43 U.S.C. 759	Provides for accomplishment of public surveys of whole townships through a trust fund; deposits for expenses deemed appropriated. *43 U.S.C. 761* provides for refunds from trust funds established in *43 U.S.C. 759* of costs in excess of expenses.
31 U.S.C. 1321(a)(47) and (48)	Classifies the activities of "Expenses, public survey work, general" and "Expenses, public survey work, Alaska" as trust funds.
48 Stat. 1224-36	Provides for payments in advance for public surveys.

Statutes that authorize current mandatory appropriations of trust funds.

43 U.S.C. 1721(a) and (b) (FLPMA Section 211(a) and (b))	Provides for the donation of funds for surveys of omitted lands.
The Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321	Authorizes the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of *FLPMA*.
The Sikes Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)	Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.
Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, Division E—Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, March 10, 2009	Provides that projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2012 Enacted		2013 Full Year CR		2014 Program Changes (+/ -)		2014 Budget Request		Change from 2012 Enacted (+/ -)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	110	24,079	110	24,925			108	24,925		
CURRENT:	97	20,815	97	23,125	0	0	97	23,125	0	+2,310
Conveyance of Omitted Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resource Development Protection & Management - FLPMA	58	14,316	58	15,905	+3	0	61	15,905	+3	1,589
Resource Development Protection & Management - California Off-Highway	38	6,210	38	6,899	-4	0	34	6,899	-4	689
Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation - Sikes Act	1	289	1	321	1	0	2	321	1	32
Rights-Of-Way	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2012 Enacted		2013 Full Year CR		2014 Program Changes (+/ -)		2014 Budget Request		Change from 2013 Enacted (+/ -)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
PERMANENT:	13	3,264	13	1,800	-2	0	11	1,800	-2	0
Resource Development Protection & Management - Taylor Grazing Act	6	2,388	6	1,317	0	0	6	1,317	0	0
Public Survey	7	876	7	483	-2	0	5	483	-2	0

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current and Permanent)

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Land and Resource Management Trust Fund provides for resource development, protection, and management improvement of the public lands using money and services that are contributed to the BLM from non-Federal sources.

Contributions and donations of money from private individuals, companies, user organizations, State government agencies, and other non-Federal entities provide for the performance of certain conservation practices. Any money remaining after the project is completed is returned to the contributor if they desire.

Current Appropriations:

Funds are routinely received for the following purposes:

- ***Conveyance of Omitted Lands -*** This activity accounts for contributed funds for land and realty actions from non-Federal sources or applicants as agreed to through an established contribution agreement.

- ***Resource Development, Protection, and Management--FLMPA -*** According to *FLPMA*, the BLM can accept contributed money or services for resource development, protection, and management; conveyance or acquisition of public lands; and conducting cadastral surveys.

- ***Resource Development, Protection and Management of California Off-Highway Vehicles -*** Includes contributions from the State of California Off-Highway Vehicle license ("Green Sticker") fund. The BLM uses this fund for the development, maintenance, and operation of benefiting projects on BLM-administered public lands in California. The BLM requests these funds from the State of California each year through a competitive process. The amount awarded to the BLM varies each year.

- ***Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation--Sikes Act*** - The *Sikes Act* authorizes State game and fish departments to charge fees for activities such as hunting, fishing, and trapping on Federal lands. These funds are shared with the BLM and used by the BLM for the conservation, restoration, management and improvement of wildlife species and their habitat.

- ***Rights-of-Way -*** This activity accounts for funds contributed by private entities to pay the casework costs of processing ROW grants requested by them.

Permanent Appropriations:

The following funds are permanently available as Permanent Miscellaneous Trust Funds to the Secretary of the Interior for efforts as specified by the authorizing Act:

- ***Taylor Grazing Act Contributions*** - These contributions are permanently appropriated as trust funds to the Secretary for rangeland improvement.

- ***Public Survey Contributions -*** These funds are contributions from individuals, companies or other users of the public lands, for cadastral survey services provided by the BLM.

- ***Trustee Funds, Alaska Townsites -*** These contributions are provided for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. These trust funds provide for the survey and deed transfer of town lots. Purchasers pay the cost of survey and deed transfer plus $25. (Native Alaskans are exempt from payment.) Only lots occupied before the passage of *FLPMA* may be deeded to the occupants; all other lots are the property of the municipality.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X9971 Miscellaneous Trust Funds	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Resource development FLPMA	0001	17	16	16
Resource development CA OHV	0002	6	7	7
Resource development Taylor Grazing	0003	2	1	1
Public survey	0004	1	1	1
Sikes Act	0005	0	1	1
Total new obligations	0900	26	26	26
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	49	47	46
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1201	24	25	25
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	24	25	25
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	24	25	25
Mandatory, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [010-04-9971] **OL Rates**	1260-40	24	25	25
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50	0	15	15
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50	0	10	10
Total budgetary resources available	1930	73	72	71
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	47	46	45
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	9	12	14
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	26	26	26
Outlays (gross)	3020	-23	-24	-27
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	12	14	13
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	9	12	14
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	12	14	13
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	24	25	25
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	10	13	13
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	13	11	14

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X9971 Miscellaneous Trust Funds	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	23	24	27
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	24	25	25
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	23	24	27
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	24	25	25
Outlays, net (total)	4190	23	24	27
Object Classification (O) ($ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	1111	5	5	5
Other than full-time permanent	1113	2	2	2
Other personnel compensation	1115	1	1	1
Total personnel compensation	1119	8	8	8
Civilian personnel benefits	1121	2	2	2
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1233	1	0	0
Advisory and assistance services	1251	0	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	1252	4	5	5
Other goods and services from Federal sources	1253	4	4	4
Supplies and materials	1260	2	1	1
Equipment	1310	0	1	1
Land and structures	1320	2	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	3	3	3
Total new obligations	9999	26	26	26
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	24	25	25
Outlays	2004-02	23	24	27
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	110	110	108
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [14-9971]	1000	0		23,125

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Helium Fund and Operations

HELIUM FUND AND OPERATIONS

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

No Appropriations Language

EXPLANATION

The Helium Act Amendments of 1960, Public Law 86-777 (50 U.S.C. 167), authorized activities to provide sufficient helium to meet the current and foreseeable future needs of essential government activities. The Helium Privatization Act of 1996, Public Law 104-273, discontinued production and sale of refined helium. Regulations have been finalized to facilitate administration and implementation of other provisions granted under 50 U.S.C. 167.

The current funding mechanism for the Helium Program will terminate at the beginning of 2014 with complete repayment of the Helium debt. Therefore, the 2014 President's Budget includes a proposal to extend that mechanism with modifications.

Summary of Requirements ($000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2012 Actual		2013 Full Year CR		2014 Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)		2014 Program Changes (+/-)		2014 Budget Request		Change from 2013 (+/-)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Helium Fund	**49**	**198,419**	**49**	**212,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**49**	**24,963**	0	-
Helium Fund	49	198,419	49	212,000	0	0	0	0[1]	49	24,963	0	-187,037
Offsetting Collections	0	-198,419	0	-212,000	0	0	0	0[1]	0	-24,963	0	-187,037
Operating Programs:	**49**	**198,419**	**49**	**212,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**49**	**24,963**	**0**	-187,037
Production & Sales	17	192,419	17	206,0000	0	0	0	0[1]	17	18,963	0	-187,037
Transmission & Storage Operations	17	3,000	17	3,000	0	0	0	0[1]	17	3,000	0	0
Administrative & Other Expenses	15	3,000	15	3,000	0	0	0	0[1]	15	3,000	0	0

[1]Note: The change from 2013 to 2014 is because 2014 collections in excess of 2014 operating costs are no longer credited to the helium revolving fund, but are deposited to a General Fund receipt account. Only the collections needed to operate the helium program are credited to the revolving fund.

Activity: Helium Fund and Operations

JUSTIFICATION OF 2014 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2014 budget request for the Helium Fund and Operations program is $24,963,000 and 49 FTEs, a program decrease of $187,037,000 from the 2013 estimate. The change from 2013 to 2014 is because 2014 collections in excess of 2014 operating costs are no longer credited to the helium revolving fund, but are deposited to a General Fund receipt account. The Helium Privatization Act of 1996, P.L. 104-273 specifies that all monies in the Helium Fund in excess of $2.0 million be returned to Treasury to apply toward repayment of the helium debt once the environmental cleanup for closure is completed.

The amount of the budget request is based on estimated costs of natural gas and liquid gas sales operations of the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit, and oversight of helium production on federal lands. Revenues from helium sales in 2014 are projected to be lower than the 2013 level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Helium Act Amendments of 1960, Public Law 86-777 (50 U.S.C. 167), authorized activities to provide sufficient helium to meet the current and foreseeable future needs of essential government activities. The Helium Privatization Act of 1996, Public Law 104-273, significantly changed the objectives and functions of the Helium program. The legislation established revised guidelines for the helium program:

- Discontinue production and sale of refined helium;
- Continue the storage and transmission of crude helium;
- Sell the crude helium reserve over an extended period; and
- Oversee production of helium on Federal lands.

The funding mechanism for the Helium Program terminates under current law when the helium debt is repaid which will occur at the beginning of 2014. Therefore, the 2014 President's Budget proposes an extension of that mechanism with modifications. The proposal encourages the gradual exit from the helium market, development of a fair-market price for helium, and a national helium gas assessment.

The BLM Helium Operation is currently responsible for:

- Storing and transmitting of Federal and private crude helium via the helium storage system;
- Administering helium fee and royalty contracts for helium extracted from gas produced on Federal lands;
- Administering the in-kind and open market crude helium gas sale program; and
- Conducting helium resource evaluation and reserve tracking to determine the extent of helium resources.

The helium storage system ensures that excess helium produced from natural gas processing plants connected to the pipeline network is conserved for future use. Federally-owned natural

gas containing marketable helium reserves will be identified and contracted for sale or royalty to enhance conservation of crude helium already in storage.

Under the provisions of the current law, the program has reduced personnel from 173 (in 1997) to 49 at the end of 2012, concluded helium refining functions, and initiated the orderly disposal of excess property. The remaining environmental cleanup costs will add to the funds typically required in a normal year. These costs vary, depending on the results of environmental assessments of the decommissioned production facilities.

Funding History
All the income derived from crude helium sales, private helium storage, and fee sales/royalty payments for helium extracted from Federal lands pays the full cost of the Helium Program.

The Helium Privatization Act also specified that all monies in the helium fund in excess of $2.0 million be returned to Treasury to apply toward repayment of the Helium Debt once the environmental cleanup for closure is completed.

Funds generated from the sale of helium are used to repay the Helium Debt. The Helium Debt is anticipated to be paid off at the beginning of 2014.

2014 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The amount of the budget request is based on estimated costs of natural gas and liquid gas sales operations of the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit, and oversight of helium production on federal lands. Revenue from helium sales in 2014 are projected to be slightly higher than the 2013 level.

Based on the 2014 budget's legislative proposal to reauthorize the Helium Program, in 2014, the income derived from crude helium sales, from private helium storage, and from fee sales/royalty payments for helium extracted from Federal lands will continue to pay for the full costs of the program.

Helium Fund- The Helium Fund accounted for collections of approximately $198.4 million in 2012. The 2014 President's Budget includes a proposal to re-authorize the BLM's Helium Fund in combination with substantive reforms to BLM helium sales based on recent recommendations from the National Academy of Sciences.

This proposal will allow continued operations of the Helium program while facilitating a gradual exit from the helium market. To minimize impacts to the helium market, the proposal will gradually increase the sales price of helium while reducing the total volume of helium sold each year, until the amount in storage reaches 3,000,000,000 standard cubic feet. At that point, the remaining helium will be reserved for Federal users. The proposal would enable the sale of helium and related products and deposits of net proceeds to the Treasury.

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Production and sales	0801	19	21	0
Transmission and storage	0802	2	2	0
Administration and other expenses	0803	2	4	0
Total new obligations	0900	23	27	0
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	30	27	44
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	2	0	0
Unobligated balances applied to repay debt	1023	0	0	-44
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	32	27	0
Budget authority:				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:				
Collected	1800	198	212	0
Capital transfer of spending authority from offsetting collections to general fund	1820	0	-168	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections applied to repay debt	1825	-180	0	0
Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand (total)	1850	18	44	0
Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand - Computed Totals	1850-20	18	44	0
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Text]	1850-40	18	44	0
Baseline Program [Text]	1850-50	0	44	0
Total budgetary resources available	1930	50	71	0
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	27	44	0
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	12	12	19
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	23	27	0
Outlays (gross)	3020	-21	-20	-7
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-2	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	12	19	12
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	12	12	19

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	12	19	12
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	18	44	0
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	8	11	0
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	13	9	7
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	21	20	7
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Policy Program [Text]	4123-41	-198	-212	0
Baseline Program [Text]	4123-71	0	-212	0
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	-180	-168	0
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	-177	-192	7
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	-180	-168	0
Outlays, net (total)	4190	-177	-192	7
Balance Sheet (F) ($ in Millions)				
ASSETS:				
Federal assets:				
Federal assets: Fund balances with Treasury	1101	73		
Other Federal assets:				
Inventories and related properties	1802	201		
Property, plant and equipment, net	1803	3		
Total assets	1999	277		
LIABILITIES:				
Federal liabilities:				
Interest payable	2102	184		
Debt	2103	252		
Total liabilities	2999	436		
NET POSITION:				
Cumulative results of operations	3300	-159		
Total liabilities and net position	4999	277		
Object Classification (O) ($ in Millions)				
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	2111	3	3	0
Civilian personnel benefits	2121	1	1	0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2233	2	4	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	2252	2	6	0
Supplies and materials	2260	1	4	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2410	14	9	0
Total new obligations	9999	23	27	0

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Employment Summary (Q)				
Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	2001	49	49	0

Budget Schedules - Proposal

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Production and sales	0801	0	0	19
Transmission and storage	0802	0	0	2
Administration and other expenses	0803	0	0	4
Total new obligations	0900	0	0	25
Budgetary Resources:				
Budget authority:				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:				
Collected	1800	0	0	25
Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand (total)	1850	0	0	25
Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand - Computed Totals	1850-20	0	0	25
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Text] **OL Rates**	1850-40	0	0	25
Total budgetary resources available	1930	0	0	25
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	0	0	0
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	0	0	25
Outlays (gross)	3020	0	0	-10
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	0	0	15
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	0	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	0	0	15
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	0	0	25
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	0	0	10
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (collected) from:				
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Policy Program [Text]	4123-41	0	0	-25
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	0	0	0

Budget Schedules - Proposal

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund	Line	2012 Act	2013 CY	2014 BY
Program and Financing (P) ($ in Millions)				
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	0	0	-15
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	0	0	0
Outlays, net (total)	4190	0	0	-15
Object Classification (O) ($ in Millions)				
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	2111	0	0	3
Civilian personnel benefits	2121	0	0	1
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2233	0	0	4
Other services from non-Federal sources	2252	0	0	5
Supplies and materials	2260	0	0	3
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2410	0	0	9
Total new obligations	9999	0	0	25
Physical assets:				
Major equipment:				
Other physical assets:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1352-01	0	0	0
Outlays	1352-02	0	0	-15
Employment Summary (Q)				
Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	2001	0	0	49

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The Bureau of Land Management may carry out the operations funded under this Act by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, including with States. Appropriations for the Bureau shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to $100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed $10,000: Provided, That notwithstanding 44 U.S.C. 501, the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: Provided further, That projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis. Appropriations herein made shall not be available for the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros in the care of the Bureau or its contractors or for the sale of wild horses and burros that results in their destruction for processing into commercial products.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

44 U.S.C. 501 provides that all executive, congressional, and judicial printing must be done at the GPO, except for printing in field plants operated by executive departments or independent offices if approved by the Joint Committee on Printing.

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Appendix

Employee Count by Grade

Total Employment*			
Grade	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Executive Level V	1	1	1
Subtotal	**1**	**1**	**1**
Senior Level	2	2	2
Subtotal	**2**	**2**	**2**
SES	23	23	23
Subtotal	**23**	**23**	**23**
GS - 15	101	101	101
GS - 14	361	361	361
GS - 13	963	938	938
GS -12	1,630	1,588	1,588
GS -11	2,601	2,536	2,534
GS -10	137	134	133
GS - 9	1,250	1,215	1,215
GS - 8	272	264	264
GS - 7	1,251	1,220	1,219
GS - 6	571	555	555
GS - 5	740	720	719
GS - 4	707	687	685
GS - 3	394	384	383
GS - 2	87	85	85
GS - 1	14	14	14
Subtotal	**11,079**	**10,802**	**10,791**
Other Pay Schedule Systems	516	503	502
Total Employment* (actual/projected) at end of FY	**11,621**	**11,330**	**11,319**

* Number of actual employees, whether employees are full or part-time.

Total FTE Usage (actual/projected)**	**10,565**	**10,301**	**10,291**

** FTE (Full-Time Equivalent) means the total number of regular straight-time hours *(i.e.*,not including overtime or holiday hours) worked by employees divided by the number of compensable days in a fiscal year.

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION